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THE

UNITED SERVICE JOURNAL,

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NAVAL AND MILITARY MAGAZINE.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE BRITISH CAMPAIGN OF 1809, UNDER SIR A. WELLESLEY, IN PORTUGAL AND SPAIN.*

FROM THE REVISED JOURNAL OF AN OFFICER ON THE STAFF OF THE ARMY.

We fully expected a battle on the following day, and about twelve o'clock on the 23d, the first and third division got under arms, and advanced in the direction of the enemy's right, while the rest of the army were ready to move at a moment's notice; but, unfortunately, Sir Arthur had to overcome the wavering conduct of his confederate General, who appeared quite unaware of the use of time or opportunity in military operations.† He could not be brought so to decide on attack, that Sir Arthur could feel secure of the Spaniards making a simultaneous attack with his army, or that the British might not be left to gain the day alone. The bivouack of Cuesta was on the road to Madrid, about three-quarters of a mile from the Alberche, where, on the cushions taken out of his carriage, he sat the picture of mental and physical inability.

Two soldiers stood near to aid or support him in any little necessary operation, and the scene would have been ridiculous had it not been painful, as we saw the tide, which, "when taken at its flood," might, nay, would "lead us on to fortune" and victory, fast ebbing, without our taking advantage of it. After considerable suspense, it was universally reported throughout the army, that on being pressed and driven to his last excuse, Cuesta pleaded that it was Sunday, at the same time promising to attack at daylight the next morning, and our troops were in consequence ordered back to their bivouacks. It may be fairly considered that pride had considerable weight on this occasion. Cuesta was a true Spaniard, and disliked the suggestions of an English general in his own country, and, with recollections of two hundred and fifty years before, could not bring his ideas down to present changes and circumstances. These feelings were national, and

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* Continued from page 673, part I.

† The writer of this Journal has since served in India, and has often been inclined to compare the conduct of Cuesta to that of the Sindars of the native armies. After conducting their armies into the field or before the enemy, they are seized with an apathetic infatuation, that causes them to trust for the result, not to their own plans or exertions, but to the decrees of fate or any fortuitous circumstances: both bad auxiliaries when opposed by an enterprising enemy.

ever evinced, and it was only very late in the war, after the Spaniards found they had not an officer to lead their armies, and they despaired of finding one, that they consented to place Sir Arthur at their head. Sir Arthur deserves as much credit for keeping his temper during his six years intercourse with the Spanish Government and officers, as in the general conduct of the war. When we reflect on promises broken and engagements violated, involving the safety of his army, the honour of his character, and his credit as an officer, and yet know of no quarrel that extended (if any existed) beyond correspondence or negotiation, future ages are bound to give our Commander credit for unbounded placidity of temperament.

Though sorely annoyed by this determination, the officers could not let pass without ridicule the incongruity we had observed within the last three days in the old gentleman's proceedings. It was impossible not to notice the Spanish General going out to battle, to within half a mile of the advanced-posts, in a carriage drawn by nine mules, and the precautions to preserve him from the rheumatism, like those taken by delicate ladies, in our humid climate, at a *fête champetre*, in placing the carriage cushions on the grass. To these the Spanish Commander-in-Chief was supported by two grenadiers, and on which he was let drop, as his knees were too feeble to attempt reclining without the chance, nay certainty, of a fall. Yet this was the man to whom the Cortes had entrusted their armies, but who ought (if he did not himself feel his own inability,) to have been removed without a moment's delay after the first trial. They had only one excuse; the year before had made common honesty a virtue, and they forgot every other requisite, in a desire to avoid treachery.

We began, however, to have some hope on the evening of the 23d, when orders were delivered out for attack the next morning at daylight. Gen. Sherbrooke was to move at two in the morning, while the remainder of the army was to rendezvous in rear of the third division, at the angle of the Alberche. The British column of attack, with the third division at its head, supported by Gen. Anson's brigade, and followed by the first, second, and fourth divisions, was to attack the enemy's right, the Spaniards were to force the troops on the heights crossed by the road to Madrid, while the remainder of the British and the whole of the Spanish cavalry were to cross the river on the open ground in the enemy's front. No drums or trumpets were to sound. The columns for attack were formed before daybreak on the 24th, and the left column, which was to cross the river and ascend the heights round the enemy's right and opposite the village of Casaleguas, was already on its march, when it was discovered the enemy had retired during the night.

While this event proved the effect of procrastination in warfare, it was to be deeply lamented on every account. The enemy, the day before, not consisting of above 22,000 men, had most imprudently offered us battle before the reinforcements from Madrid or la Mancha, had reached him, and if he had been attacked, must have been annihilated. We had near 18,000 British and 36,000 Spaniards, of which 10,000 were horse, and the position once forced, they would have had to retire across an open plain of many leagues, pursued by a victorious enemy and a superior cavalry.

Col. Delancey had gained and continued in the rear of the enemy all night, and joined us at daylight with a French officer he had taken. We entered their various-hutted camps across the river, which we found arranged with comfort and taste. Their army, on arriving from the line of the Tagus, had found the ripe wheat standing, and regardless of its value, had not only thatched, but made whole huts, with the corn in the ear, which, hanging down, shed the grain on the ground as we passed along and between them. They had built with boughs of trees an immense *Salle de Spectacle*, and formed, by cutting down and removing the largest olive trees, and sticking their pointed ends into the ground, an avenue, leading up to it, of some length—an act more wanton and reprehensible than that of taking the unthrashed corn, as the fruit of the olive is not produced under several years' growth.

Shy as Cuesta was of coming to blows with the enemy when in his front, he became most anxious for his pursuit when at a distance and in retreat. Without considering that Victor was only falling back on reinforcements, he ordered his army to advance, (as if the French were in full retreat for the Ebro,) and established his posts on the 25th at Torrijos. Had not the English General taken quite a different view of the subject, it would have been most imprudent, if not impossible to advance, as provisions began to fail us. The Spaniards, far from aiding our commissariat, took no precautions whatever to prepare food for 18,000 additional mouths, and our position threatened to be untenable for want of food.

Sir Arthur, in consequence, declined making any forward movement, and contented himself with pushing two divisions of infantry across the Alberche, and posting them at Casaleguas. In the meanwhile the enemy were concentrating their various corps. The reserve, and the Guards from Madrid left that capital with King Joseph on the 22d, at night, and joined the 4th *corps d'armée*, under Sebastiani, at Toledo. These united on the 25th, between Torrijos and Toledo, with the corps under Victor, and formed an army of 45 to 48,000 men, after a garrison of 2,000 had been left in Toledo. This small force was sufficient to cover any advance of the Spaniards from La Mancha, as Vanegas frittered away the time to no purpose, while Madrid was overawed by Gen. Belliard, entrenched in the Retiro.

On the junction of these armies, Cuesta saw too late his mistake in so inconsiderately advancing from the neighbourhood of the British, and before he could withdraw his most advanced corps, became engaged with the enemy. The Regiment of Villa Viçosa, drawn up in an enclosure surrounded by a deep ditch, with but one means of egress, was hemmed in by the enemy and cut to pieces, without a possibility of escape. A British officer of Engineers saved himself by his English horse taking at a leap the barrier which surrounded the Spaniards, and which their horses were incapable of clearing. The Spaniards, on the 26th, fell back towards the Alberche and Talavera, in such confusion that it can only be compared to a flight, while the enemy followed with the evident intention of bringing the Allies to battle.

Every one now felt its approach, and some little preparations were made to strengthen a position which Sir Arthur had selected, resting on Talavera. These consisted in placing some of the Spanish heavy guns in battery on the main road, in front of the Madrid gate, and

throwing up some barricades on the different approaches to the town. A breastwork was commenced on a small rising ground in a little plain, at the spot where the flanks of the British and Spanish would unite, about the centre of the Allied army. These were the only attempts at entrenchment, and the last was not completed. All the troops were ordered to hold themselves in readiness to move at a moment's notice.

On the 27th the British cavalry were ordered to the front, to cover the retreat of the Spaniards and of our own divisions across the Alberche. About mid-day the enemy's army began to show itself, and while our cavalry withdrew to the right bank of the river, in the open ground, the 5th division fell back from Casaleguas, through a woody country, to the same spot, near an old ruined house, the Casa de Salinas, which they had occupied before the enemy retreated. Before re-crossing the Alberche, they set fire to the old hutted camps of the enemy, the smoke from which rose so thick as to completely hide from view the country beyond and to the west of the village of Casaleguas. The two brigades of the 5th division lay upon their arms in front of this ruin, the highest part of which overlooked the surrounding trees, offering a view of the country. Sir Arthur dismounted, and leaving his horse standing below, scrambled with some difficulty up the broken building, to reconnoitre the advancing enemy. Though ever as gallant, we were by no means such good soldiers in those days as succeeding campaigns made us, and sufficient precautions had not been taken to ascertain what was passing within the wood (on the skirt of which the division was posted,) and between it and the ford below Casaleguas.

But the enemy had crossed, under cover of the smoke from the burning huts, a very large force of infantry, and, gradually advancing, opened a fire so suddenly on our troops lying on the ground, that several men were killed without rising from it. This unexpected attack threatened the greatest confusion, little short of dismay, but the steadiness of the troops, particularly the 31st, prevented disorder, and gave time for Sir Arthur and his staff to withdraw from the house and mount their horses. Sir Arthur's escape may, however, be considered most providential. The troops were withdrawn from the wood into the plain, but after we had lost many officers and men. As this was the enemy's first attack, and might, by our withdrawing, be considered successful, it was peculiarly unfortunate; from adding to the enemy's confidence in attacking our army. These two brigades, being supported by General Anson's cavalry, gradually fell back towards our army.

The enemy now crowded the heights, extending from Casaleguas to the Tagus, with vast bodies of troops, accompanied with quantities of artillery. These crossed at the various fords on the Alberche, to the plain west of it; while some of their cavalry, in the loosest order, came in crowds through the woods, following our advanced corps as they gradually withdrew to our position, of which, as we approached the chosen ground, the principal features began to show themselves. Their horse artillery soon overtook us in our retreat, and opened a heavy and constant fire, particularly of shells, under which the troops formed on their ground. As the enemy closed on our position, our different divisions were seen hurrying to the post assigned them, which formed the left wing of the Allies; and some anxiety was felt for the arrival of the

troops who were to defend a towering height, which, it was evident, would be the key of the position.

The men, as they formed and faced the enemy, looked pale, but the officers riding along their line, only of two deep, on which all our hopes depended, observed they appeared not less cool and tranquil than determined. In the mean while the departing sun showed by his rays the immense masses moving towards us, while the last glimmering of twilight proved their direction to be across our front towards the left, leaving a sensation of anxiety and doubt if they would not be able to attack that point even before our troops, which had not yet arrived, were up. The darkness, only broken in upon by the bursting shells and flashes of the guns, closed quickly upon us, and it was the opinion of many that the enemy would rest till morning. But this was soon placed beyond doubt, by the summit of the height on our left being suddenly covered with fire, and for an instant it was evident the enemy had nearly, if not completely, made a lodgment in our line. This attack was made by three regiments of the division of Ruffin, the 24th, 96th, and 9th, but of which the enemy say, the last only reached the summit, the very citadel of our position.

They marched, without halting, up the rise of the hill, and came upon the German Legion, who having been informed they were to the rear of Gen. Hill's division, had, believing they were in a second line, lain down on their arms, and when the enemy topped the hill, *en masse*, many were asleep. But Gen. Hill's corps had not arrived, and the Germans were first roused by the enemy seizing them as prisoners, or firing into them at *brule-pourpoint*. The flashes of the retiring fire of the broken and surprised Germans marked the enemy's success, and the imminent danger of our army. Gen. Sherbrooke, posted in the centre, with the promptitude required in such an emergency, ordered the regiments of the brigade next to the Germans to wheel into open column, and then, facing them about, was preparing to storm the hill, with the rear-rank in front, when the happy arrival of Gen. Hill's brigade restored the height to its proper owner.

The 48th, the first battalion of detachments, and the 29th regiment, advanced with the bayonet and drove the French from the top of the hill into the valley, with immense loss, and the colonel of the 9th regiment terribly wounded. There was some alarm and fear that the enemy, when the Germans had been driven back, had carried off the only heavy guns we had with our army, but fortunately they had been withdrawn at dusk from the brow of the hill. Major Fordice, of the Adj.-Gen. department, an officer of great promise, fell in retaking these heights, with many valuable officers and men.

After this attack was repulsed, the enemy remained quiet, awaiting the morn which was to decide the fate of the battle. The British light infantry was thrown out to the front, with sentries still more advanced towards the enemy. This necessary precaution, coupled with the inexperience of our troops, principally militia-men, produced a heavy loss, from the jealousy they felt of all in their front, after this night attack. This was increased by the constant word "*stand up*" being passed along the line, and on more than one occasion it led to an individual soldier firing at some object in his front, which was taken up by the next,

and so passed, like, and to appearance resembling, a running wildfire, down the front of one or more regiments, till stopped by the officers. In this, the troops unfortunately forgot their light infantry in front, and many brave officers and men fell a sacrifice to the fire of their comrades; amongst them was Col. Ross of the Guards.

The Spaniards were not less on the alert than ourselves, but their anxiety not only extended to firing musquetry, but in salvos of the cannon placed in front of Talavera. On one occasion this was said to have originated from a cow having got loose and cantered up to their line. Our troops, however, stood firm to their ground, while regiments of the Spaniards, after giving a volley, quitted their position and fled through the gardens and enclosures, bearing down all before them, and were only brought into line again by degrees. One of these alarms about midnight, in front of Talavera, was so great, that a large portion of the troops posted in the front, left their ground, and rushed through the town, and in the midst of the crowd of fugitives was seen a certain square-cornered coach, the nine mules attached to it being urged to the utmost; implying that its inmate was as anxious to escape as the meanest in the army.

Sir Arthur, surrounded by his staff, slept, wrapped in his cloak, on the open ground, in rear of the second line, about the centre of the British army. A hasty doze was occasionally taken, as more continued rest was disturbed by alarm of different kinds,—while the reflections of others kept them waking. The bustle of the day had prevented a review of our situation, but on being left to our own thoughts, it was impossible not to reflect on the awfully approaching crisis. We could not but feel that here was to be another trial of the ancient military rivalry of England and France; that the cool, constitutional, persevering courage of the former was again to be pitted against the more artificial, however chivalrous, though not less praiseworthy, bravery of the latter. This view of the relative valour of the two nations cannot be questioned, if we consider that the reminding the British of this moral quality is wholly unnecessary, and instead of language of excitement being constantly applied to our soldiery, that of control, obedience, and composure is solely recommended; while our ancient opponents are obliged incessantly to drive into the ears of their men, that they are nationally and individually the bravest of the human race. Hearing nothing else so flattering to their unbounded vanity, they become so puffed up by this eternal stimulant, as to be fully convinced of its truth, which, in consequence, makes their first attack tremendous.

Buonaparte, being aware of this weak point in their character, fed it in every way, and the object of wearing a paltry piece of enamel gained him many battles. But this sort of created courage is not capable of standing a severe test, and the French have always been in their military character more Gauls than Franks; and what Cæsar said of the former eighteen centuries ago, is still applicable to the races now occupying their fine country. If stoutly opposed at first, this spurious kind of courage not only diminishes but evaporates, and has, does, and will, ever fail before that of the British. As soldiers, taking the expression in its widest sense, they are equal, if not superior, to us in many points,

but on one, that of individual courage, we rise far superior to them. It is remarkable how often they evince a knowledge of this, and in nothing more than their subterfuges of all kinds to keep it from resting on their minds. All France, aware of this inferiority, by all species of casuistry attempt to conceal it; and in order not to shock their national vanity, blame every unsuccessful officer opposed to us, even should his dispositions be ever so good, and which might, but for the courage of our men, have succeeded.

Buonaparte's conduct after Vittoria, was directed to work on this feeling, and by sacrificing the officers to the self-vanity of the troops, established for a time the *moral* of the army, by making those who had fled like sheep at Vittoria, fight us again, though unsuccessfully, with renewed spirit. Besides the bravery of the two nations, no less was the plain of Talavera to try the merit of two systems, and prove the value of different means and education in forming a powerful and efficient military. It was not only to be shown if a chivalrous enthusiasm, and a confidence founded on vanity was to overcome natural and patriotic courage, but if a sense of duty, inculcated by a real discipline, was to sink under feelings created by an absence of control and a long train of excess and military license. It was whether an organized army, worthy of a civilized period, and state of warfare, should not overcome a military cast grown up in the heart of Europe, (from the peculiarity of the times and circumstances,) little better than the Bandits, led by Bourbon to the walls of Rome in the sixteenth century. The system on which the French armies were formed was so demoralizing and pernicious in its effects, that the army of Buonaparte ought not to be considered as the national force of France, but that of a conqueror, like Ghenghis Khan, or Tamerlane, of a more civilized age and quarter of the world. Like those scourges, the ruler of the French existed by upholding that soldiery the times had first created, and which his ambition subsequently fostered, and in perpetuating their attachment to his person by leading them to victory and plunder. In consequence, robbery was not only overlooked, but permitted, and an encomiast of the French army has since dared in print to excuse its atrocities. This, it is true, is written by one of the revolutionary school, but it will be, (as long as the work is read,) a perpetual disgrace to the army whose acts he records.* All discipline sunk under this state of things. Coercion was neither necessary nor prudent, where the views of all were directed to the same lawless objects; and the military code was rather a bond of union and companionship, fostering a spurious glory, or ambition, and a thirst and hope of reward in unshackled military license and execution, than in an observance of laws respecting the rights and claims of human nature.

The quickness and intelligence of the French soldiery, pointed out the necessity of an obedience to their officers, whom they considered as leading them to objects equally desirable to all; and thus actuated, far from having to receive orders, they readily anticipated them. A Bedouin robber does not require the positive commands of his chief to

* It is needless so say, this alludes to Foy's Introduction to the War of the Peninsula.

do his utmost to destroy the guards, or to plunder the camels of a caravan; and no more did the French, with gain or impure military fame in view, require farther stimulus or direction.

But these various causes so suited the French, that they had the effect, since the Revolution, of raising their armies to the summit of fame, while their successes over the continental troops had made them universally dreaded. They felt this, which increased their confidence; and the army before us, sleeping on the opposite side of the ravine, was strongly embued with this impression, being formed of the fine regiments of the Italian army, who had so often conquered under Buonaparte, and subsequently marched from one victory to another. Neither the corps of Victor nor of Sebastiani, nor the guard or reserve under Desolles, from Madrid, had formed parts of the armies, defeated by us at Vimiera or Corunna, and had no recollections of our prowess to shake that good opinion of themselves, in which the principal strength of the French armies consists.

Though no fears could be entertained for the result, dependent on the brave fellows lying around us, we could not but regret that they were not composed of troops as fine as those who accompanied Sir J. Moore.

We could not hide from ourselves that our ranks were filled with young soldiers, being principally the second battalions of those English regiments who had embarked at Corunna, and consisting of draughts from the militia that had never seen an enemy. With the exception of the Guards and a few others, there were more knapsacks with the names of militia regiments upon them, than of numbered regular regiments. Indeed, we felt, no contrast could be stronger than that of the two armies. The ideas of England have never run wild on military glory. We more soberly consider our army rather as a necessary evil than an ornament and boast, and as an appeal to brute force and arms are proofs of barbarism, so ought the general diffusion of the former sentiment in a community to be viewed as conclusive evidence of advance to civilization and intelligence; and instead of directing the talents, or drawing forth the best blood of a people to be wasted in the field, a well-wisher to his country ought to desire them to be retained at home for the general advantage. But, however secure in ourselves, we recollected that we formed but one-third of the Allied army, and that 36,000 men lay in the same line, every action of whom had led us to consider them as more likely to occasion some common reverse than a happy termination to our operations. We were convinced, that if attacked, even in their strong and almost impregnable position, it was most likely to be attended by their immediate flight, which would leave the whole of the enemy to direct his efforts upon us single-handed. In addition, a certain degree of coolness had grown up between the two commanders; and Sir Arthur must have felt that the weakness of his ally by his side was not less to be dreaded than the strength of his enemy in his front. The prospect on the eve of the 28th July, 1809, was thus, though far from hopeless, by no means one of encouragement or sanguine expectation.

The rest of all the officers lying around Sir Arthur was hasty and broken, and interrupted by the uneasiness of the horses held at a distance, and the arrival of deserters, a few of whom came over during the

night. They generally informed us, that we were to be attacked at day-light, and that the corps that stormed the hill had consisted of 6000 men. Our glances were constantly directed towards the point from whence the sun was to rise for the last time on many hundreds who were here assembled within a mile around, while Sir Arthur occasionally asking the hour, showed he looked for daylight with as much anxiety as any of us. Just before day, we quietly mounted our horses and rode slowly towards the height, where we arrived just as the light allowed us to see the opposite side of the ravine beneath us covered with black indistinct masses. Every instant rendered them more visible, and the first rays of the sun showed us Sebastiani's division opposite our centre, Victor's three divisions at our feet; with the reserve, guard, and cavalry extending backward to the wood near the Alberche. Our eyes were, however, principally attracted by an immense solid column opposite, but rather to the left of the hill, evidently intended for attack. Its front was already covered with tirailleurs, ready to advance at the word, and who saw before them the dead bodies of their comrades, who had fallen the night before, strewing the ground. The gray of the morning was not broke in upon by a single shot from either side, and we had time to observe our position, (which had not been completely occupied before dark on the preceding eve,) and how the troops were posted.

The distance from the Tagus to the height on our left, which overlooked a deep valley, bounded beyond by some sharp and rugged hills, was little less than two miles. The right of the Allied army rested on the town of Talavera and the river. About half the ground from our right to a little beyond the centre was flat, and covered with woods and vineyards, but where these ceased, the remainder of the country was open, and gradually rose to the foot of our important conical hill on the left.

A rill ran along the whole front of our line, and in that part of the ground which was open and undulating, it passed through a ravine, the brow of which was taken advantage of in posting our troops. The Spaniards, from being incapable of moving, were posted in heavy columns in the most difficult country, till they joined our right, which was in an open space, though in its front and rear were inclosures. At this point had been commenced a little redoubt, which however remained imperfect, and was the only "*rentranchement*" of which the French, in their accounts, as an excuse for their defeat, have so liberally strengthened our line. But as every thing is sacrificed by them to vanity, truth cannot be expected alone to escape.

On the right of the British was posted the fourth division, under Sir A. Campbell, supported by Sir S. Cotton's brigade of cavalry; on their left commenced the first division, of which the Guards were on the right. The remainder of this division, consisting of Brig.-Gen. Cameron's brigade and the Germans, extended across the most open ground, and joined on the left to the second division, clustered round the height for its defence. The two brigades of Gen. M'Kenzie were placed in the second line, his own brigade in rear of the Guards, and that of Col. Donkin behind the centre. The remainder of the cavalry had bivouacked at some distance to the rear, and were not come up. The enemy were employed from daylight in placing opposite our centre

thirty pieces of cannon on the opposite side of the ravine, but not a shot was fired on either side, and the whole looked as if the armies had met for a review. But the calm augured the coming storm, and the quiet evinced that all were aware of the great approaching struggle, and that it was useless to throw away a casual fire, or destroy individuals, where salvos alone and the deaths of thousands could decide the day. When the vast column we had seen in the dusk was considered ready, a single cannon shot from the centre of the enemy's batteries was the signal for its advance, and for the opening of all their guns. A shower of balls instantly fell on all parts of our position, and the smoke, the wind being east, and the damp of the morning preventing its rising, was blown across the ravine, and completely enveloped us in a dense fog. But we had seen the forward movement of the mass intended for our dislodgment, and knew, under cover of this cannonade and smoke, it was advancing up the face of the hill. It consisted of a *colonne serrée de bataillons*, of the same division of Ruffin which had attacked the night before.

Gen. Hill, with the brigades of Tilson and Stewart, which had already successfully tried their strength with these same troops, were ready to receive them. The Buffs, 48th, and 66th, advanced to the brow of the hill, wheeling round to meet them with their arms ported, ready to rush on the ascending foe as soon as perceived through the intense smoke. They were not long in suspense, and without a moment's hesitation, by a desperate charge and volley, they overthrew, as they topped the hill, the enemy, who fled in the utmost confusion and consternation, followed by our troops, even across the ravine. Here they rallied, and after an exchange of sharp firing, our regiments were withdrawn again to their vantage ground. Had the cavalry been present, the victory might have been completed at this early hour, but they had not come in from their bivouack. As the smoke and tumult cleared off, and the troops were seated behind the summit of the hill, we found our loss considerable, and that Gen. Hill had been forced to quit the field from a shot in the head. The dead of the enemy lay in vast numbers on the face of the hill, and had been tall, healthy, fine young men, well-limbed, with good countenances; and as proof of their courage, (the head of their column having reached within a few yards of the top of the hill before being arrested,) the bodies lay close to our ranks. The face of the height was furrowed out into deep ravines by the water rushing down its steep sides during the rains, and the dead and wounded of both nations lay heaped in them.* Musquetry almost ceased after this defeat, but the cannonade continued; our centre and right suffering considerably, though in the other parts of the line, as our shots were plunging, while theirs were directed upwards, it was not so deadly. It continued for above an hour after the repulse, and showed us the inferiority of our calibre. All our guns, with the exception of one brigade of heavy, were miserably *light* six pounders, while the French returned our fire with eights and twelves.

* We were occupied after this attack in carrying away our wounded in blankets, by four or five soldiers, and within a short time the number of unfortunate men assembled round our field hospital, a small house and enclosure behind our centre, barely out of cannon shot, proved our heavy loss.

As the weather was dreadfully hot, and it was impossible to know how long we should occupy this ground, orders were given to bury the men who had fallen the night before and in the morning attack, lying around the hill interspersed with the living.

The entrenching tools were thus employed, and it was curious to see the soldiers burying their fallen comrades, with the cannon shot falling around, and in the midst of them, leaving it probable, that an individual might thus be employed digging his own grave. Gradually, however, the fire slackened, and at last wholly ceased, and war appeared as much suspended as before daylight and previous to the attack of the morning. The troops on the advance talked together, and the thirsty of both armies met at the bottom of the ravine, and drank from the same stream. There was also a well at the foot of the hill to the left, where the same water was divided among the collected of both nations around its brink.

About nine it was evident that the enemy had no intention of disturbing us for some time, as their numerous fires proved they were not inclined to fight again on empty stomachs. This was a painful sight to us, who felt acutely for our starving soldiery, who began to feel the most pinching want. All the promises of the Spaniards had ended in naught. They had made no arrangements to act up to their word, and starvation began to stare us in the face. Generally, however, it was borne by our men with philosophy, but one hungry soldier became almost troublesome, and close to Sir Arthur and his staff, said, "It was very hard that they had nothing to eat, and wished that they might be let to go down and fight, for when engaged they forget their hunger." The poor fellow was, however, at last persuaded to retire. Till about eleven o'clock all remained quiet, but about that hour immense clouds of dust were seen rising above the woods towards the Alberche opposite the centre of the Allied army, implying movements of large bodies of troops. This indicated the preparing for a general assault, and was occasioned by Sebastiani's corps forming a column of attack.* As the enemy's troops approached, the cannonade was renewed, and our inferiority of metal was so evident, that a brigade of Spanish 12 pounders, was borrowed from Cuesta. The fellows attached to these guns showed good spirit, and posting their guns on the side of the hill were found most effective. The French, at times, had the most exact range of the height, and threw shot and shells upon it with terrible precision. One shell killed four horses, held by a man, who escaped uninjured. Their fuses, however, often burned too quick, exploding the shells high in the air forming little clouds of smoke. It was curious that the enemy changed their fire from the troops to our artillery, or from our batteries to our line, whenever we gave them the example.

But the dust drew near in the woods, and a vast column was seen preparing to advance against Sir A. Cameron's brigade in the open ground. Gen. Sherbrooke had cautioned his division to use the bayonet, and when the enemy came within about fifty yards of the Guards, they

* It is remarkable how the accounts differ respecting the hour of attack. Sir Arthur says about twelve, another relater mentions two, and Jourdan, in his interesting letter, places it as late as four o'clock.

advanced to meet them, but on attempting to close the enemy by a charge, they broke and fled. The regiment on their left, the 83d, made a simultaneous movement, driving the enemy with immense loss before them; but the impetuosity of the Guards led to endangering the day. The flying enemy led them on till they opened a battery on their flank, which occasioned so heavy a loss, that the ranks could not be formed after the disorder of pursuit, and on being ordered to resume their ground, produced confusion.

The enemy instantly rallied and followed them, and were so confident of victory, that their officers were heard to exclaim, "*Allons, mes Enfans; ils sont touts nos prisonniers.*" But Sir Arthur had foreseen the probable difficulty into which the Guards were likely to become entangled, and had ordered the 48th from the height to their support. This gallant regiment arrived in the rear of the Guards at the moment when they were coming back in confusion, pressed by the enemy, on the line of position. They allowed the Guards to pass through them, and then breaking in upon the enemy, gave them a second repulse. The Guards quickly formed in the rear, and moved up into the position, and their spirit and appearance of good humour and determination after having lost in twenty minutes five hundred men, was shown by their giving a hurrah, as they took up their ground; and a report soon after that the enemy's cavalry was coming down upon them, was answered by a contemptuous laugh along their ranks.

SUPERIOR VELOCITY OF PARAMOUNT IMPORTANCE IN SHIPS OF WAR.

It is painful to a reflecting mind to observe a greater effusion of the blood of our countrymen, who are armed for the national defence, than might have been necessary, had a more wise adaptation of the means to the end been applied; and hence, too much attention can never be paid to obtaining correct information on the best modes of carrying on war, as well for the mitigation of the perils of the brave defenders of our country, as for extending its power and avoiding a needless exhaustion of its resources.

It is the nature of the human mind, says La Place, to continually improve in the knowledge of the subject to which its attention is directed, and thence may be inferred the necessity of perpetual investigation, and fair, unbiassed inquiry, to master the object in view. Individual experience, though valuable, is not sufficient; the extended experience of all who have trodden the same path must be carefully observed, and general deductions made by able men, which then properly take the name of scientific maxims.

In submitting some observations on the proper forms for ships of war, and applying the inferences to H. M. fleet, with regard to its qualifications for the present or future fields of naval operations, it is purposed to maintain, that where an equality in the *personnel* and resources of two rival navies nearly exists, the final issue of a struggle between them must greatly depend on the qualities of their vessels, and particularly on the celerity of their motion or quickness of sailing. When contending nations have differed much in their equipments for maritime war, and in the requisite resources for it, the *matériel* has often been regarded by the more powerful as of little consequence; but when two rival powers, equally qualified for naval empire by the pos-

session of bravery, physical strength, skill, resources, moral excitement, and perseverance, have measured their forces in combats approaching to equality; every advantage in the *matériel* has been sensibly felt and highly estimated; and the national honour has been seen to rest on gradations of excellence and almost insensible inequalities before overlooked.

In discussing the position that superior velocity is of paramount importance in ships of war, we shall—

1. Consider the subject *à priori*, pointing out the advantageous qualifications of velocity, as deduced from the scientific principles of war.

2. For the purpose of farther illustrating the position, point out the general form and elements of consideration necessary to produce fast sailing in a ship.

3. Show that velocity is favourable to all other qualities in a ship, and is attended only with the disadvantage of increased expense.

4. Deduce from the continual changes in ships' dimensions, forms, and a brief view of moral occurrences, but particularly from the late American contests, the value of this property.

5. Notice the construction of the British navy, with reference to this principle.

1. Folard showed that, as a decided superiority of force insures victory, the chief object of a general, or director of armed power, should be, in all operations, to oppose a stronger force to a weaker one; to prevent accumulations and junctions by destroying the enemy in detail; or, when obliged to encounter an equal or superior army, to cut off a part and overpower it; and that, for this purpose, deception, surprise, celerity of attack, and a concentration of force by a selection of the *élite* for decisive undertakings, were the chief objects to be attended to. Napoleon acknowledged that his adoption of Folard's principles had been the grand cause of his successes, and remarked that Nelson and our great admirals, in cutting the line, and destroying in detail, owed their victories to the same prompt and skilful measures. For the truly politic and beneficial mode of carrying on war, the nation, therefore, that could possess the power of always refusing encounter with a superior force, and of attacking a weaker one, must have a most important advantage; and such is the benefit attached to superior velocity in the encounters of ships at sea, whether they proceed in fleets or singly. We admire the magnanimous courage that will disdain advantage in meeting a foe, and will select for its display an opponent of equal or superior force; but we deplore, in a national point of view, the want of political sagacity thus exhibited.

The advantage of fast sailing ships, is likewise seen when a distant country is to be invaded or protected, in being able to reach the destined spot previously to the advices or supplies of the enemy.

At present, it would appear that extensive changes will be made in the descriptions of ships, by new projectiles or means of propelling ships of war; although we find the nations that have paid the most attention to steam-vessels and bomb cannon, continue still to build men of war, and frigates, and sloops as formerly; but, whatever change may be produced by future improvements, it is evident from the first principles of war, that velocity must always be of paramount importance to all descriptions of them at sea, and in every modification of tactics.

Many naval officers undervalue the property in question, from considering ships only with direct reference to the *mêlée* of close encounters. But it is asked, what was it that caused the actions, which they refer to to take place? Choice or necessity? If it were choice, then the combatant, one would suppose, had good reason to expect that he should conquer. But if it were necessity, it could only be caused by a deficiency in the power to retreat, which must have arisen from a deficiency in the properties of the vessel.

It is not sufficiently considered, that when a squadron of the enemy is overpowered and captured, without the vessels being demolished, the difference

in the force of the naval powers of the combatants is rendered twice as great as it was previously, or is diminished in that ratio. Thus, supposing one naval power to possess a hundred ships, and another fifty, and that a squadron of twenty ships is taken by the more powerful, the difference in their relative force, after the capture, is then ninety, as one power has thirty ships only, while the other has a hundred and twenty. If the less power capture a fleet of twenty ships from the greater, the proportional forces will be as eighty to seventy, thus bringing them nearly to an equality. Such an accident to England in an encounter with America, would be of an alarming nature; and with reference to such a possibility, we may allude to the capture of our three frigates, the Guerrière, Macedonian, and Java, by the American frigates, Constitution and United States, at the commencement of the war in 1812. To anticipate, in some degree, our concluding paragraph, we may say, that the Americans have built their late ships of war with direct reference to such a calculation as that above.

The principal advantage of velocity, which is also conducive to the ardour of the crews, in ships for the defence of the state, or in corsairs, is, the power it gives to avoid a superior enemy at sea, and seize every inimical squadron of less force it may come in sight of as its easy prey; or, in the pithy and expressive language of early periods of naval history, when fast-sailing ships were highly prized, to "TAKE OR LEAVE." But there are numerous other benefits attending rapidity of motion on the seas; as the speedy performance of an expedition; the rapid conveyance of intelligence, being less exposed in a voyage to storms and accidents from the less time occupied in it; capturing enemy's merchant ships at sea in greater number and shorter time, so as to prevent escape by the darkness of the night, arrival at port, or meeting with support. Superior sailing is useful, not only in choosing the description of adversary, but in fighting her when chosen, and, in case of necessity, retreating. If an evident superiority of force be possessed by any ship over another in sight, immediate closing appears to be desirable for the stronger, as less loss and more certainty are then likely to occur, arising from the weaker ship feeling more directly the superior fire of her enemy. But when an equality of force nearly exists, and it is not thought proper to avoid the enemy, great benefits may be derived from a ship of superior velocity, in choosing her position, in ranging a-head, and being able to afford a yaw (as it is called) for a broadside, and in otherwise evading the fire of the enemy. According to the description of cannon used, great advantages are on the side of being able to choose the distance. Thus, if bomb-cannon should be used, the ship that should be able to keep at half gun shot from such a description of vessel, may wholly avoid the effects of such projectiles, and the same may be said of carronades, if possessed in great number.

The incalculable advantage of velocity to ships of war is therefore evident in carrying on hostilities, with proper regard to the maxims established by the greatest admirals and generals. Not to be able to attack from slowness of locomotion, when the favourable moment has arrived, must be equally mortifying to the commander of forces, and detrimental to the interests of the country.

2. If we dwell for a moment on the forms and elements necessary to produce velocity in ships, it will serve to illustrate our position. In doing so, we shall avoid minutiæ and technicalities, for the purpose of rendering plain and demonstrable the nature of our observations. No nice mathematical adjustment, and much less fancied forms, like those employed in building by the *eye*, (which may be truly called *visionary*,) will be recounted; but plain and common-sense truths only will be advanced. Let us then, take a seventy-four gun ship, of any form, and suppose that it is intended to build another that shall sail faster. This may be done either by improving the form of body under water to diminish the resistance of the fluid, by making such a form as will carry more sail or propelling power without augmenting the re-

sistance; by diminishing the specific gravity of the materials composing the hull; by building of timber of diminished scantling; by depressing the component weights of the ship, as cannon or upper works; by constructing the hull on improved principles, so as to produce the necessary strength, with less quantity or weight of materials; or by lightness of masts, furniture, or rigging, *ceteris paribus*.

In order to increase the velocity of the seventy-four, we are bound in scientific candour to say that we cannot do it with certainty, in the present state of knowledge, by giving the ship a new form under water for diminished resistance. The result of experiments, and the analysis of ships, as far as they have been carried, seem to show, that within the usual forms necessary for ships, the resistance depends solely on the midship section. This approximate deduction is extremely valuable to the naval architect, because it will cause him to make his midship section as small as the requisite buoyancy and other adjustments will allow; this is done by increasing the length, which, however, must not go beyond the proper limits; but by merely altering the lines, as it is called, he has no reason to expect any diminution of resistance. Although a numerous series of expensive experiments has been made on the resistance of fluids, nothing beyond Romme's deduction mentioned above is established. All the experiments have been made in ways and modes not at all analogous to the propelling of a ship; not even the point relique, or line of traction, corresponding with the resultant of the resistance in a ship, has been attended to, although we know that the height from the water, and direction of the propelling power, make a considerable difference in the velocity of a vessel. The perfect knowledge of the resistance of water would not conduce much to increase the velocity of ships, as other elements must be attended to, which would interfere with the necessary form for it. The analysis of ships, and, perhaps, some experiments on them, by estimating their pull in being towed, by a spring, are more likely to conduce to their perfect form than any experiments on small models.

The second mode of increasing the velocity, by augmenting the power of carrying sail, without increasing the midship section, will be found to be the more certain mode of proceeding. The stability or power to resist the inclining force of the wind, varies nearly as the length and cube of the breadth, if we suppose the component weight of the ship to be at the same height, and other things to be equal. By increasing the breadth, therefore, we shall have a greater advantage of resisting the inclining power of more sail, but it will be necessary to have the increased surface of canvass placed high, with taller and more weighty masts; also, the increased breadth and weight will be found to increase the midship section or resistance, although we may diminish the midship section below and increase it above. Additional length is thus seen to be desirable, as we shall then have the more canvass in a low situation, and be able to make a greater body under water for buoyancy and diminishing the resistance, by simply adding five or ten feet in the middle, as if the ship were drawn apart at that place. The effect of this addition will be to make the ship rise in the water, by adding buoyancy that will more than counteract the weight applied, and thus the resistance will be diminished. Length will have a tendency to diminish the easy tacking and wearing of the ship, but if the breadth be increased also about a fourth part of the additional length, or a little more, experience shows that the vessel will still turn easily, as we may witness in our largest men of war; the increased velocity augmenting the action of the rudder, and the additional canvass, applied from increased breadth, increasing the power to wear the ship. We thus perceive that we may obtain velocity by a proportional augmentation of the length and breadth, preserving symmetry in other respects.

An objection to enlarging our ships has been brought forward in all stages of their improvement, by the assertion that they had reached their maximum of magnitude. The ease with which the large ships hitherto built have been worked,

would seem, however, to disprove such affirmations. The increase of a foot or two in depth, would be an inconvenience in many harbours and offings; and the longcross of the sails, though they might be made smaller by having more masts if required, or improved modes of furling the sails adopted, would also be an objection, but not, it is supposed, such as to render the experiment unworthy of trial, as the French and Americans are augmenting their first-rates considerably, and we have frequently taken lessons from them in ship-building.

The objection to increasing the dimensions of ships, that they have reached their maximum, can only apply to the largest class; and if valid, the principle of augmentation may still be followed in the second, third, and other rates, with the greatest advantage, of which more will be said in the sequel.

[To be continued.]

We avail ourselves of a blank corner to introduce a few observations connected with the qualities and employment of Ten-Gun Brigs,—a subject so zealously mooted at this moment.

Insufficiency of crew is the great defect of these vessels; their complement being nominally twenty-seven, but their actual *working hands* not exceeding fifteen. They carry heavy freights in specie and merchandize, with a crowd of passengers and their luggage. The consequence of being thus over-weighted is obvious.

The commander of the packets at Falmouth applied for a share of these freights, proportioned to that received by the Admirals of the different stations. The Admirals, aware that the lieutenants commanding packets were pocketing large sums, instead of complying with the above request, directed that the Admiral of the station should take his proportion from them—naturally supposing that their property would be thereby decreased one-third.

Now the contrary result has taken place. Previous to this arrangement, there was a conflicting interest against them; the Admiral using all his influence to obtain the freights for the men-of-war on the station. But when the new order came out, the Admiral, sharing in all freights, became indifferent as to what vessel they were brought home by, and the commanders of the packets have since that period doubled their profits, while old and meritorious officers in the service, who had been sent out on those stations, to enable them to pick up a douceur for their hard service, are now reaping little or no benefit from the good intentions of the Admiral.

A commander of a packet who lately resigned, previous to the expiration of his three years' service, cleared during his command upwards of £10,000.

With respect to the alleged deficiency of hands, we know a Twenty-eight Gun-ship in the service, the captain of which has appointed his masters, mates, midshipmen, clerks, &c. in all, twenty-five hands, to be captains of guns, thereby rendering them efficient in the event of an action; and leaving twenty-five spare mariners for the use of fire-arms, to act as boarders, &c. The consequence is, that from the superior intelligence of the former, the guns are better served than those of perhaps any other ship in the service not similarly commanded. We recommend this example as worthy of imitation.

We conclude by observing, (with reference to a remark in our review of Capt. Hastings' ship "Artillery," in our last No.) that every ship in commission is allowed at the rate of eight rounds shotted, and the same number blank, for practice, every two months.—Ed.

ORDER OF BATTLE, POSITIONS, AND ENCAMPMENTS.

THE ROGNIAT CONTROVERSY.

After a few preliminary remarks on the dense order of the ancients, and on the introduction of second lines and reserves, attributed by Vegetius to the Carthaginians, and imitated with great success by the Romans, as also, at a later period, by Gustavus Adolphus, and confirmed by the moderns as a necessary principle in the formation of the order of battle, Gen. Rogniat enters into a discussion on the depth of a single line. All the European armies have adopted the order of three ranks, with the exception of the British, who form their line only two deep; and the following are the grounds upon which the General considers it most likely that the latter justify their adoption of this practice:—that as the firing of volleys from three ranks requires that the front one should kneel, it is dangerous in front of an enemy, and has also the inconvenience of depriving the whole battalion of its fire until its arms are reloaded; that as file-firing is only carried on by the two first ranks, the third rank becomes almost useless; that, in close combat, the bayonets of the third rank do not project sufficiently beyond the first one to be of much service; and, finally, that by the formation of two deep only, an extent of front may be obtained equal to that of a more numerous enemy. The General argues, that if the third rank is rendered perfectly useless, either for augmenting the intensity of the fire, or for taking a share in the close combat, it ought to be suppressed, after the example of the British; but he endeavours to remedy this defect by giving longer bayonets to that rank, and by adopting the firing by ranks in succession; and maintains, that if two lines are opposed to each other, the one formed two, and the other three, deep, the latter has the advantage of a more vigorous fire, its losses produced by small arms are less sensibly felt, and fewer openings are effected. In the close combat, he observes, the files possessing three bayonets have a material advantage; and it is more particularly against the charges of cavalry that it is essential to augment both the firings and the bayonets, and consequently to form in three, rather than in two, ranks. He therefore adopts the formation of three deep, reserving to himself, however, the power of extending his front, if necessary, to deceive the enemy, by withdrawing one of the ranks, for instance, the grenadiers of every cohort, and posting them on important points.

Rogniat then enters into a consideration of lines, which, he observes, ought to be neither too distant from, nor too near to, one another; if too distant, the second line would be unable to afford prompt and efficient aid to the first; if too near, it would be exposed to the enemy's projectiles instead of being kept fresh until the moment of its coming into action, and, in the event of the first line being routed, it would run the risk of being involved in its disorder. After criticising the custom of deploying and extending the second line like the first, which, as he affirms, renders the passage of lines extremely difficult and dangerous, he observes:—

"I would only have the cohorts of the first line deployed, when they, only, are engaged, and those of the second line should be placed at deploying dis-

tances from one another, each formed in column of divisions or quarter cohorts at half distance, ready to form square if attacked by cavalry, or rapidly to deploy if menaced by infantry. Supposing this disposition to be made, and that the troops of the first line are routed as completely as it is possible to imagine; is it not evident that the cohorts of the second line, formed in small columns having each a front of only fourteen toises, and being forty-six toises distant from one another, will offer no obstruction to their passage, and will not be involved in their flight; that the chiefs of these cohorts, having their men brought more closely together, will be better able to keep them firm to their posts; and, finally, that they will be ready in an instant, to form square, in order to check the enemy's cavalry, or to deploy with the greatest celerity, as soon as the first line shall have passed through? A cohort in column of grand divisions at half distance, ought only to occupy one minute in deploying, and a quarter of a minute in forming square. Let the distances which are to be passed over be calculated, and it will be found that I am right. The second line will gain, by this formation, greater freedom in its movements, a safe passage for the first line, and facility for repelling the cavalry; advantages, which are not deteriorated by any inconvenience: let us, therefore, not hesitate to adopt it."

After assigning to the skirmishers, the legionary cavalry, and the legionary artillery, their respective parts, the General sums up the order of battle of the legion in the following manner, without reference to the various accidents of ground, which will be treated of hereafter:—

"In the first line, the first five cohorts, arranged from right to left, according to their numbers, commencing with the picked cohort, the example and pattern for the whole legion: the cohorts, which have an extent of front equal to fifty-five toises, are separated by intervals of five toises; which gives three hundred toises for the total extent of the line. At the distance of one hundred and fifty toises in rear of the first line, are the five last cohorts, each formed in column of divisions, and placed at deploying distance from one another. These small columns, each having a front of fourteen toises, or forty-seven files, leave between them empty spaces of forty-six toises in breadth. The skirmishers of the first line are partly dispersed in advance, and partly drawn up in rear of their cohorts, near the intervals by which the latter are separated. Those of the second line are drawn up in half companies upon the flanks of their columns respectively. The cavalry is posted in reserve on the flanks, near the extremities of the second line; and the legionary artillery forms a single battery, thirty toises in front of one of the wings."

To enable the reader to form a just estimate of the value of this order of battle, the General enters into the detail of a supposed attack upon it. After adverting to the advantages both of the deep and of the extended order, he observes:—

"Both reason and experience, therefore, prescribe to us the propriety of retaining only those ranks in the first line which can take part in the contest, and of keeping the other troops in second line and in reserve, at a distance from the enemy's projectiles; by which the necessity of the extended order of battle for the troops which are brought into actual combat is established.

"A battle, however, does not consist solely of combats, but also of marches, particularly as regards the assailant; and it is an incontestable fact that the extended order is not favourable for marches. In woody and intersected countries there are numerous obstacles which hinder troops from advancing in line; and even the most open countries present difficulties, such as hedges, ditches, morasses, &c. which break a line composed of several battalions, or at least retard its march. Besides, obstacles are not the only causes which produce sinuosities, waverings, disorder, and confusion, in the march of a line; the inequality of the step, at different points, and the want of parallelism between the

different directions, will produce the same effects. If we wish to pass defiles, and to move rapidly over the space which separates us from the enemy, we must abandon the extended, and take up the deep order, by forming into columns; in this manner we pass everywhere, and advance both with rapidity and in good order. But, however favourable the column may be for the march, it is not equally so for the contest, because the troops in front only can take part in it; in general therefore if we are to march, we ought to form into columns, and if we are to engage, we ought to deploy. Since a battle, particularly as regards the assailant, is a succession of marches and contests, it follows that he ought to form sometimes in column and sometimes in line. To be able to carry into effect this successive transition from the one order to the other, accordingly as it is called for by every change of circumstances, constitutes, perhaps, the greatest difficulty in the art of war. I shall place my legion in those cases which, in war, most frequently occur, with a view to fix the opinion of military men on the order which they ought to adopt under similar circumstances.

"We will, first of all, suppose that we have to attack the enemy, posted on ground perfectly open, and offering no obstacle to our advance. The legion will commence by forming itself, when at twelve hundred toises distance, that is, before it comes within the reach of cannon-shot, into two close columns of grand divisions. The first, composed of the five cohorts of the first line, will open the march; the second, comprising the five cohorts of the second line, will follow, and support the movements of the first, keeping at a distance of about a hundred and fifty toises in its rear. These columns, preceded and flanked by a cloud of skirmishers, will advance boldly, without fearing the cavalry, which can effect nothing against their compact order; they will lose no time in marching towards the field of battle, taking advantage of every hollow of ground which can screen them from the enemy's artillery.

"It would appear, from the principles we have just established, that the first column ought not to deploy until it can make use of the firelock, that is, when within a hundred or a hundred and twenty toises of the enemy's lines; but these principles cannot be rigorously followed: it would be more advantageous for it to make this deployment sooner, but then it should march, deployed, over a space of two or three hundred toises. If it delayed deploying until within reach of the enemy's bullets and grape-shot, its numerous losses under this shower of projectiles would produce disorder and confusion in its movements, the sure prelude to defeat. A charge of cavalry, at this critical moment, would complete its ruin. It was in this way I saw two French divisions, at the battle of Eylau, which were advancing in column against the centre of the Russian army, dispersed and annihilated by a charge of cavalry, at the moment of deployment, in consequence of this manœuvre having been made under the fire of the enemy. The soldiers, dismayed and disunited by a shower of both round and small shot, were unable to collect their strength to resist the shock of the horse.

"These considerations induce me to halt my columns at three or four hundred toises from the enemy, before his projectiles become very dangerous. They will be deployed when at this distance; a manœuvre which will not require more than four or five minutes, and during which the legionary battery will commence an engagement of artillery. The first column will form a line, the extremities of which, should the nature of the ground not favour the defence of the flanks, will consist of two small columns, ready to form square against cavalry; for the movements of this arm are so rapid, that it will suddenly fly from the front to the flank of a line, charge it perpendicularly, and overthrow it, before the latter has time to make the necessary dispositions for resistance. This happened to the rear-guard of the Russians, at the affair of Hof, not far from Eylau: six battalions of their infantry advanced in line, in the centre of a small plain, in order to drive back a French division of cuirassiers which annoyed them with its cannon; the latter, after having feigned some charges

against their front, suddenly darted off at full speed towards their left flank, charged it perpendicularly, and the Russian line was annihilated in a twinkling. Hence it is necessary that precautionary dispositions should be made for protecting the flanks of our line against cavalry, and, with this view, we shall only deploy three out of the five cohorts; the other two will keep on the right and left flanks, formed in columns of divisions at half distance, ready to assume the square, the moment they perceive the cavalry advancing against them.

"The second principal column, about a hundred and fifty toises in the rear, will extend itself in small columns, as I have already explained. These dispositions having been made, the two lines will advance in good order, while the light infantry will hasten forward two or three hundred toises, to drive back the enemy's light troops, and endeavour to place themselves under cover, within the range of his lines and batteries."

The General, after pointing out the very great utility to be derived from the skirmishers, in approaching the enemy's lines, owing to the manner in which they steal along, and find cover from the slightest objects, and more particularly their frequent success in interrupting the service of the enemy's guns, observes:—

"The enemy will doubtless send forward his cavalry to force back and to punish these daring skirmishers, but our light infantry-men know how to secure themselves; they will rally at full speed, form into various groups, or rather small globes of fire, which are the more difficult to attack, as each soldier, being armed with a double-barrelled firelock, has two shots in readiness. Besides, ditches, hedges, woods, vineyards, &c. are sufficient intrenchments for them against cavalry; and, finally, should they be too much exposed, they can seek a sure refuge in the infantry of the line. In the mean time, our battery directs its fire upon this cavalry, which thus finds itself forced to disperse quickly.

"We left our infantry of the line marching towards the enemy, who, diverted and distracted by the skirmishing of the light troops, can only bestow a part of his attention upon the more serious attack. It is an acknowledged principle, that we ought to march without firing, for if we attempt to do two things at once, we are sure to do them ill. The troops can offer only a very slow and uncertain fire on the march, and even that must prove detrimental to the regularity and celerity of movement. But, having arrived within good gun-shot, that is, within eighty or a hundred toises of the enemy, then if his fire be very brisk, his appearance firm, his ranks in good order, if, in short, he show no symptom of dismay, we shall do well to halt, and open a fire by ranks or files, in order to throw him into confusion by the losses we shall thus occasion him, previously to making any attack with the bayonet. The temerity of persevering in an attack upon a line hitherto unharmed, entire, and in all its strength, under a shower of projectiles, by which a third of the assailants is placed *hors de combat*, frequently meets a speedy chastisement; for of two lines which close, under circumstances otherwise equal, that which has not yet suffered ought to overthrow the one that has already experienced considerable losses.

"It will be thus seen that I deploy my legion as soon as it arrives within fighting distance, instead of endeavouring to attack the enemy's line in close column. I am aware that the last wars offer frequent examples of attack in column; but how much soever they may be justified by the result, still, if they are not called for by the nature of the ground, and we are not prevented from extending and deploying, they are not the less vicious. Success, in this instance, only proves the extreme bravery of the assailants, and the bad dispositions of their opponents. Every order is good against troops that do not defend themselves; to advance is all that is required. Imagine two hostile bodies on even ground, equal in arms, numbers, discipline, and courage; the one marching in column of attack against the other formed in two or three lines, the former is lost. At first, the artillery of the one attacked, fires for more than a quarter

of an hour into this agglomerated mass, and creates in it a dreadful havoc; then the small arms, the whole fire of which converges upon this column, also destroy a great part of it. We may reckon that it will have lost a third, or, at the very least, a fourth, of its men, before it comes to the close: and do we know of many troops brave enough to sustain such losses, without taking flight?

"Finally, suppose it to have reached its destination; for it is in order to attack the enemy that it has braved such great perils. If the soldiers who are attacked were to reason, it is certain that they would not fear to sustain the shock of this column; because, whatever its depth may be, the three ranks at its head are the only ones which can make use of the bayonet; all the others are in fact useless; and as for the pressure of the rear ranks upon those in front, on which the advocates of the deep order lay so much stress, is it not the most chimerical idea in the world? I appeal to all those who have seen much service, whether they have ever observed the head of a column pressed forward by its rear? Were the men thus pushed on in spite of themselves, would they not make their escape by the flanks? Do not disorder and flight commence rather from the rear than from the head? It is part of human nature to be less forcibly struck by the presence of danger than by its image: imagination always surpasses and exaggerates reality.

"But I am well aware that the multitude does not reason, and that it employs the eyes of the body rather than those of the mind; and I therefore admit that soldiers formed in three ranks do not look without some degree of terror upon this mass of men advancing against them. This feeling of terror may lead to their flight, unless care be taken to withdraw that part of the line which the column endeavours to reach. As the centre yields ground, the line curves, and thus envelopes the column in the form of a crescent, a figure analagous to the *forceps* which Vegetius opposes to the *wedge*, the column of attack of the Romans.

"At the same time, the second line must advance in column, if necessary, to charge the enemy's column in front, while the two wings of the first line fall upon his flanks, and the light troops hasten to take him in rear. If these movements be executed by courageous and well-trained troops, every column of attack will be annihilated in a few moments, particularly if the artillery and musketry have previously carried death and dismay into its ranks."

The General supports his argument by a reference to the battle of Essling, which the French lost, as he asserts, by an attack in column upon the centre of the Austrian line, the latter having given ground in proportion as they advanced, and brought forward its wings towards their flanks; so that they soon found themselves in the centre of a semicircle, suffering the most frightful havoc from the cross fire of round and small shot; and were compelled to retire after the total destruction of their first column, in order to form a line between the two villages of Aspern and Essling, the points of appui of their wings.

He also adduces the battle of Fontenoi as the most memorable instance of a column of attack, and attributes the loss of it to the English having neglected to deploy, after passing in column the defile which separated them from the French army, and continued to advance in that formation; which ended in not only the repulse, but the annihilation of this celebrated column, notwithstanding its most determined bravery.

Rogniat approves of the modern practice of attacking villages in column in preference to the extended order; but recommends that the assailants should be formed into three columns rather than one, the centre one to take the village in front, while the other two endeavour to turn, and penetrate it by the sides; by which means, the fire of the

enemy, being divided upon three points instead of converging upon one, would appear less terrific, and the probability of success would be increased. He also recommends the attack of redoubts, and all fortified posts, in column, however great the sacrifice which, in such cases, must always be expected.

There are defiles, he observes, such as woods, marshes, rivers, ravines, steep and rugged descents, which do not admit of our engaging in the deployed formation; and which we must therefore pass in column, with the design of deploying as soon as the nature of the ground favours this operation.

"Finally, if the question is to march rather than to engage, let it be in column or the deep order; if, on the other hand, it is to engage rather than to march, let us assume the extended order."

Previously to entering into a discussion upon the order of battle of armies, the General makes sundry observations on the necessity of dividing them into several columns of route, or corps d'armée, with a view to their being re-assembled upon certain points, and fixes the strength and composition of his corps d'armée at four legions, with a reserve of 3000 heavy cavalry, making a total of 36,000 men classed in the following manner:—22,800 infantry of the line; 7,600 light infantry; 3000 legionary cavalry; and 3000 heavy cavalry; exclusive of the artillery and sappers. Deducting a fifth on account of sick, convalescent, and absentees, there remain 30,000 effectives.

ON THE USE AND IMPORTANCE OF THE BAROMETER AT SEA.

SEQUEL TO "DISASTERS AT SEA, &c." AND "A POPULAR VIEW OF METEOROLOGY, &c."

HAVING admitted, in a former paper, that common proverbs are the echoes of common sense and the children of experience, the reader must now be cautioned to discriminate betwixt them and the sententious dogmatism by which they are often substituted. Many who hold improvement in contempt, are always fenced round with saws and misapplied adages; and it not unfrequently happens, that a mind which is impenetrable to sound doctrines, may be forcibly excited by some light conceit expressed in a couplet, or by an alliterative phrase, especially when either partakes of invective rather than argument. The cause of this paradox is readily explained upon the principle, that Prejudice generally indulges in short and positive aphorisms, easily comprehended, and as easily retained by the memory; whereas Reason, carefully surveying probabilities, advances with caution, and requires the exertion of our intellectual faculties. Others, attempting a royal road to solutions, suffer the mind to aberrate into mazes as devious as they are dark, and find some of the most simple of Nature's arcana as puzzling as the squaring of a circle. Solomon declared, that of the four things which were too wonderful for him to know, one was "the way of a ship in the midst of the sea;" when, therefore, he exclaimed, "he who considers the wind will never sow," he was rather inveighing against idle speculation, than directing his wisdom towards his fleets, to the safe conduct of which such considerations very materially contribute: and

when the chemical and electrical agencies of the atmosphere shall be, from more numerous and detailed observations, better known, there can be no doubt, but the sower, together with every other class of the population, will derive benefit and comfort from the knowledge so acquired. But although a few intelligent meteorologists, and a herd of empirical pretenders, have attempted to form rules for determining the changes of the weather, so as to be able to predict them for long periods, the laws are as yet so imperceptible, that the endeavours have been useless, and my object is only to point out impending phenomena. At sea, these changes are more uniform than on shore, where, of course, they must be influenced by the aspect of the country, which is itself always changing by drainage, planting, clearing, and cultivation; as is borne witness to by the difference which the present state of France and Germany exhibits, when compared with that described by Cæsar and Tacitus.

To resume the subject of my last paper.—Of the North Sea, I only know the little afforded by a passage or two across it; and by having been on the grand, though luckless, expedition to Walcheren, in 1809, in neither of which cases, from the excitement of more immediate concerns, particular notice was taken of atmospherical variations. Of the shores of the Baltic and Norway, I know nothing; nor scarcely of the northern parts of North America; but yet am assured by officers of merit, that the barometer may there also be considered as a positive oracle. Indeed, it is hoped, some correspondent will be induced to favour us with personal observations on those stations, since it is from an aggregate of many such communications, that substantial benefit may be eventually bestowed on navigation. The lamentable loss of those noble men of war, the St. George, Hero, and Defence, with nearly two thousand British seamen, is a disaster of too recent occurrence not to render this theme of the deepest interest.

In the English Channel, off the Azores, and along the Atlantic shores of France, Spain, and Portugal, I have had repeated practical proofs of the unerring efficacy of the marine barometer; and indeed, from noting one period particularly, can assert that, from the beginning of January 1810, till the end of July, while cruising in a line of battle ship between Ushant and Bourdeaux, we had no change of weather, worthy of notice, which was not previously indicated. Anacharsis, the Scythian, remarked, that in a ship he was but two fingers' breadth from death; but with observation and nautical skill the voyager may, under Providence, be perfectly free from apprehension. "Our wooden world," say the sailors, "is of a better contexture than the great one, for sages affirm it would drop to pieces if but a single atom were wanting; whereas ours holds firmly together, though battered worse than the breach of Badajoz." And certainly a man-of-war, taken in all its bearings, must be considered the noblest work ever projected by human power, or executed by human art.

Between the Capes of St. Vincent and Spartel, the south-west winds are the most disagreeable; but the depression of the quicksilver is sure to denote a violent one. These gales were greatly dreaded by inexperienced navigators in the Spanish wars, who from not knowing how they came on, frequently fell into difficulties. They are always precursed by a long hollow swell, and generally commence with the wind

between S. and S.S.W. from which points they continue to blow for five or six hours, although the sea sets from the westward. It is too common for seamen, unaccustomed to this bight, to have their minds impressed with the danger of the shoals of Saint Lucar, which are falsely represented as very alarming. Under this apprehension, they are induced to haul their starboard tacks on board, and push for the Strait of Gibraltar; whereas the real danger lies at the entrance of this Strait, and consists of reefs, with uncertain soundings, in no wise to be depended upon; a fact fully experienced by the warriors of Trafalgar, in October, 1805.

The outer harbour of Cadiz, where the Allied squadrons rode during the siege by Marshal Victor, is much exposed to the waves thrown in by these winds. But the hardest gale in this neighbourhood is the *Solano,* or the *Levanter* of the Gibraltar pilots; which, although it comes over the land, is violent in the extreme. It is announced by a peculiar haziness, as if arising from a diminished atmospheric elasticity, and the mercury gradually sinks, while parasitic clouds cap the hills of Medina Sidonia, and Chiclana. On the 28th of March, 1811, the gun-boat I then commanded, was rescued from being driven out to sea, by the Undaunted frigate: the bay at the same moment presented a distressing scene of tumult and devastation,—spars and cargoes of merchandize were floating about in masses, fifty-three vessels having been wrecked in the night, and upwards of a hundred damaged. Had not this gale been foreseen, and in some measure provided against, by striking lower yards and topmasts, bracing to the wind, freshening hawse, and getting every thing snug, the consequences might have been fatal to the fleet as well; but except the sinking of four gun-boats, the men-of-war sustained no injury.

That the winds in the Strait of Gibraltar blow either from the east or west points of the horizon, has been immemorially remarked, and the conformation of its coasts renders the reason palpable. Within the Mediterranean, the predominant breezes are from the north and west quarters, except in the spring, when south-east and south-west ones prevail; but their duration, direction, and strength are extremely uncertain about the period of the equinoxes. Having had considerable practice on this station, and with better instruments than I ever had access to on any other, I can assure the circumspect navigator, that no perilous weather is likely to assail him, without his being sufficiently warned; yet, as the barometer does not generally vary more than a few lines, it requires great attention to mark its indications; they will, nevertheless, prove satisfactory, and it may be laid down as a general rule, that whenever it sinks so low as 29·40, a severe gale may be expected. So far, in fact, did this conviction aid me, that during the last three years of my commanding a vessel in that sea, I never once had occasion to turn up the hands in the night; and besides the comfort and regularity thus bestowed on the crew, those who have toiled on lee shores, can easily estimate the confidence with which the officer is inspired when the watches are relieved, at their regular hours, recruited both in health and strength for whatever may befall. And yet the mere inconvenience of night-surprises falls far short in importance, of saving to the nation the canvass, spars, and rigging, so fre-

quently blown away; and the anchors and cables abandoned in exposed roadsteads, from being caught unprepared.

In the eastern division of the Mediterranean Sea, the north winds are mostly dry and salubrious, though cold and often violent, while the south one is mild and moist, accompanied by rain; that from the east is laden with mist and vapour, and the western, though often stormy, produces clear skies, and exhilarating effects. The nature of these winds differs essentially according to locality, but they never blow very violently without a corresponding effect upon the mercury. From personal observation, I am satisfied that the South of Europe is much warmer than when Virgil wrote; the winters are milder, and the harvests much earlier, than formerly.

Those who expect to find constantly serene weather in this sea, will be often bitterly disappointed; as may be deduced from the correspondence of Nelson and Collingwood, and other evidence of practical men,—whatever poetical visionaries may assert. On the 7th and 8th of March, 1821, a heavy gale ravaged most of its shores; and in Tunis bay it raged so vehemently, that three frigates, three corvettes, two brigs, a schooner, and about twenty ships, were wrecked, and upwards of 2,000 men drowned. Had this squadron had but a few hours notice of the approaching weather, the vessels might have been safely harboured in the wet dock of the Goletta. Early in 1822, in another storm, upwards of forty vessels were driven on shore at Gibraltar; many lives were lost at Leghorn,—and the harbour and moles of Genoa were seriously damaged. In March of the same year, during a gale on the coast of Egypt, in which, from observing the prognostic, we scarcely strained a ropeyarn, the Turkish fleet lost two frigates, three corvettes, and a brig, with nearly seven hundred people.

The gulf of Lyons, lying between the Pyrenées and the Alps, is proverbial for its lightning, squalls, and stormy seas; and from having weathered several very tough gales in it, I can add my testimony to the turbulence of its character. In the winter of 1811, several ships of our fleet which was blockading Toulon, were struck by the electric fluid; and towards the end of January 1812, the Rodney, a superb new seventy-four, on board which I then served, was so torn and disabled by the united violence of wind and wave, that Sir Edward Pellew was obliged to send her to England: noble, however, as this ship appeared, it must be admitted that she was one of that class sarcastically termed the *Forty Thieves*. In October 1820, whilst standing for Marseilles, the atmosphere was so very transparent, as in itself to be of a suspicious character, but that the peculiar beauty of the romantic hills before us, the glorious sun above, and the glistening ocean around, lulled apprehension. At about three o'clock in the afternoon, the lieutenant of the watch entered the cabin with, "Sir, a light breeze is springing up, shall we set top-gallant studding-sails?" I had that moment looked at the barometer, and finding it had suddenly fallen three-tenths of an inch, with a surface extremely concave, replied, "No; turn the hands up, shorten sail, and we 'll get the top-gallant-masts on deck." This answer surprised him, but all my officers were well acquainted with the reliance I placed on my monitor, both from experience and reason; and although there was no discernible appearance of a gale when we com-

menced reefing, we had scarcely got the ship under reduced canvass, before a gust rushed so furiously upon us, that had we made sail instead of shortening it, the masts must have gone, as the least possible accident. As usual with the northerly gale of this Gulf, great numbers of birds were blown off, which, though of very opposite characters, were all subdued in their several instincts, and laboured to find a common shelter on the decks. The same night we lay-to, with the sea making fair breaches over us; but from the notice thus obtained, excepting a boat washed from the davits, and the weather-bulwarks being stove in, we sustained scarcely any damage.

Amongst the particular Mediterranean winds, may be enumerated the *bize*, a cold, searching, northerly gale of Languedoc; and the *bentu de soli* of Sardinia, a vaporous wind, usually accompanied with intense lightning. The *mistral*, or rather *maestrale*, is the true N.W. wind of the Gulf of Lyons, and differs only from the bize in being more steady: the piercing cold complained of by the natives of the South of France, during its continuance, is rather owing to the immediate transition from a high temperature, to a lower one, than to its actual frigidity, for I have experienced very chilling sensations in this part, with the thermometer at 50°. The *kamsin* is a southerly vernal wind which prevails in Egypt, for two, three, or at most four days successively, loading the atmosphere with warm vapours, and inducing the breaking out of disease, especially the plague: it is termed the kamsin, or fifty days, because its limits are confined to that portion of March and April. In the Gulf of Previsa, the winds, when regular and not stormy, follow the sun's diurnal course, commencing with light morning airs from the eastward, veering round southerly until about noon, when a fresh westerly wind sets in, which dies away at sunset; and this is the simple fact of the *alternating winds* of the gulf of Arta, so much marvelled at by travellers. The Gulf of Corinth, as might be expected, is extremely subject to *rafficas*, or sudden squalls from the mountains, which whiten its surface with foam. Both this gulf and the whole of the Ionian islands are subject to intense lightning, especially in the neighbourhood of Corfu, where the Acroceraunian, "infames scopulos," sufficiently prove the justice of the classic denomination. These lightnings are of both the kinds, called sheet and forked, momentarily illuminating every object, and then leaving an indescribable gloom; though at times they follow each other in such rapid succession, as to be almost incessant; so that a wag, at a mess-table where I was, proposed putting out the candles and dining by lightning! This ribaldry would not have deserved to be repeated, but that it gives an idea of the powerful light which must have prevailed to call forth the jest.

The most annoying wind is the *scirocco*, or south-east; the "plumbeus auster" of Horace, and the "maledetto Levante" of the Sards. This debilitating breeze, coming from the deserts of Africa, is moderated by its passage over the sea to a tolerable degree of temperature; and on the east coast of Sicily, where it first arrives, its effects are inconsiderable, but seeming to acquire additional heat in its progress over the land, becomes a serious inconvenience as it advances. At its commencement, the air is dense and hazy, with long white clouds settling a little below the summits of the mountains, and at sea, floating just above the horizon, in a direction parallel to it. The thermometer

does not, at first, experience a very sensible change, though it rises with the continuance of this wind to 90° and 95°, which last is the highest I have observed, though the feelings seem to indicate a much higher temperature; but the hygrometer shows increased atmospheric humidity; and the barometer gradually sinks to about 29° 60′. The scirocco generally continues three or four days, during which period, such is its influence, that wine cannot be fined, or meat effectually salted; oil-paint laid on whilst it continues, will seldom harden; but dough can be raised with half the usual quantity of leaven, and though blighting in its general effects in summer, it is favourable to the growth of several useful plants in winter. This wind is peculiarly disagreeable at Palermo, a city situated in a plain in the north-west part of the island, surrounded on the land side by mountains, which collect the solar rays as if to a focus. Although inured to the heat of the East and West Indies, and the sands of Arabia and Africa, I always felt, during a scirocco, more incommoded by an oppressive dejection and lassitude than in those countries. At such times the streets are silent and deserted, for the natives can scarcely be prevailed on to move out while it lasts, and they carefully close every window and door of their houses to exclude it. Notwithstanding it possesses so unpleasant and relaxing a quality, and may be troublesome to people of a plethoric habit, yet I believe no danger or contagion is to be apprehended from it. In spring and autumn, it is more frequent than in summer; and in winter possesses no disagreeable qualities except to invalids. Queen Caroline of Sicily said, in a note to an English lady, that she had risen from the marble floor to write, and must throw herself down again, in order to alleviate the oppressive heat of the scirocco: such is the inconvenience felt even by royalty in the celebrated Conca d'Oro. The late Lord Holland, fainting under a Mediterranean sky, breaks forth with—

"Oh! where are all the winds? Oh! who will seize,
And bear me gasping to some northern breeze?
Or westward to yon Pyreneans go,
Lay me where lies the yet unmelted snow.
Oh! my soul's panting wish in mid-day dreams!
Oh! native soil! Oh! verdure, woods, and streams,
Where are ye? And thou, lovely Redlynch! where
Thy grassy prospects, and thy vernal air?
Oh! send thy spacious waters to my aid,
Lend me thy lofty elms' protecting shade;
Henceforth within thy limits let me live.
Oh, England! injured climate! I forgive
Thy spleen-inflicting mists."

And, indeed, when the sultry and withering blaze of heat, the earthquakes, hurricanes, diseases, misery, reptiles, musquitoes, flies, fleas, &c. &c. are recollected, the pleasure of visiting warm climates is considerably over-balanced.

The Tyrrhenian Sea is greatly agitated by S.W. winds; and those from the westward are sometimes known to be arriving, by a peculiar cloud in that quarter, after the manner of the Harmattan, though not so regular: Thomson probably referred to this when he sung,

"Amid the Heavens,
Falsely serene, deep in a cloudy speck
Compress'd, the mighty tempest, brooding, dwells,
Of no regard, save to the skilful eye."

And Virgil, though somewhat deficient of accuracy as a navigator, in his description of the departure of Æneas from Carthage, has marked the prognostic of the change to a western wind with discrimination. Dryden, with his usual license, gives the passage thus,—

> " Now seas and skies their prospect only bound,
> An empty space above, a floating field around.
> But soon the Heavens with shadows were o'erspread;
> A swelling cloud hung hovering o'er their head:
> Livid it look'd, the threatening of a storm;
> Then night and horror, ocean's face deform.
> The pilot, Palinurus, cried aloud,
> ' What gusts of weather from that gathering cloud
> My thoughts presage! Ere yet the tempest roars
> Stand to your tackle, mates, and stretch your oars;
> Contract your swelling sails, and luff to wind:'
> The frighted crew perform the task assign'd."

In the Levant, the temperature of the atmosphere is more variable than that of most other parts of the world, as it alters considerably with each fluctuation of the wind: yet it has along its shores, in common with the whole of the Mediterranean, the *imbat*, or regular land and sea breezes, which prevail in the absence of stronger winds. It is not uncommon for vessels to sail by each other in different atmospheric currents,—thus I have passed within hail of a ship, on the opposite course, yet both of us before the wind! And have also seen even the top-gallant sails and royals full, while the courses were aback out of sight of land. The sea, as in all parts of the world, is the grand means of attenuating the atmosphere: every cold and raw gale becomes much milder by passing over it; and hot breezes are tempered to a refreshing degree by the same process.

Though inferior in effect to those dense obscurities, of several weeks' continuance, in the Northern and Atlantic Seas, thick fogs are frequent, especially in the neighbourhood of the Black Sea, where, from the nature of the country, sudden cold is induced by changes of wind; and the specific gravity of the air being increased, and its ascent retarded, it becomes condensed. In 1812, when off Majorca, in a line-of-battle ship, and during an impervious haze, we all at once plainly heard human voices; this was partly owing to the power fog has of transmitting sound, for the people proved to be farther from us than we apprehended. At length we saw the mast-heads of several vessels, and shortly afterwards discovered their hulls, magnified by the medium, into those of two deckers. Aware that we had no ships in this direction, we beat to quarters, and stood towards the nearest, when, on the atmosphere clearing off, we found ourselves in the midst of an Algerine squadron of two frigates and three corvettes. The effect of a fog has been admirably described by Crabbe:

> " When you can hear the fishers near at hand
> Distinctly speak, yet see not where they stand;
> Or sometimes them, and not their boat discern,
> Or half conceal'd some figure at the stern;
> Boys who, on shore, to sea the pebble cast,
> Will hear it strike against the viewless mast;
> While the stern boatman growls his fierce disdain,
> At whom he knows not, whom he threats in vain."

It is not uncommon in the Mediterranean to experience typhons, or whirlwinds, and from these currents of air rushing through the atmosphere and along the surface of the sea with an impetuous spiral rotation, there frequently result in the warm months, water-spouts, those extraordinary phenomena of nature, of which I have frequently seen several round the ship at a time. There can be little doubt, from the water being evidently forced upwards, that they are the consequence of a previous whirlwind; but though most sailors believe them to be dreadfully dangerous, a well authenticated disaster occasioned by them to a man-of-war is not on record. I had indeed been informed of the staving in of the Tonant's quarter-deck, and the expression of Sir John Gore, that "for the first time in his life he was alarmed!"—but on my asking particulars of that officer, he neither recollected the accident, nor the exclamation,—so uncertain is hear-say. Yet careful seamen should avoid them, though I think it improbable that, with sails taken in, and hatches battened down, the consequences would be very serious. During the formation of a water-spout, the winds around are generally light and variable, with frequent cat's-paws and calms. The base of the spout, which may be from sixty to a hundred feet in diameter is first seen, darkening the surface of its extent, and afterwards, agitated and foaming, it discharges a volume of water, with a whizzing noise, into a syphon-shaped cloud, which descends from above it. The duration is from two or three to ten minutes, and the vibration of the air occasioned by firing several guns, in a salvo, makes the column separate, and dissipate in heavy rain, often accompanied with local lightning and hail. The water which falls is perfectly fresh, and the instantaneous chemical process, by which it is so converted, cannot be sufficiently considered. I have never observed any effect in the endiometric instruments on these occasions, but the reason might be, that I was too much occupied upon deck with the phenomena before me. Falconer, that truly nautical poet, gives rather a more terrific description of the dispersion of a water-spout, than would suit the staid sobriety of prose.

> "The horrid apparition still draws nigh,
> And white with foam the whirling billows fly.
> The guns were primed, the vessel northward veers,
> Till her black battery on the column bears:
> The nitre fired, and while the dreadful sound
> Convulsive shook the slumbering air around,
> The watery volume, trembling to the sky,
> Burst down a dreadful deluge from on high!
> Th' expanding ocean trembled as it fell,
> And felt with swift recoil her surges swell."

This region is also harassed by another phenomenon,—not only the land is subject to earthquakes, but the water has visitations of a similar kind; they are called *mare-moto*, or sea-quakes, by the Italians, who assert that they very frequently eject both smoke and ashes. I have experienced them among the Æolian Isles; but their most frequent recurrence was at Port Bathi, in Ithaca, where in February 1820, in the course of a week, no less than nine distinct shocks were felt, and had we not been riding in sixteen fathoms water, should have thought that we had struck the bottom.

In the Adriatic, the weather is notoriously mutable; calms, thunder, and water-spouts, being frequent all the summer, and heavy northerly blasts, called *boras*, with fogs and hard squalls during the winter. Bora is probably a corruption of Boreas, and it is greatly dreaded in the upper part of the Gulf of Venice, particularly in the channels of the Quarnero, where it rushes down the whole line of the Julian Alps with such irresistible fury, that not only numbers of vessels fall sacrifices, but it ravages the shore also. The coming on of this wind may be known some hours beforehand, by a dense cloud-bank on the horizon, with light fleecy clouds above it, and the sky rather lurid. Its general direction is from north to N.E. and its continuance about fifteen or twenty hours, with heavy squalls and terrible thunder, lightning, and rain at intervals. Ships caught by it generally let fly every thing to receive the first blast, and immediately bear up to the southward to seek safety in any port they can fetch, or remain under bare poles till it is exhausted. We lost many prizes during the war by these violent gusts, and some of our cruisers have been nearly laid on their beam-ends when caught unawares. In December 1811, the French frigate Flora, of 44 guns and 340 men, was surprised by a bora, on her passage from Trieste to Venice, which threw her on the coast near Chiozza, where the captain and two-thirds of the crew perished; and in 1820, the Monte Cuculi, an Austrian corvette, was met by one, while under all sail, and instantly foundered with all hands. These winds, however, give sufficient notice of their approach to an attentive observer, although violent squalls of short duration may be encountered without much barometrical indication. A very hard bora, which I experienced in Lissa harbour, on the 13th of July, 1819, occasioned a fall in the mercury of from 30·15 to 29·77; it was precursed by the usual denseness near the horizon, and with a fresh S.E. wind; and during the two preceding nights there was much lightning in the cloud bank, which on the third evening spread over to the zenith, and became incessant. In the midst of this commotion, about one in the morning, the gale suddenly chopped round from S.S.E. to N.N.E. with such fury as to make the ship heel over in an extraordinary degree. It was fortunate that we were at anchor, for the sudden shift of wind must certainly have done injury to any vessel under sail, however well prepared. In an hour its force abated, rain fell in large drops, and for two days afterwards we had cool breezes from the north, and clear weather. On the 9th of August of the same year, the morning was cloudy, although the preceding evening had been remarkably clear, so as to allow of my making some very satisfactory observations, and Saturn's ring had just then again become visible after its temporary disappearance. The wind was in the S.W. and the whole celestial aspect became so singular and threatening, that notwithstanding we were moored by two bower cables, in the perfectly land-locked harbour of Lossin Piccolo, I ordered the sheet cable to be bent and ranged. In the afternoon, the horizon from N.W. to N. was as black as possible, and the gloominess of its appearance was contrasted by a bed of white fleecy clouds, which rose immediately above it, and soared rapidly till they joined a series of waved, distinct streaks overhead, forming an immense arch from W.S.W. to E.N.E. with a deep blue sky on each side. In a few minutes, wind had evidently arisen with great violence

in the N.W. quarter, as it blew the clouds right and left, though we still felt the south-wester even stronger than in the morning. The scene was now dreadfully grand; masses of clouds were in motion from the zenith downwards, and excluding by degrees the brassy sky, while a momentary stillness was but a presage of the coming storm. At this time all the fishermen were making for the shore, and the marina resounded with the cries of people endeavouring to rowce up their vessels. At length huge drops of rain splashed down, and the whole atmosphere seemed to resolve itself into black smoke, while the north wind was seen approaching by the eddies of sand which it threw up before it. The gust now reached the ship, roaring tremendously, with such force that both bower cables snapped like twine, and before we could bring up with the sheet anchor, the ship was nearly thrown upon the quay. The rain now poured a deluge, and the apparent mill-pond of a harbour was soon covered with long rolling waves, the tops of which were cut off in foam. Every boat in the port was either swamped or capsized; oars, rudders, and thwarts, were floating on every side, and the vessels along the marina were driven one upon the other. Such a gust, if it had continued, must have destroyed the place, but providentially its excess of violence lasted only a few minutes, and in less than an hour all was restored to comparative tranquillity. Among other disasters, we noticed the destruction of a trabaccolo astern of us; she had escaped the first gust of the bora, with being merely thrown on the mud, but the rain falling on her cargo of lime, occasioned her destruction, and loss of sight to her crew. The mischief done on shore was much greater than that afloat; numbers of trees were torn up by the roots; the roofs of houses blew away like chaff; windows and doors were forced in; and even floors were displaced by the wind getting into the lower stories. The crews of two of our boats, which were capsized outside the harbour, at the very commencement of the bora, though within a few feet of the shore, were obliged on landing to lie at full length, and grasp the brushwood, while the principal gust passed over them. In the morning the barometer stood at 30·05, and after the rain, at 29·91.

From January till March, the Archipelago is also liable to discharges of wind nearly equal to those of a hurricane, though, fortunately, of more transient duration; they are, perhaps, the same formerly feared under the name of Schiron. In settled weather, the fresh Etesian gales, or Mel-tiem of the Turks, predominate; they blow from the N.E. nearly all the summer months, and are dry and wholesome. Pliny has well described these breezes, and their *prodromi*, the light N.E. airs, by which they are for eight or ten days preceded; but his speculation on them is amusing. "The sun's heat," says he, "being redoubled by that of Sirius, is thought to be attenuated by the Etesiæ, and no winds are more constant, nor keep their times better." Cicero, with more judgment, remarks that "the Etesiæ are, in Italy, equally comfortable and salubrious to all animated beings, and likewise beneficial to vegetation, by moderating the violent heat of the weather during the dog-days." About the time of the solstices, or longest and shortest days, the S.E. and S.W. winds blow with great force; but in winter the northerly winds are very violent, and are accompanied with such dense storms of hail, sleet, and snow, that the navigation amongst

so many islands becomes extremely dangerous to a stranger. On one of these occurrences, a Russian three-decker, of Count Orloff's fleet, was driven from her anchorage at Ipsara, and thrown upon the Kalegero rocks, where every man perished; a Turkish ship, of sixty-four guns, shared a similar fate a few years afterwards, and the disasters to smaller vessels are both numerous and distressing. The Tramontana, or north wind of the Archipelago, is a deviation of the Etesiæ, and often blows with great violence in the summer months: it is cold and injurious to vegetation, and obscures the horizon to a remarkable degree; after its continuance for a few hours, the summits of the mountains of Albania, Epirus, and Greece, are covered with snow. The clearing off of the clouds, and large blue patches becoming visible, indicate the moderating of the Tramontana,—

> " O'er the vex'd bosom of the deep,
> When rushing wild, with frantic haste,
> The winds with angry pinions sweep
> The surface of the watery waste,
> Though the firm vessel proudly brave
> The inroad of the giant wave,
> Though the bold seaman's firmer soul
> Views unappall'd the billowy mountains roll,
> Yet still along the murky sky,
> Anxious he throws th' inquiring eye,
> If haply through the gloom that round him low'rs,
> Shoots one refulgent ray, prelude of happier hours."

The Etesiæ derive their name from ετος, or year, being anniversary winds, and though, from custom, it is principally understood to mean the Hellespontine, or N.E. wind of the Archipelago, it is not strictly confined to any particular direction, but is frequently applied to such as blow at stated seasons from any point of the compass. The N.E. and N.W. winds blowing almost constantly during the summer, may be termed the monsoons of the Levant, and to them the Grecian coast owes many of its advantages of climate. When the sun, on advancing towards the north, has begun to rarify the atmosphere of southern Europe, the Etesiæ of spring commence in the Mediterranean Sea; these, as was recorded by the ancients, blow in Italy during the months of March and April, and were called by the Romans the Favonii. Their influence is at first but slightly felt, but so soon as the earth becomes considerably warmer than the sea, the current of air advances towards the land, and produces the western breezes. In the autumn, the winds become variable, sometimes blowing from the sea towards the coast, and at other times in a contrary direction, from the sudden alteration in the temperature of the two elements; for as the sun regularly declines towards the equinoctial, the earth, both on the continent of Europe to the northward, and that of Africa to the southward, gradually cools again, subject for some time to slight variations, either on the land or water, which must necessarily produce changeable winds in the Mediterranean, until some weeks after the autumnal equinox.

In the Gulf of Egina, the N.E. winds are extremely sultry; the land breeze generally sets in of an evening, and continues till near seven o'clock on the following morning, when it frequently falls calm till eleven or twelve, and is then succeeded by the sea breeze. Homer

mentions only the four cardinal winds expressly, and the Iliad and Odyssey are at variance respecting the properties of Zephyrus, while Eurus is represented as the more serene; but their qualities, for the meridian of Attica, may be better estimated by the symbols transmitted to us, on the tower of Andronicus Cyrrhestes, at Athens. This interesting structure, which is now degraded to a chapel of dancing dervishes, is an octangular marble edifice, in very tolerable preservation;—it being entire, with the exception of the brazen triton which surmounted it, to indicate the prevailing wind. On the upper part of every side of the tower, is a colossal winged figure, in relief, emblematical of the influence of each wind in that climate. Above them their name appears in uncial characters, and they are divided below by a cornice, from large dials accommodated for each face. Over the door appears Skiron, the Corus of the Latins; he represents the N.W. wind, is elderly and bearded, with warm robes and boots, and to show that he brings rain, he is emptying water from a vase. Zephyrus, the western breeze, is a gentle boy, nearly naked, apparently gliding slowly along, and bearing flowers and blossoms in his garment, as significative of his genial influence in gardens. Boreas, or the north wind, is a bearded old man, attired similarly to Skiron, but without a water vase; and he is so much more affected with cold, that he is not, as it is has been thought, blowing a flabra, or wreathed shell, but evidently shielding his nose and mouth with his mantle. Kakias, or the N.E. wind, is an elderly man, spilling olives off a charger, to denote his being unfavourable to the fruits of the earth, and particulary olives, with which the plain of Athens abounds. Apeliotes, the east wind, is a handsome youth, indicating gentle motion, and bearing various fruits in his mantle, in token of being favourable to orchards. Eurus, or the S.E. wind, is young and naked, as bringing nothing; and the agitation of his drapery proves him to be more violent than Apeliotes. Libs and Notus, the remaining two, are obscured by buildings, but the Romans, who usually copied the Greeks, represented the former with dusky pinions, and the latter both aged and grey, with a gloomy face and cloudy head, as the dispenser of heavy showers.

This tower, from its vicinity to the Acropolis, was badly placed for determining the true bearing of the winds, but had national lighthouses been built in this spirit, and their vicissitudes of climate as truly depicted, an admirable record would have been established towards the facilitation of navigation, and our knowledge of Meteorology.

ARCHYTAS.

A HUSSAR'S LIFE ON SERVICE.

Devies, 22d March, 1814.

DEAR ——. But the miseries I have already mentioned in my former letter, are nought in comparison to losing a friend or comrade; and on this point you must forgive my being grave for once. To witness a friend with whom we have lived in the strictest intimacy, and seen but a few hours, perhaps even minutes, before, well and happy, cut off in an instant, makes the wildest among us serious, if not sad. Here we have none of those doubts and hopes and fears which prepare us for the fatal issue of an illness, but in a moment, perhaps by a chance shot, he who was all life and spirits and activity, full of youth and health, who parted with us but now with a jibe or jest upon his lips, is stricken even to death; he comes back unable to sit his horse without the aid of two hussars, perhaps insensible, with his head sunk on his breast, his feet loose in the stirrups, his bridle disregarded, his cap gone, his sword hanging from his drooping arm, and through his open and disordered jacket, the ensanguined stain bespeaks his approaching fate.

It is remarkable that up to this time, through the whole six years, the head-quarter staff has lost, (though many have been wounded,) but a single officer, one of the aid-de-camps of the Adjutant-General, at Busaco. Fortunately, trying circumstances of this nature only occur when events follow each other in such quick succession, that our minds are prevented resting on them, while they come so home to all, that we make an exertion to forget them. Habit also gradually hardens us to such scenes, and death, far from creating serious reflection, is often laughed to scorn. On the evident approach of a general action, we notify its probability to each other by similar remarks to "there will be more hats than heads before to-morrow night;" and none of us, even during action, conduct ourselves with the proper proportion of sober sadness which I have no doubt you excellent people in England suppose, and perhaps think necessary, on an affair of life and death. I have heard some very good jokes escape under fire, and as hearty a burst of laughter, at seeing a beau of an officer covered with dirt or dust, from the splash or blow of a cannon ball striking near him, as would take place at any absurd accident in common life. On our advance to Orthes, when opposite Sauveterre, waiting for orders, and hardly out of common shot of the enemy, on the other side the Gave, the officers of the third division amused themselves by leap-frog, and other romping boyish games.

I recollect at *Fuentes de Honor*, being goose-quilled on the superficial skin, if not thrilled to the inmost soul, by an officer of the Adjutant-General's department, well known for his fun, depicting to me in the following words the state some of us might possibly be in within the course of a few hours. The truth made it very disagreeable, particularly as at the moment the balls from the skirmishers were, (in evidence of what was coming,) already flying over our heads. "Astonished at finding oneself overturned by a sharp blow on the breast, and on evincing an inclination to rise, being convinced by the total diminution of your strength that some very unpleasant accident has occurred to you. Thus satisfied as to your incapacity of movement, you lie quietly on the ground, with certain very unpleasant forebodings

your mind, till one of your friends brings you a surgeon, who, opening your coat, finds you are shot through the lungs, and to satisfy himself (not you) says, 'Spit, Sir, spit!' In the attempt, your mouth fills with blood, what your medical friend (no longer, alas, your adviser!) wished to ascertain, who putting a bit of lint on the wound, shrugs up his shoulders, and leaves you to be suffocated, while he goes to congratulate your juniors on their promotion!" I have almost done with this subject. The sight of the dead bodies is not so painful as that of the wounded. We see the first are inanimate, and know they are beyond all suffering; and the passing a corpse, far from exciting grave reflections, that the poor wretch's troubles are at an end, or that he is gone to his long account, more often draws forth from some of us, grown callous by habit, jocose observations, such as, "that he will have no farther occasion to draw rations," or the old military saying, "that he has stuck his spoon in the wall," meaning it can be no longer of use to him; but the latter, badly hurt, borne in agony to the rear, in blankets dropping with gore, or on a bearer, or a door, or a shutter, strongly excites commiseration.

Towards those who are evidently mortally wounded, our sympathy is increased, as we reflect their *throes* can alone end but in death! It is not from complaint that you are able to judge, as it is but seldom you hear a moan from our fine fellows, but from their haggard and anxious, or pale and collapsed countenances, and the situation of the wound near a vital part.

I have now compressed and completed all my strong and unpleasant details of, believe me, a true and faithful picture, and I will not again revert to such a subject.

Our arm (the cavalry) has a disadvantage to which the rest of the army are only liable during winter quarters, and which makes our position at times very wearisome; with a view to saving forage in front, or if the country will not permit our use, or to ensure our horses plenty, and consequent efficiency, we are occasionally sent back (as last winter, into Arragon), or left behind at a considerable distance.

A country town in England offers but few resources, but a town in Spain still less; and though Tafalla could boast a Juego de Billar, and even a small fives-court, we found some difficulty in passing our time. During the stay of our army for so many winters in the Peninsula, you will suppose some dull hours must have been experienced, particularly when I inform you, that, with the exception of Viseu, in 1809, even head-quarters were generally cantooned in miserable villages. Some occupation was offered on our first arrival by the arrangements of the officers' domiciles, as the houses gave little accommodation. They had seldom chimneys but in their kitchens, and our officers, with or without the patron's leave, considerably, at least to their own ideas, improved them by adding this *sine qua non* to an Englishman's comfort. The windows, few of which had any thing to exclude the weather but shutters, put on quite a new appearance, their closings being perforated, and the sashes filled with oiled paper instead of glass. Useful articles of furniture were often required, particularly in villages from whence the enemy had expelled the population, and the handicraft men in the regiments were in great requisition. The number of all kinds of workmen who "turned out," to use a military term, on

these occasions, was truly wonderful, and not only carpenters, masons, smiths, &c. but individuals of "callings" little to be expected in military life. When it was wished to make some portable telegraphs, a doubt was expressed if men could be found to arrange the pulleys and cords. However, the attempt was made by "calling these spirits," and, to the astonishment of all, they not only came, but in such numbers, that one regiment, I think in the fourth division, produced fifteen sailmakers and eighteen riggers. The astonishment of the *patrons,* on returning to their houses, if we had occupied them between the retreat of the enemy and their arrival, was considerable; they hardly knew their improved tenements from these little additions to the comforts of their guests of another climate.

The officers have done their best to relieve themselves from the tedious inactivity by various amusements. Lord Wellington had, the two last winters he passed on the Portuguese frontier, a good pack of hounds; and the light division turned a barn, at Gallegos, into a tolerable theatre, while racing, shooting, trout fishing, coursing, cricket, smoking, and *whist* (the last, by the by, a favourite game at head-quarters), aided in driving away dull care.

The arrival of a sutler was in these times a subject of deep importance, and news of his approach reached us when he was still several marches distant, and his stores seldom remained long unsold. We ever look forward to letters and news from England, which we receive very regularly, free of expense. I remember once our having newspapers from London at Celorico, 300 miles from Lisbon, on the tenth day from their being printed in London. These arrive in series, of a week, or ten days, at a time, and their contents are speedily devoured, as we do not generally follow the example of an officer of the Guards, who, to deceive himself into being near St. James's, husbands the papers and has a fresh one *damped,* as though it was just from the press, laid every morning on his table with his breakfast. Their contents furnish us with conversation, and the critiques of the editors, in commenting on our operations and movements, a fund of amusement. Little change is offered as to society beyond our corps of officers or the brigade, although we occasionally fall in with other regiments. We have not had lately any idle aspiring Cavaliers come to witness our prowess. During the retreat to the lines, covering Lisbon, in 1810, and during the time we occupied them, several joined head-quarters, and one, a noble Marquess, was so taken with our *metier,* that he enlisted, and has been since one of Lord Wellington's most active aid-de-camps.

These gentlemen were dubbed (I suppose on the principle and example of Selwyn, when witnessing the executions by the guillotine at Paris during the revolution) with the appellation of *amateurs,* a term by no means inapplicable, as it implies those who only join in a pursuit or science for amusement. An anecdote is attached to one of these, a celebrated sportsman and keeper of hounds, who was persuaded (my story says not by what means or inducement) to visit Lisbon. On landing in the Praça do Commercio, (which our soldiers designated Black Horse Square,) he was instantly attracted by the equestrian statue of Joseph I. His critical eye at once detected the mounted figure's stirrup *being twisted,* which gave him a disgust to the whole people, and declaring a nation ignorant in such matters, even in their public monu-

ments, not worth saving, never admired aught, nor was seen again in good-humour, during his stay in the country. The only description of amateurs we have at present are what the Provost calls "*gentlemen who come to fight for their commissions,*" being volunteers, often the friends of officers of the regiment to which they are posted. They act as privates, though associating with the officers, till an Ensign being killed gives an opportunity for their being recommended to fill the vacancy. We can boast but little ladies' society, beyond the fair damsels who follow the army, according to his Majesty's regulation in troops of *ten* to a regiment. Some of these delicate creatures are very Belonas in look and character, and might sit for portraits to Fathom's angels, who from the best and purest motives visited the fields of battle and put the wounded, from sheer humanity, out of their pain, not however forgetting to requite their good actions by subsequently taking their purses. Every now and then our eyes are blessed, by seeing one of the very few English ladies with the army pass us on horseback, and occasionally on their horse or mule a runaway Nun, or other pretty Spanish Senora, who "*has packed up her tatters and followed the drum,*" or more often the bugle, as our service, as I have before observed to you, offers more means of carrying extra baggage, *of all kinds,* than the infantry. These Spanish ladies are "*en amazon,*" dressing in loose cloth closed surtouts covering their persons to below the knees, and cut open before and behind for riding; they are equipped with overalls, boots, and spurs, and though mounted *en homme,* are not devoid of grace and management in their horsemanship. We English seldom succeed in becoming intimate with the female Spanish society, even when stationed for a length of time in the houses, and though there are, no doubt, some of us who have been compensated for our toils by the smiles of the pretty *reparegas* and *muchachas,* still they must be considered as remarkable exceptions. Being an Irishman was a sure passport to civility, as the people considered (from all of that country in their service being Catholics,) that that religion was universal. The French, though enemies, were ever more *fêté'd* by the Spaniards, and their success "over the virtue of the ladies," in the cabinet (*boudoir?*) was not less notorious than that they gained over the gentlemen in the field.

I have, however, passed some very pleasant days in Spanish houses, where the evenings have been enlivened by the Bollario, danced by the *enfans de la maison* and *en costume,* full as well, if not with more character, than I have seen it on the stage. But for my assuring you of this detail, seeing how *boorish* we must become in our manner and habits from living so entirely with men, you would suppose we should require a fresh education to make us fit beings for a domestic circle; but when peace shall crown our labours, we hope yet to prove that we have not quite forgotten what is due to polished society. You will wish, no doubt, to know what progress we have made in the languages, as we cannot have become well acquainted with the people without a certain knowledge of them. The sonorous, high sounding Spanish, has not found more admirers among our officers than the less attractive nasal Portuguese. Though most of the officers have what is called a smattering of both, few of them have studied it grammatically. A language of the camp, a sort of *lingua Franka* has been formed, which passes current between the army and its followers. This horrible jargon has, however, from habit

been admitted, even between two of the same nation, and I have been told by a Portuguese officer attached to head-quarters, who speaks English fluently, that he has caught himself using to his compatriots expressions utterly devoid of grammar or sense, but which, from being employed by us, have become habitual even to him. A German officer was overheard soon after our arrival in Spain, addressing a market girl in a notable *melange*, formed out of all the languages with which he was acquainted. *Haben se eine Gallina a vendre my deer?* You cannot, with the most lively imagination, conceive a more absurd failure than the attempts of our soldiers as linguists. I doubt if many of them ever thought, before their arrival at Lisbon, that there was any other language than English, and can easily believe the joke, however stale, of the astonishment of some of them on finding that even the smallest and youngest children spoke Portuguese! Though they make but little progress beyond the name of the few necessaries of life, they are highly enraged at the peasantry if they do not understand a whole sentence of English, in which a single word of Portuguese or Spanish is introduced, and in such cases, damn them roundly for not knowing their own language. I leave you to judge of the correctness of the pronunciation, when they use hogwar for aqua, pakke for paga, (pronounced pakha), akedent for aqua-ardiente, pebble for pueblo, fogo for fuego, Bole for Cebolla, &c.

Ho Senor! give me a little lumbre, is conceived to be pure Castillian and intelligible to every subject of his most Catholic Majesty. "Weva! weva!" said a guardsman, in answer to the patriotic *Vivas* of a host of Spaniards, who welcomed our troops into one of the towns. "Weva! weva!—there are no weavers here, nor shoemakers neither, or I'd have my old shoes mended." John Bull is supposed to be a heavy fellow, still we have our wits in the army, whose jokes and sayings prevent our having the blue-devils, and who exercise their fun on all around. Our late operations have given grounds for its being said that a portion of the army have passed within the last month through the four elements, viz. the heavy *fire* during the battle of Orthez; through *water*, in crossing the Adour at Mont de Marsin, which was so swelled as to render the passage dangerous to the infantry, and the cannon were placed in the middle with ropes attached to the two banks for the men to hold by in fording; a sharp affair took place in the town of *Aire;* and many poor fellows have been returned to mother *earth!*

Quaint names have grown up for individuals from their appearance, or other causes, and our General-in-Chief has not escaped. The expression *Senior Lorde* of the Portuguese, has become among us English, one of his common appellations, as has also that of *patron, master;* while his neat mode of dress, has gained him the title of the *Beau.*

Lest the cavalry should be jealous, distinctive names have been extended to them, and the splendour of our leader's dress, (in allusion to an hotel at Lisbon,) has gained him that of the Leon d'Oro. The Adjutant-General's department are not free from this nomenclature, and the gallant German officer who makes up the monthly lists of the army, is entitled the "*Monthly Return;*" while he who draws up the diurnal returns, is called "*Daily State.*" We have plenty of others, all more or

less applicable, whether they be in the cavalry, at head-quarters, in the sixth division, or the Guards.

The costume of the staff of head-quarters has generally conformed to that of our Chief, laying aside in the morning the red coat for a blue surtout, with the sash, sword, and belt over it, and the telescope slung across the shoulder, with plain blue, or grey overalls. I recollect in 1809, at Thomar, Lord Wellington escaping by his plain mode of dress, the honour and ceremonies intended him by the Portuguese General Miranda, who commanded at that place. To understand the circumstance, it will be right to observe, that this officer was exceedingly fond of parade and state, and before Marshal Beresford reformed the staff, not only of Saint Antonio, but of the General's, that he had forty-three aid-de-camps. On hearing that Lord Wellington, on his road from Coimbra to Abrantes was to lodge at Thomar, he put on his very best, and sallied out at the head of his staff, to meet the victorious General, whom he, no doubt, judging of others from himself, depicted as surrounded with innumerable officers, and probably a body guard. He rode on—and on, only meeting single officers, who all appeared beneath his notice, till his continued ride at last made him doubt if he should be back early enough to preside at the dinner he had prepared for the British chief, and the officers at head-quarters. At last his Excellency thought it as well to inquire, and was told that he must have met Sir A. Wellesley. And sure enough he had, but he never suspected the Commander-in-Chief could or would ride without ostentation in a plain blue great coat, unattended by his staff, and with but a single orderly. Sir Arthur, guessing from the clatter on the road what was intended, and anxious to avoid it, got on one side the road, letting them all pass without notice, and, highly amused at the circumstance, reached quietly his quarters, without troublesome formalities. I do not know how the General's disappointment was overcome; but I recollect he gave us with great good-will, plenty of oil and garlic in the evening. We have since this time gone still farther in neglect of dress, and Gen. Picton, during the battle of Victoria, only wore, while directing his division, instead of a cocked, a round and very old hat.

It would be astonishing if our young men did not offer instances of affectation and puppyism. By many, all regulations are put at defiance; and the officers of the staff exert their own fancy in bedecking their persons. Some have taken to grey surtouts, instead of blue; others to blue-laced hussar jackets. Foppery has greatly encroached on the equipment of the nether limbs, and overalls are worn of all the colours of the rainbow, ornamented with lace of different kinds and sizes. None have carried this so far as a "minister of peace" attached to the army, who is distinguished by the title of the "Fighting Parson," and, it is supposed, less in honour of his special calling than of his warlike cognomen, always wears a red hussar jacket. But active service is more likely to diminish puppyism than any other process; and after having seen a young officer of the Guards (on whom, when in London, the breath of Heaven never fell till after three o'clock, and after that hour, was only seen but in white-kid gloves) carrying home a bundle of red-herrings from a sutler's, without an *envelope*, I no longer despair of any reformation.

Not that a man is the worse for speaking of the troops on an opposite hill as the enemy's "*People*," nor for pronouncing *colululumn* for column, if with all this he does his duty. Indeed, it has been proved in this army, that where service does not eradicate it, puppyism is far from being incompatible with good conduct or bravery. I think I see a gallant friend of mine, when a fire that ran along the high dry grass, threatening to envelope tents, arms, and ammunition in one common destruction, escaping, with a grace peculiarly his own, on his *tip toes*, with his clothes in his hand, and hallooing to his servant to take care of his "*small articles!*"

I remember when assembled at Talavera, before daylight on the 24th of July, to attack the French position beyond the Alberche, all sitting, chilled and uncomfortable, though cloaked, on horseback, dripping with dew, and full of the coming fight; at such a moment, as Uncle Toby says, an officer was heard to drawl out to himself, with his *tabatiere* "'twixt his finger and thumb," "D—n my scoundrel, he has not moistened my snuff!" But this same officer was no *popinjay*, for on the 28th, seeing a colonel of a Spanish regiment of infantry posted on the right of Gen. Campbell's division, offering so cowardly an example as to cause his regiment to give way, rode up, and with a back-hand blow of his sword judiciously applied to the recreant's face, as if by word of command brought the regiment not only again to its senses, but again into line!

We are too numerous not to have many amongst us, who, from fun, wit, repartee, personal activity, or some other cause, are conspicuous above the multitude, and into all the drollery thus produced, no one enters more fully, or enjoys with greater good-humour than our chief; and it may be doubted, if these qualifications are not an indirect channel to his good graces.

A light infantry officer of the Coldstream, whose activity rivals that of Grimaldi, has turned this gift to considerable advantage. He has, by means of his supple limbs and body, introduced himself, not through the eye of a needle, nor through a key-hole, but by means little less strange, within the walls of the convents. All precautions are taken to insure the safety of the fragile inmates, and by the sides of the doors are cylinders turning on their centres, only open on one side to receive provisions, as in our old butteries. Into these my gallant friend has more than once dexterously insinuated himself, and though certainly not coming under the head of provisions, at least not of *munition de Bouche*, still, as the *Relegieuses*, considering all "grist that comes to their mill," they could not fail to give him a favourable reception.

Some offer much eccentricity of character, and one, a fine old Highland general, is so attached to his national habits, that his orderly serjeant always carries, besides an immense bottle of the best Farentosh whiskey, a *reserve* broad-sword, with which weapon, it is said, in his youth he once cut a man nearly in twain.

As his prodigious strength is unshaken, he would still be a formidable antagonist to the best swordsman of the enemy. Although, I believe, he never had an opportunity of trying against the enemies of his country his claymore, he nevertheless, in Egypt, put his strength to a very extraordinary but amicable trial with a French officer. He was, in the French army, as celebrated for strength as my hero was in

the British, and proposals were made, (I forget from which of the two,) that they should meet at the advance posts, and ascertain by a friendly, hearty, and cordial shake, or rather *squeeze* of the hand, who was the best man. It is said, the mutual grasp was astonishing, but the iron vice of the Highlander first gave proof of its superiority by forcing, not only the tears out of the Frenchman's eyes, but the blood from under his nails!

If he has both his powers and andrea ferara for his enemies, he keeps the whiskey for his friends, and offers it to all, even, I have heard, to Lord Wellington, in no very courteous or measured strains.

There is an officer attached to the Adjutant-General's department, whose mode of evincing his ability stands unrivalled. He is well known to the army, as well as to head-quarters, for his enterprise and intelligence, and which we thought was much assisted by his perfect knowledge of both the Portuguese and Spanish people, and of their language; but we have found since crossing the French frontier, that he has not lost his talent in coming into so new a field. He was continually in rear of the French army, ever bringing the best information, and his quietly withdrawing from the head-quarters, and subsequent absence of a few days was ever the forerunner of satisfactory news respecting the enemy's force and movements. His adventures are most curious and entertaining, and the incidents he met with well worthy of being, like his deeds, recorded. To all this, he adds the greatest singleness of heart and amiability of character, which have gained him the esteem of all who know him. His shrewdness was so universally admitted, that when taken prisoner, (and that accidentally,) Lord Wellington, and those around him, were confident of his escape, while his friends calculated how many days it might be possible for the French, with all their vigilance, to watch him to any purpose.

He was taken on the banks of the Coa, and when at Cuidad Rodrigo, after declining to take his parole, he managed to send intelligence to our head-quarters; and bearing in mind his principal object, that of escape, under the pretence of having his boots repaired, had his spurs *sharpened*, to urge to the utmost his horse when a fit opportunity should offer. When accompanying the enemy's columns on the road to Salamanca, he seized the first opening, during one of the halts, dashed off the road across the country, and in spite of riding into a tree, in which he lost his hat, or the shots (he afterwards learned) they fired after him, or another enemy's column moving on a parallel road which he was obliged to cross, succeeded in reaching the mountains, and Lord Wellington's head-quarters, in two days after, where he was, as I have said, as much expected as if he had been, as usual, only reconnoitring. On one occasion, previous to his capture, during Massena's retreat, being accompanied by an officer of the 3d Guards on the staff, they had a very narrow escape. Reconnoitring on the flank of the road on which the enemy were retiring, they at length descended upon it, following the route of the French. Soon after, on looking back, at the turn of the road, they discovered three *Gens-d'armes* behind them, a useful class of military police, with whom the French ever urge stragglers in their retreats. The English officers were in the usual blue surtouts, worn by the staff, and they gradually allowed themselves to be overtaken, and at a well judged distance,

turned suddenly upon their three enemies, overthrew them, and though the men escaped along the hills on the side of the road, they brought in the three horses.

Another curious escape was effected by one of Lord Wellington's aid-de-camps. He is very short-sighted, and returning from carrying an order on the banks of the Aqueda, came to the hill, on which he had left the head-quarters staff. He saw three officers dismounted, and as the Spanish troops were in the neighbourhood, he conceived, seeing they were not English, that they were our allies.

He rode up to them, and asked "*Ou est Mi Lord Wellington?*" He quickly found those he thus interrogated were a French general officer and his two aid-de-camps, and but for the speed and activity of his horse, and his being accustomed to the chase, his family having a snug little hunting-box overlooking one of the finest vales of an inland English county, he must have been taken.

I remember all head-quarters staff being in a predicament that might have led to the capture of several of them. At Fuentes de Honor, when the French cavalry charged our right flank, their hussars rode completely through and among the guns and staff, and both artillerymen and the *etat Major* were compelled to exert their spurs and swords. Fortunately, most of the 5th French Hussars were so drunk, that they could not lay the edge of the sabres, or otherwise several would not have escaped from the *fray* solely with blows and contusions. A German friend of mine was riding quietly along towards the centre of our position, when suddenly he received a *thwack* across the shoulders, that nearly laid him on the neck of his horse. On recovering himself, and looking around for the cause of this strange salutation, he saw one of the French Hussars galloping on straight an end, and appearing so satisfied with the passing punishment he had given, that he did not intend to notice him any farther.

Another officer, attached to the head-quarters staff, after being wounded in a charge with the 14th Dragoons, and unhorsed by his charger being sabred in the hock, was, for some minutes, in the hands of the enemy. The French Hussars beat him black and blue, as he naturally enough evinced a disinclination to go to the rear, which he reflected was the first stage to Verdun. I had a particular regard for him, and felt every blow the enemy's Hussars bestowed upon him, as acutely as if applied to myself. The delay thus produced, and his showing more presence of mind than I had previously given him credit for, in saying he was wounded by the fire of our infantry, allowed his escape, and he reached our line with the loss of his sword, which had fallen from his hand, having no sling to it. The staff at Albuhera were exposed to a like accident, and a Pole attacked Marshal Beresford. The length of his weapon, when once within its point, allowed the Marshal to close with him, and without drawing his sword, to seize him by the collar, and by muscular strength overpower him.

These are all escapes from capture, but there are many as remarkable from a more tragical *finale*. I have known officers saved from being killed by fortunate and accidental circumstances. I recollect a musket ball striking and smashing the blade of a cavalry officer's sword into a thousand pieces, while holding it side ways opposite his breast, thus undoubtedly saving his life. At a skirmish in front of the lines, on one

occasion, a ball passed through the hand of an officer of the 3d Guards and then gave him a severe blow on the breast. The latter gave the greatest shock, and it was some little time before the wounded man felt convinced he was not mortally wounded, which would certainly have been the case, had the force of the ball not been diminished by the resistance offered in the first instance by the hand. One of our best and most gallant officers of Light Cavalry, (by the by lately made prisoner) has ever since, being run through the body in 1812, worn a bull's hide cuirass under his clothes. At Victoria, by the blow of a musket shot, he was forced over the croup of his horse, the leather split from top to bottom, and a round mark, of all colours of the rainbow, as large as a crown-piece, left on the pit of his stomach. But for this defence, the ball must have gone through his body. Another officer, of the 39th, at Talavera, had a ball that entered his mouth, struck against his gums, and forced out one or two of his teeth, but going no farther, to his great satisfaction, he spit it out on the ground.

Memorandum books and the contents of pockets have often saved life, and at the battle of the Pyrenées, one of Lord Wellington's aide-de-camps was saved, at least from a bad contusion, by a shot striking his belt where the leather was undoubled. I remember at Talavera, seeing a cannon-shot recocher, and in descending, strike slanting a heavy dragoon's sword, and bound under the horse, between its legs, and, without injury to man or horse, continue to pursue its further destinies. Even when, to all appearance mortally and hopelessly wounded, we have extraordinary instances of recovery. A gallant general at the storming of Badajoz, was shot in the breast, the ball passing within the ribs, and cutting the largest arteries. So considerable was the effusion of blood, that it was only by pouring in vitriol and burning the vessels, that the hemorrhage stopped. This brings to my recollection a circumstance that occurred while he lay on the ground. He had fallen off the rampart into the town, and in the darkness and confusion was left alone. The first soldier that passed was a Frenchman, and on his being told that he was a wounded English General officer, and that reward, and probably liberty, would be given to him if he stayed by him, or got aid, the ruffian declined and passed on, but suddenly stopping, he muttered to himself, "*Un Officier General doit avoir des epaulettes,*" returned, and quietly stripped them off the wounded officer!

I have one more anecdote for you of an escape, the danger of which, at the time, must have been almost paralyzing. In 1810, it was ordered, whenever the French were likely to permanently advance across the frontier to invade Portugal, that the Spanish Fort of Conception, opposite Almeyda, should be blown up. The bastions were all mined and loaded, and two engineers appointed to light the fusees at the proper moment. On the morning of the enemy's advance, after the capture of Cuidad Rodrigo, these officers were not together, and one of them finding the time for explosion arrived, and as the enemy were fast coming on, galloped to the fort, tied up his horse, and ran up the ramparts calling out his comrade's name and exclaiming, no time was to be lost. No one answered to his name in the solitary fort, and on approaching the entrance of one of the mines, what must have been his sensation to find the fusees burning, that they must have been some time lighted to allow the escape of those who fired them, and that

the match must be close to the magazine! threatening instant destruction to all around. Fortunately he did not lose his presence of mind; he descended from the ramparts, gained his horse, and was forty to fifty yards from the fort ere it was launched into the air. The other officer had arrived before him and had acted according to his orders.

Believe me, my dear ————

Most truly yours,

————

REVIEW OF THE MUTINY ON BOARD THE BOUNTY.

Few chronicles of the sea, recorded during our naval career, have created greater interest than that of the mutiny on board the Bounty, but the subject has been presented to naval readers in such different colours, that notwithstanding most accounts are substantially correct in result, the causes which have been assigned as productive of the criminal act are of very different natures. The information which the public possess of this lamentable occurrence is contained in a work entitled "Lieut. Bligh's Voyage to the South Seas in the years 1787, 1788, and 1789," and in a Memoir of the Services of Captain Peter Heywood, published in "Marshall's Naval Biography," but if either of these authorities is referred to alone, an *exparte* statement will be obtained, and very opposite conclusions inferred. Lieut. Bligh's book was doubtless written under irritated feelings; but if this position is to be denied, at least there is great reason for receiving with caution the testimony of a man looking naturally for advancement in his profession, and abundantly moved to take especial care not to endanger his prospects, by any acknowledgment which would lead to the suspicion that an event so much to be deplored was in any degree occasioned by his own indiscretion. On the other hand, we are not to expect from the Biographer of Capt. Heywood any admission, complimentary to Lieut. Bligh, after his attempt to stamp upon that popular seaman the odium of a "*particeps criminis*;" and, by the way, we feel it our duty to observe, in justice to a most scientific and meritorious officer, that, so far as the charge may be supposed to have affected young Heywood, no person who examines the evidence adduced, even by Lieut. Bligh himself, can entertain a doubt that the youth was not a most unwilling and painfully constrained associate.

Having advanced thus much in token of impartiality, and anxious to escape from the charge of pretending to sit in judgment upon an event connected with which the evidence is conflicting, we propose to lay before our readers succinctly a statement of the fact. A great desire had been expressed that an attempt should be made to cultivate the "bread-fruit" in the West Indies, a valuable esculent indigenous to the South Seas; and the British Government, yielding to the solicitation of the merchants interested, consented, about the close of the year 1787, to dispatch the Bounty, an armed ship of 216 tons, for the purpose of transporting these plants to our western colonies. The command of the ship, and the superintendence of the object in question, was confided to Lieut. Bligh, as well, possibly, on account of his scientific attainments, as for the knowledge which he possessed of those seas, from having navigated them in the capacity of sailing-master under the celebrated Captain Cook.

The orders of Lieut. Bligh were to a certain extent discretionary, but their general tenour was, that he should proceed round Cape Horn to the Society Islands, there to take on board as many plants as could be conveniently disposed of, and make the best of his way to the West Indies by the Cape of Good Hope, and after delivering his charge to certain authorities mentioned in his instructions, to return from thence to England. The Bounty's crew consisted of one Lieutenant,

commanding, a Master, Surgeon and Assistant, a Botanist and Assistant, a Gunner, Boatswain, and Carpenter, two Master's Mates, five Midshipmen, a Clerk, and twenty-eight seamen, in all forty-six hands. Thus manned, on the 23d of December, 1787, the ship sailed from Spithead, and without any event worthy of observation, so far as relates to our subject, she arrived on the 6th of January at Santa-Cruz, Teneriffe; from this port, having completed her water and stock, the voyage was resumed, and on the 23d of March they made the coast of Tierra del Fuego. The passage from Teneriffe to Cape Horn did not pass without a manifestation of the seeds of discord. Marshall relates, upon the authority of a journal kept by James Morrison, one of the seamen, afterwards tried for the mutiny, that "a few days after the Bounty's departure from Santa-Cruz, Lieut. Bligh ordered the cheese to be hoisted up and exposed to the air, when he pretended to miss a certain quantity, and declared that it had been stolen. The cooper informed him that it had been opened by the order of his clerk, who also acted as steward, and the cheese sent on shore to his own house. Lieut. Bligh, without farther inquiry, ordered the allowance of that article to be stopped both from officers and men until the deficiency should be made good, and told the cooper he would give him "a d—d good flogging if he said another word on the subject." The above fact we have reason to know is substantially correct, although Lieut. Bligh is totally silent on the subject.

Mr. Marshall furnishes three other instances of this officer's arbitrary conduct, apparently for the purpose of leading his readers to a conclusion that the commander's proceedings were unwarrantably oppressive, and sufficient to account for the subsequent mutiny. But whether the offensive conduct imputed to Lieut. Bligh be true or exaggerated, no doubt can be entertained that a morbid feeling had been excited both in officers and men, and we have no reason to believe that the grounds for discontent had afterwards been diminished by a more relaxed discipline. Thirty days of severe labour, cold, and suffering, were unprofitably endured in attempting to get to the westward of Cape Horn, and the meritorious conduct of the men on that occasion called forth the expression of the commander's unqualified approbation. At length, however, the exhausted crew were relieved from their exertions by bearing up for the Cape of Good Hope. On the 24th of May the ship arrived at Simon's Bay, where the damage which she had sustained off Cape Horn was repaired, and the crew refreshed. Adventure Bay, Van Dieman's Land, was made on the 20th of August following, and after staying there until the 4th of September, the ship proceeded upon her voyage, and was safely anchored at Martavai Bay, Otaheite, on the 4th day of the succeeding month.

It seems proper to notice again, in this place, that the Bounty's quarter-deck was still the scene of unhappy dissensions. We are told, on the one hand, by Lieut. Bligh, that he is frequently under the necessity of admonishing his Surgeon for drunkenness; and by Marshall, on the other, that he is in collision with the Master, in consequence of that officer's refusal to sanction, by his signature, the ship's accounts, kept under the Commander's direction, until the order is enforced in a dictatorial tone, immediately after reading the "Articles of War." The Master, we suppose, considered such a display of authority conclusive, and that he was no longer justified in refusing; the books were signed with a protestation, however, to the effect, that he did so only in obedience to a specific order. Nor were the elements of the Commander's mess-table more harmonious, for it may be observed, when the ship left England, the Master, Surgeon, and Botanist were admitted to his table; contentions, however, had taken place, and the party was dissolved soon after the ship had left Van Dieman's Land. The disputes which gave rise to the rupture, prevented these officers from holding any farther intercourse with the Commander, except when the public duty required it.

Such, then, was the state of feeling which existed on the part of the officers and ship's company towards their Commander at the time the ship arrived at Otaheite, and it is asserted nearly in terms, that to the misconduct of Lieut. Bligh the mutiny must be traced, and not to the attractions which that officer attri-

buted to Otaheite and its inhabitants. It is not consistent with the unity of our subject to enter into details of the peculiar character and habits of the island and its natives; such of our readers as may feel desirous of information, may have their curiosity amply and amusingly gratified by a perusal of Lord Byron's Narrative of his Visit to the Island, in his Majesty's ship "Blonde," but we may, in accordance with our design, repeat, generally, that they are uniformly described as a most amiable, hospitable, and affectionate people, and, to the untutored sailor, no doubt were objects of considerable fascination.

The Bounty, having shipped 1015 plants of the bread fruit, had so far accomplished the object of her voyage, and on the 4th of April sailed from Otaheite for Annamooka, one of the "Friendly Islands," in order to complete her water, where she arrived on the 23d, and on the 26th again put to sea. Having arrived at the main object of our Narrative, it will be well, before we enter upon Lieut. Bligh's account of the mutiny, to lay before our readers the detail of a transaction which, it is said, took place on the day preceding this event, and on which he is wholly silent.

Morrison's Journal states, "that Lieut. Bligh came on deck, and missing some cocoa-nuts, said they had been stolen, and could not be taken away without the knowledge of the officers, all of whom were sent for and questioned on the subject. On their declaring that they had not seen any of the people touch them, he exclaimed, 'then you must have taken them yourselves,' and proceeded to inquire separately how many they had purchased. In the mean time Mr. Elphinston, Master's Mate, was ordered to see every nut in the ship brought aft; on coming to Mr. Christian, that gentleman answered, 'I do not know, Sir, but I hope you don't think me so mean as to steal yours.' Mr. Bligh replied, 'Yes, you d—d hound! I do: you must have stolen them from me, or you would be able to give a better account of them;' then turning to the other officers, he said, 'God d—n you, you scoundrels! you are all thieves alike, and combine with the men in robbing me; I suppose you'll steal my yams next, but I'll sweat you for it, you rascals! I'll make half of you jump overboard before you get through Endeavour Straits.' This threat was followed by an order to stop the villains' grog, and give them but half a pound of yams to-morrow. 'If they steal then, I'll reduce them to a quarter.'"

Lieut. Bligh commences his Narrative of the Mutiny as follows:—

"Tuesday, the 28th, just before sun-rising, while I was yet asleep, Mr. Christian, with the Master-at-arms, Gunner's Mate, and Thomas Burkitt, seaman, came into my cabin, and seizing me, tied my hands with a cord behind my back, threatening me with instant death if I spoke or made the least noise: I however called as loud as I could, in hopes of assistance, but they had already secured the officers who were not of their party, by placing sentinels at their doors. There were three men at my cabin door, besides the four within; Christian had only a cutlass in his hand, the others had muskets and bayonets. I was hauled out of my bed, and forced on deck in my shirt, suffering great pain from the tightness with which they had tied my hands. I demanded the reason of such violence, but received no other answer but abuse for not holding my tongue. The Master, the Gunner, the Surgeon, Mr. Elphinstone, Master's Mate, and Nelson, were kept confined below, and the fore-hatchway was guarded by sentinels. The Boatswain and Carpenter, and also the Clerk, were allowed to come upon deck, where they saw me standing, abaft the mizen-mast, with my hands tied behind my back under a guard, with Christian at their head. The Boatswain was ordered to hoist the launch out, with a threat, if he did not do so instantly, to take care of himself.

"When the boat was out, Mr. Hayward and Mr. Hellett, two of the Midshipmen, and Mr. Samuel, were ordered into it. I demanded what their intention was in giving this order, and endeavoured to persuade the people near me not to persist in such acts of violence, but it was to no effect. The Master, by this time, had sent to request that he might come on deck, which was permitted but he was soon ordered back again to his cabin.

" I continued my endeavours to turn the tide of affairs, when Christian changed the cutlass which he had in his hand for a bayonet that was brought to him, and holding me with a strong gripe by the cord that tied my hands, he with many oaths threatened to kill me immediately, if I would not be quiet. Particular people were called on to go into the boat, and were hurried over the side; whence I concluded that with these people I was to be set adrift; I therefore made another effort to bring about a change, but with no other effect than to be threatened with having my brains blown out. The boatswain and seamen, who were to go in the boat, were allowed to collect twine, canvass, lines, sails, cordage, an eight and twenty gallon cask of water, and Mr. Samuel got one hundred and fifty pounds of bread, with a small quantity of rum and wine, also a quadrant and compass; but he was forbidden, on pain of death, to touch either map, Ephemeris, Book of Astronomical Observations, sextant, time-keeper, or any of my surveys or drawings.

" The mutineers having forced those of the seamen whom they meant to get rid of into the boat, Christian directed a dram to be served to each of his own crew. I then unhappily saw that nothing could be done to effect the recovery of the ship; there was no one to assist me, and every endeavour on my part was answered with threats of death.

" The officers were next called upon deck, and forced over the side into the boat, while I was kept apart from every one, abaft the mizen-mast; Christian, armed with a bayonet, holding me by the bandage that secured my hands. The guard round me had their pieces cocked, but on my daring the ungrateful wretches to fire, they uncocked them.

" Isaac Martin, one of the guard over me, I saw, had an inclination to assist me, and as he fed me with shaddock, (my lips being quite parched) we explained our wishes to each other by our looks; but this being observed, Martin was removed from me. He then attempted to leave the ship, for which purpose he got into the boat; but with many threats they obliged him to return. The Armourer and two of the Carpenters, were also kept contrary to their inclinations; and they begged of me, after I was astern in the boat, to remember that they declared they had no hand in the transaction.

" It is of no moment for me to recount my endeavours to bring back the offenders to a sense of their duty; all I could do was by speaking to them in general; but it was to no purpose, for I was kept securely bound, and no one except the guard suffered to come near me.

" It appeared to me that Christian was some time in doubt whether he should keep the Carpenter or his mates; at length he determined on the latter, and the Carpenter was ordered into the boat. He was permitted, but not without some opposition, to take his tool chest. Much altercation took place among the mutinous crew during the whole business; some swore ' I'll be d—d if he does not find his way home, if he gets any thing with him;' (meaning me,) and when the carpenter's chest was carrying away, ' D—n my eyes, he will have a vessel built in a month!' while others laughed at the helpless situation of the boat, being very deep and so little room for those who were in her. As for Christian, he seemed as if meditating destruction on himself and every body else. I asked for arms, but they laughed at me, and said, ' I was well acquainted with the people among whom I was going, and therefore did not want them;' four cutlasses however were thrown into the boat, after we were veered astern.

" The officers and men being in the boat, they only waited for me, of which the Master-at-arms informed Christian; who then said, ' Come, Capt. Bligh, your officers and men are now in the boat, and you must go with them; if you attempt to make the least resistance you will instantly be put to death;' and, without further ceremony, with a tribe of armed ruffians about me, I was forced over the side, where they untied my hands. Being in the boat, we were veered astern by a rope; a few pieces of pork were thrown to us, and some clothes, also the cutlasses I have already mentioned; and it was then that the Armourer

and Carpenters called out to me to remember that they had no hand in the transaction. After having undergone a great deal of ridicule, and been kept some time to make sport for these unfeeling wretches, we were at length cast adrift in the open ocean.

"Notwithstanding the roughness with which I was treated, the remembrance of past kindnesses produced some signs of remorse in Christian. When they were forcing me out of the ship, I asked him, if this was a proper return for the many instances he had received of my friendship? he appeared disturbed at my question, and answered with much emotion, 'That, Capt. Bligh, that is the thing; I am in hell—I am in hell!'

"It will very naturally be asked, what could be the reason for such a revolt? in answer to which I can only conjecture, that the mutineers had flattered themselves with the hopes of a more happy life among the Otaheitians than they could possibly enjoy in England, and this, joined to some female connections, most probably occasioned the whole transaction. Under these, and many other attendant circumstances, equally desirable, it is now perhaps not so much to be wondered at, though scarcely possible to have been foreseen, that a set of sailors, most of them void of connections, should be led away; especially when, in addition to such powerful inducements, they imagined it in their power to fix themselves in the midst of plenty, on one of the finest islands in the world, where they need not labour, and where the allurements of dissipation are beyond any thing that can be conceived. The utmost, however, that any commander could have supposed to have happened is, that some of the people would have been tempted to desert. But if it should be asserted, that a commander is to guard against an act of mutiny and piracy in his own ship, more than by the common rules of service, it is as much as to say that he must sleep locked up, and when awake be girded with pistols. The secrecy of this mutiny is beyond all conception. To such a close-planned act of villainy, my mind being entirely free from any suspicion, it is not wonderful that I fell a sacrifice, the possibility of such a conspiracy being ever the farthest from my thoughts. Had their mutiny been occasioned by any grievances, either real or imaginary, I must have discovered symptoms of their discontent, which would have put me on my guard; but the case was far otherwise. Christian, in particular, I was on the most friendly terms with; that very day he was engaged to have dined with me; and the preceding night he excused himself from supping with me, on pretence of being unwell; for which I felt concerned, having no suspicions of his integrity and honour."

It may not be irrelevant to our subject, before we proceed with this narrative, to draw the reader's attention to such parts of the foregoing statement as appear at variance with the facts detailed by Mr. Marshall, and we believe ourselves warranted in saying, in direct contradiction to a portion of Lieut. Bligh's account. We cannot rely with implicit faith upon the commander's assertion of being entirely free from all suspicion of evil, up to the moment of the mutiny; neither is it reasonable to suppose that he is ingenuous, when he informs us that the most perfect harmony and good understanding subsisted between himself and the crew. We have reason to believe that he attributed the stranding of the Bounty's cable in Martavai Bay to his people, where attempts at desertion had taken place, and to prevent which loaded pistols were kept in the binnacle, but afterwards removed for greater security to the Master's cabin. Loud and frequent are the complaints of this officer against his subordinates, and more than once he was heard to say that he was beset with villains and scoundrels, the officers worse than the men, and was under the apprehension that nothing but corporeal punishment could reduce them to order.

If any credit is due to Morrison's Journal, the scene of the 27th, the day previous to the mutiny, is no very ample proof of Lieut. Bligh's confidence in Mr. Christian, as a gentleman of integrity and honour. We find him branded with the accusation of theft, d—d hound, &c. which is repelled with indignation on the part of that person. Should this be true, it will go far to render feasible the

very opposite statement of Christian's conduct during the mutiny, when Lieut. Bligh observed the symptoms of remorse, and it is worth while to compare these two statements. Thus quotes Marshall: "Lieut. Bligh, finding he must go, again implored Mr. Christian to relent, saying, I'll pawn my honour, I'll give my bond, Mr. Christian, never to think of this if you will desist: consider my wife and family." To which the other replied, "No, Capt. Bligh, if you had had any honour, things would not have come to this, and if you have any regard for your wife and family, you should have thought of them before, and not behaved so much like a villain as you have done." Lieut. Bligh attempted again to speak, but was ordered to be silent; the Boatswain then tried to pacify Christian, but he said "'Tis too late; *I've been in hell* for this fortnight past, and am determined to bear it no longer."

Lieut. Bligh's character for humanity, we are lead to believe, was of a very equivocal nature, and for which the following anecdote must suffice. An Otaheitean was detected in stealing the iron hoops of a cask, which being reported to Lieut. Bligh, he was, by the consent of his chief, sent on board the ship, where he was punished with *one hundred lashes;* the poor wretch afterwards escaped from confinement by jumping overboard and swimming on shore. If there is any truth in this circumstance, considering the delinquent in the light of an untutored savage, we are bound to say that it was a most unwarrantable act of cruelty.

In conclusion, we must beg to be understood as not aiming at a desire to extenuate in any degree the culpability of Christian and his misled associates, as every moral feeling must revolt at their crime; but in justice, we hold it our duty to add, that an intemperate and unnecessary severity of discipline was a principal cause of the calamitous event; and no doubt exists in our minds, that Lieut. Bligh was a person very ill calculated to preserve that unity of feeling and good understanding which the nature of such an expedition demanded.

Let us return to our subject. Lieut. Bligh's first determination was to seek a supply of water from Tofoa, and afterwards to sail for Tongataboo, and there risk a solicitation to the king to equip their boat, so as to enable them to reach the East Indies. The quantity of provisions in the boat, was one hundred and fifty pounds of bread, sixteen pieces of pork (about thirty-two pounds), six quarts of rum, six bottles of wine, with twenty-eight gallons of water, and four empty small casks. The narrative proceeds to state that they reached Tofoa the next morning, but with the greatest difficulty procured sufficient food to subsist them without breaking in upon their stock in the boat, which Lieut. Bligh prudently had determined to keep undiminished. A morsel of bread and half a glass of wine, or a spoonful of rum, was the averaged pittance allowed at each meal during their stay at this inhospitable island. At sunset on the 2d of May, a very serious attack of the natives obliged the wanderers to depart, which they effected with much difficulty and the loss of one of their number, John Norman, who was murdered before he could reach the boat. This reception convinced Lieut. Bligh that little could be expected to benefit their situation at Tongataboo, he therefore made arrangements to proceed at once by New Holland to the Island of Timor, an estimated distance of 1200 leagues.

The dimensions of the boat destined to perform this perilous voyage, was in length twenty-three feet, breadth six feet nine inches, and depth two feet nine inches. Their number now consisted of eighteen, and the stock of provisions reduced to one hundred and fifty pounds of bread, twenty pounds of pork, three bottles of wine, five quarts of rum, and twenty-eight gallons of water, but the people cheerfully assented to the allowance even of an ounce of bread and a gill of water, provided their Commander would lead them towards home. It was eight at night, says Lieut. Bligh, when they bore away to the north-west, under a reefed lug foresail, the wind blowing a gale from the eastward, attended with a heavy sea; the boat was lightened by throwing every unnecessary article over board, but still with difficulty was kept free by constant baling. The succeeding days were past in intense suffering, but a spoonful of rum judiciously adminis-

tered served to support the strength which cold, wet, and famine were fast reducing. On the 4th they made the Fidgee Islands, where they were chased by two large canoes, but having reason to apprehend danger from such visitors, with great exertion they succeeded in escaping.

The weather had now moderated, and heavy rains enabled them to increase their stock of water to thirty-four gallons. "The allowance I issued this day, the 8th," says Lieut. Bligh, "was an ounce and a half of pork, a tea-spoonful of rum (which was of infinite service), half a pint of cocoa-nut milk, and an ounce of bread." He had ingeniously made a pair of scales of two halves of a cocoa-nut shell, substituting pistol-balls for weights. On the 14th they made the Islands to the northward of the Hebrides, which from their contiguity are considered a part of that archipelago. The last few days had greatly increased the horrors of their situation, and bowel complaints fearfully prevailed; some relief, however, was experienced in their cold and comfortless condition, by adopting the Commander's suggestion of rincing their clothes, already saturated with rain, in salt water. On the 29th of May, after thirty days consummate misery, they made the coast of New South Wales, and appropriately named the place of their disembarkation "Restoration Island," from the coincidence of its being the anniversary of King Charles's Restoration, as well as the land of their own deliverance. Their general allowance had been the twenty-fifth part of a pound of bread, and a gill of water three times a day, but latterly this pittance had been seasonably increased by the addition of a few aquatic birds, which with the entrails were voraciously devoured, but from the total absence of sleep they arrived at this island in the last stage of exhaustion.

Although disease had not disappeared from amongst them, yet from the plentiful supply of oysters and birds, with the occasional good rest now afforded, strength was fast returning. The people prudently were not allowed to remain for any length of time on shore, nor to stray farther than the search after provisions absolutely demanded. Thus he continued, landing from time to time, to coast to the northward, without any material circumstance occurring; and invariably declined the invitation of the natives, whose good reception was not to be relied on. It is painful to observe, in aggravation of what might be conceived the extent of human suffering, that insubordination to the Commander's authority still raised its head amongst the ill-fated band; it was, however, at once happily suppressed by the prompt measures Lieut. Bligh adopted.

On the 3d of June, they once more committed themselves to the perils of the ocean, heartily grateful for the relief which had been so seasonably afforded, and taking their departure from Booby Island, in Endeavour Strait, directed their course for Timor. Again it became the unpleasant duty of Lieut. Bligh to reduce the allowance to its old standard, for excepting oysters, New South Wales did not afford the means of increasing their stock of provisions. These, however, with the birds, which they were fortunate enough to take at times, supplied them with a comparatively hearty meal; still it was the Commander's misery to witness the ravages that privation and suffering were making among his wretched companions, without the intervention of any material circumstance to enliven their dreary voyage. On the morning of the 12th, every heart leaped at the joyful cry of land, and surely never was land more welcome; well, indeed, might they hail it the haven of rest. Suffice it to say, the island of Timor was made, and coasting round to its south-west point, on the 15th of June, with thanks to God for his mercy, they threw themselves upon the hospitality of Mr. William Adrian Van Este, the Governor of Coupang.

"An indifferent spectator," says Lieut. Bligh, "would have been at a loss which most to admire, the eyes of famine sparkling at immediate relief, or the horror of their preservers at the sight of so many spectres, whose ghastly countenance, if the cause had been unknown, would rather have excited terror than pity. Our bodies were nothing but skin and bones, our limbs were full of sores, and we were clothed in rags: in this condition, with the tears of joy and grati-

tude flowing down our cheeks, the people of Timor beheld us with a mixture of horror, surprise, and pity."

We hasten to the conclusion of Lieut. Bligh's narrative, whose expressions of gratitude for the hospitable treatment received at the hands of the Dutch Government at Coupang, are highly honourable to that nation. He succeeded in purchasing a schooner, for the purpose of reaching the island of Java, and all things in readiness, sailed from Timor on the 20th of August, and arrived at Batavia on the 1st of October. Having disposed of his vessel, he, with his clerk, Mr. Samuel, and John Smith, seaman, embarked in a Dutch packet for Europe, and landed at Portsmouth on the 14th March, 1790. The rest of the crew were left under the master's orders at Batavia, that they might be dispersed in various ships for a passage to England, where twelve out of the nineteen safely arrived.

We now take our farewell of Lieut. Bligh, and return with the reader to the Bounty, which ship, it may be remembered, we left under the command of Christian, off Tofoa, one of the Friendly Islands. We propose taking a hasty sketch of the events which attended the remainder of these unhappy men. Christian returned with the ship to Martavai Bay, where he imposed upon the islanders the tale of having been despatched by his commander to procure supplies for the purpose of establishing a settlement at a neighbouring island. These kind-hearted people joyfully assisted him with every thing he desired, and seventeen men with eleven women accompanied their deceiver. Having embarked their provision, they sailed for Toobouai, an island a few degrees to the southward of Otaheite, which Christian had selected for his final residence. The Toobouaites, however, manifested great opposition to this visit, and Christian set about erecting a fort for the future protection of himself and companions, from whom he forced, with the utmost rigour, an unconditional obedience to his orders.

A few days soon convinced these men that peace and safety were not to be found at this island; a council therefore was held, when a majority of sixteen to nine, induced Christian to return once more to Otaheite, and it was arranged that the former should be landed there agreeable to their desire, with a proportion of the stores, while the remaining eight abandoned their fortunes and their fate to the guidance of their guilty leader. On the 22d of September, the Bounty again, and for the last time, visited Martavai Bay, and having landed the sixteen whose wish it was to remain, Christian suddenly sailed the same night, having on board eight men and himself, three male natives, twelve women and an infant girl.

Messrs. Heywood and Stewart, two midshipmen of the sixteen that remained at Otaheite, threw themselves on the protection of the chief of the district, and the other fourteen separated, that they might enjoy the same advantage from their several "friends" on the island, and well worthy did they prove themselves of the trust reposed in them. The ingenuity of the two carpenters, who were of this party, at the suggestion of Morrison, in the course of nine months, built and launched a schooner, thirty feet long, with the intention of going to Batavia, determined to meet their fate, under a conviction of their innocence; to this plan, the two young officers above mentioned would not accede, anxiously awaiting the arrival of one of his Majesty's ships, which they had no doubt would be sent in pursuit of them. The schooner's voyage, however, was eventually defeated by the opposition of the natives to their leaving the island. On the 23d of March, 1791, one year, ten months, and eighteen days after the mutiny, the Pandora frigate, Capt. Edwards, arrived in Martavai Bay, in search of the ill-fated ship. Messrs. Heywood and Stewart immediately gave themselves up, and with the rest who were brought on board, put into double irons.

We refrain from entering into the treatment of these unfortunate prisoners, but this we must say, that if the truth has been related, it was the most unwarrantable, unofficerlike, and barbarous exercise of power, we ever recollect to have known recorded of a British officer; we willingly draw a veil over the atro-

cious scene, and refer our readers to Marshall's Biography for the facts we decline to detail. After incredible suffering, those who escaped from the wreck of the Pandora, which ship was lost on a reef off the coast of Australia, on her passage home, met the tribunal of their country on the 12th of Sept. 1792, at Portsmouth, the sequel of which will be found attached to each individual's name in the list at the end of this article. We earnestly invite our readers to a perusal of the life of Capt. Peter Heywood, contained in Marshall's Biography, and to which work we are indebted for the substance of the above facts; interesting details will be found which are not strictly necessary to our subject. A few lines will carry us to the conclusion of this eventful history. Subsequent report has informed us, that Christian and his companions carried the Bounty to Pitcairn's Island, hitherto uninhabited, lying in latitude 25 south, and long. 130 west, and where, for their greater security, after landing every thing that could possibly serve them in their forlorn condition, the ship was destroyed. Here they remained unknown for a period of nine years, when they were discovered by an American ship; they were again visited in the year 1814, by Sir Thomas Staines, in the Briton, and lately by Capt. Beechey, in the Blossom. The only survivor, even in 1809, was Alexander Smith, alias John Adams, and it may be observed as a remarkable circumstance, that all met with a violent death: jealousy soon begat discord, and Christian was the first who fell a sacrifice to his own guilt, the other seven were not long his survivors, and despair at losing their European husbands, eventually drove the Otaheitian women to murder their own countrymen, thus leaving Smith the only male adult amongst them.

The patriarch of sixty-two still survives, an honour and a blessing to his little colony, which by every account is a pattern of good order and morality; such are the inscrutable ways of Providence, that a benefit to mankind has been the offspring of crime, and the delinquent has not only been spared a life long enough to blot out the remembrance of his guilt, but to set a proud example of wisdom and virtue to the wisest men in the wisest age.

A List of the Bounty's Crew after the Mutiny, noticing the fate of each individual, as stated in Marshall's Biography.

TURNED ADRIFT IN THE LAUNCH.

William Bligh, Lieutenant and Commander, died a Vice-Admiral, in Dec. 1817, aged 63 years.
John Fryer, Master, deceased.
William Elphinstone, Master's Mate, died at Batavia, in October, 1789.
John Hallet, Midshipman, died a Lieutenant, on board the Penelope frigate, in 1793.
Thomas Hayward, Midshipman, perished in the China Seas, when commanding the Swift sloop of war, in 1797.
Thomas Tinkler, Midshipman, Nephew to the Master, died a Commander.
William Peckover, Gunner.
William Cole, Boatswain.
William Purcell, Carpenter, in 1825, residing at Greenwich.
Thomas Denman Ledward, Surgeon's Mate, remained at Batavia.
John Samuel, Clerk and Steward, returned to England with Lieut. Bligh, died a purser.
David Nelson, Botanist, died at Coupang, July, 1789.
Lawrence Laboyne, Sailmaker, deceased.
Peter Linkletter, Quarter-Master, died at Batavia, in October, 1789.
John Norton, Quarter-Master, killed by the natives at Tofoa.
George Simpson, Quarter-Master's Mate, deceased.
Thomas Hall, Ship's Cook, died at Batavia, in October, 1789.
John Smith, Commander's Cook, deceased.
Robert Lamb, Butcher, died on the passage from Batavia to England.

SETTLED AT PITCAIRN'S ISLAND.

Fletcher Christian, Acting Lieutenant, Brother of the Chief Justice of the Isle of Ely, murdered.
Edward Young, Midshipman, Nephew to Sir George Young, Bart, died of asthma.
William M'Kay, Seaman, became insane, and threw himself from a rock into the sea.
Matthew Quintal, Seaman, killed in a drunken quarrel.
John Williams, Seaman, murdered by the islanders.
Isaac Martin, Seaman, murdered by the islanders.
John Mills, Gunner's Mate, murdered by the islanders.
William Brown, Botanist's Assistant, murdered by the islanders.
Alexander Smith, alias John Adams, Seaman, living at Pitcairn's Island.

LEFT THE BOUNTY AT OTAHEITE.

Peter Heywood, Midshipman, a Post Captain.
George Stewart, Midshipman, drowned in irons on board the Pandora.
James Morrison, Boatswain's Mate, perished in the Blenheim, 74, in 1807.
Charles Churchill, Master at Arms, murdered by Matthew Thompson, at Otaheite.
Matthew Thompson, Seaman, put to death by the friends of Charles Churchill.
John Sumner, Seaman, drowned in irons on board the Pandora.
Richard Skinner, Seaman, drowned in irons on board the Pandora.
Henry Hillbrant, Cooper, drowned in irons on board the Pandora.
Thomas Burkett, Seaman.
John Millward, Seaman, executed at Spithead, Oct. 29th, 1792.
Thomas Ellison, Seaman, executed at Spithead, Oct. 29th, 1792.
William Muspratt, Commander's Steward, sentenced to death, but respited.
Joseph Coleman, Armourer, tried by a Court Martial and acquitted.
Charles Norman, Carpenter's Mate, tried by a Court Martial and acquitted.
Thomas M'Intosh, Carpenter's Crew, tried by a Court Martial and acquitted.
Michael Byrne, Seaman, tried by a Court Martial and acquitted.

ADVANCE FROM SALAMANCA.

(IN CONTINUATION OF THE SKETCH OF THE BATTLE IN OUR MARCH NUMBER.)

A great portion of the French army had marched more than twelve leagues* in thirty-six hours, (advancing and retreating from the field of battle,) and had also been engaged in hard fighting six hours out of that time; therefore, until the night of the 23d, they had hardly made a halt for any considerable time for two days and a night, and I think I may venture to assert, that the rapidity of their movements, before and after the action, and their ultimate escape under Gen. Clausel from the very jaws of destruction, are equally astonishing. Early on the morning of the 24th of July, we passed Panaranda, from whence the inhabitants sallied out, loaded with bread, wine, and liquors, and rent the air with their acclamations in praise of the glorious victory that we had won over the French; and even the little boys straddled out their legs and bent

* About forty-eight miles.

forward their heads in derision of the enemy's soldiers, to represent to us to what a state of distress and exhaustion they were reduced to. As we passed onwards, numerous objects of commiseration lying by the side of the road, reminded us of the miseries of war in all its horrors: many of the French soldiers lay dead, exposed to the scorching rays of the sun, which had so blistered their faces and swelled their bodies, that they scarcely represented human forms, and looked more like some huge and horrible monsters of gigantic dimensions than any thing else. It is impossible to convey an adequate idea of such spectacles, or the sufferings they must have endured during their last agonies. These, now inanimate, objects, had marched over sandy plains, without a tree to shelter them, while suffering from fatigue, sore feet, and want of water; then crowding into the battle, covered with dust, and under a scorching sun, they had received severe wounds, and were finally dragged, or carried on rudely-constructed bearers, from the scene of action, during excruciating torture, and ultimately left to perish by the side of the roads, or on stubble land, with their parched tongues cleaving to the roof of their mouths, and to complete their miseries, before breathing their last sigh, to behold with glazed and half-closed eyes the uplifted hand of a Spanish assassin, armed with a knife to put an end to their existence. These dreadful fates awaited the defeated French soldiers in Spain; it was impossible to gaze on the mutilated bodies of these our enemies, without feelings of deep commiseration for our fellow-creatures, who a day or two previously had been alive like ourselves, and perhaps the admiration of their comrades.

On the 25th we made a halt to enable the stragglers and stores of the army to come up. On the same day El Rey Joseph had arrived at Blasko Sancho, near Arevalo, with a reinforcement, principally composed of Spaniards, for the purpose of joining the Duke of Ragusa; but on gaining intelligence of the defeat his troops had sustained at Salamanca, he countermarched in the evening towards his capital, leaving a picket of cavalry behind at Blasko Sancho, who were all taken prisoners, while carousing in a wine-house, by a corporal's party of the 14th light horse. About this time Lord Hill had moved with the second division on Zafra, in Estramadura, to observe a French force in that quarter. On the 28th our division bivouacked round the ancient town of Olmedo, where the Duke of Wellington gave a ball, with a a general *invite* to all those officers who liked to attend. The Alcalde selected the different ladies as usual, whose merry hearts and supple forms were always ready for the dance. The following morning, an hour before daylight, we advanced, and it was a droll sight to see the officers sleeping as they rode along after the fatigues of the previous night, still dressed in their ball attire, such as crimson, light blue, or white trowsers, richly embroidered with gold or silver, velvet and silk waistcoats of all colours, decorated in a similar manner: dandies ready alike for the dance and the fight; most of them had received a wound, and others more, nor can I call to mind one of the officers present at this time who had reached twenty-five years of age, including the senior officer. Owing to the heat of the weather, it was the fashion of the times to wear the jacket open, which was the only particle of dress left to denote to what nation we belonged; as to any other uniformity for the officers it was quite out of the question, the fantastical dresses

of these days would have confounded the most ancient or modern disciplinarians. The enemy still continued their flight across the Douro through Valladolid, which city the Duke of Wellington entered on the 31st, at the head of a large body of horse. The country on the banks of the Douro is remarkably sandy, and highly cultivated with vines; we forded to the left bank of the river on that day within two leagues of Valladolid. While our baggage was crossing, a batman and pony got out of their depth, and were carried down the stream a considerable distance, and so determined was the soldier to hold on, that he disdained to quit his charge at the risk of his life, and continued swimming until a rope was thrown to him, by the assistance of which he conveyed the little animal and his master's portmanteaus safe on shore.

We had no sooner heard of the large town in the vicinity, than we began to prepare for the visit; however, it struck me that it would be very refreshing to enjoy a swim first, and also wishing my horse to participate in the luxury, I stripped myself and mounted its back, and together we plunged into the stream; but as ill luck would have it, for a moment, the provoking animal hardly made any exertion, so down he went, and thinking there was no time to be lost, I sprang from its back, but owing to his plunging I received a slanting kick on my chest, which most probably would have proved fatal, had the full weight of the blow struck me direct; the animal, however, soon recovered itself, and swimming with the current, it was with considerable difficulty I succeeded in getting it on shore. Valladolid is a fine old town, with a spacious square, containing nearly thirty thousand inhabitants, who were glad to see us, but evinced none of those rapturous and warm expressions of delight displayed by those of Salamanca.

The next morning, the 1st of August, we recrossed the river, and branched off in the direction of Madrid. Having halted a day or two, we again became in motion, and struck on a well-paved road leading to the capital. Many exclaimed, is this the road to Madrid? are we really going to the capital of Spain, the centre of romance? My mind was filled with all sorts of illusions, and various anticipations of pleasure; my rest was disturbed, and my dreams were of Madrid; every day's march was counted, every object brought something new, and I made up my mind to dance every night when I got there. Continuing our route, we had arrived within two days' march of Segovia, and occupied a pine wood. On seeing an officer pass, who was likely to give me every information relative to the movements of the army, I issued from my small Portuguese tent, and entered into conversation with him, which lasted a considerable time; and being without my cap, I felt the top of my head extremely hot from the rays of the sun, and was about to withdraw several times for a covering, which unluckily I failed to do. When the dinner-hour arrived, composed of rice and boiled beef, (without any bread or biscuit,) my appetite failed, and I laid down, in hopes that a few hours sleep would restore me. At day-light the following morning we were again in route, and had just cleared the sandy wood, enveloped in dust, when a sudden giddiness seized me, and I fell from my horse; on recovering my senses I found myself supported by an officer.

There was no water to be procured, and on overtaking the division, I was advised to ride gently on to avoid the dust. For the first time

in Spain, I observed a Spanish grandee travelling in a carriage drawn by eight mules, escorted by fourteen servants, clothed in long yellow coats, with cocked-hats, and all regularly armed, like horse soldiers. The costume of the peasantry now became somewhat different; one of that class was walking by my side, with a sort of spiral cloth cap, clad in dark brown, who asked me if I did not admire a little girl passing on the road, whom he called a Wappa Chica; she wore also a stiff spiral cap of cloth, perched on the top of her head, with round balls of different colours up each side of it, her hair was plaited on each side of her head, ending in a huge pig-tail, about eight inches long, and precisely similar to those worn by British sailors; the jacket was brown, laced up the front, a yellow petticoat, reaching just below the knee, blue stockings, red clocks, shoes, and silver buckles. Having travelled some leagues, I came to a village, where I observed one of the Commissaries of our division standing at the door of a cottage, who remarked that I looked very ill, and asked me where I was going. I told him about half a league farther on, when I intended to lie down under a tree until the troops came up, as I concluded they would not proceed much farther that day; he politely begged that I would partake of breakfast with him, as it was already prepared, which offer I thankfully accepted. My fever continued rapidly to increase, so that I could scarcely sit upright, and I soon began to talk very incoherently which induced him to put me to bed; the division shortly afterwards filed through the village, and bivouacked half a league in advance. In the evening, the two other officers of the company with whom I messed, paid me a visit, and said, "Why, what is the matter?" when I replied, "That the Commissary had used me very cruelly, and had been smothering me in blankets, to prevent my going on to Madrid." The assistant-surgeon having felt my pulse, asked "Whether I would permit him to throw some water on my head?" which I readily assented to, entreating him to do any thing to make me well. Then being lifted out of bed, and divested of my linen garment, I was placed in a chair, the doctor, standing on a table, emptied two pitchers of spring water on my crown, which produced a most painful sensation. The following morning my companions assured me that I could not be permitted to proceed; but as there was a station to be established at Cuellar, it would be necessary that I should go there, when they felt no doubt that I should speedily recover, so as to be enabled soon to rejoin them. A car was accordingly procured, drawn by two fine mules, with a blanket extended over the top as an awning. At the expiration of two days' journey, I reached the entrance of Cuellar, when a soldier came forward, and intimated that no sick could enter the town, until the Commandant's permission was obtained, and we were actually detained nearly two hours roasting in the mid-day sun, before a free passage was granted us. Much exhausted and half suffocated, I at length obtained a most excellent billet in a gentleman's house, where I received the greatest attention from an assistant-surgeon, belonging to one of the regiments quartered there, being unable to quit my bed. At this time the army had possessed itself of the passes of Segovia and the Guadarama, and had moved forward on the 11th of August towards Madrid, from the vicinity of Galapagos, and forced the enemy's advance guard of cavalry to retire; but in the afternoon they

again advanced from Malagahonda towards Rosas, to reconnoitre the Portuguese dragoons, who were drawn up on a rising ground above the latter village, who made a show of charging, but when they had arrived sufficiently near to observe the hardened-looking visages of the sturdy French heavy horse, who displayed their long shining weapons with brass hilts, like the Highland broadsword, with the exception of being one-third longer—at such a sight our Allies simultaneously wheeled about, and scampered off as fast as their Portuguese horses could trot and gallop, followed by their unmerciful pursuers, stabbing and hacking them down, and riding past three pieces of horse artillery that had been overturned. The heavy dragoons of the King's German Legion took to horse as speedily as possible, amidst the confusion, and after a good deal of savage sabreing, the enemy retired, leaving at night the captured guns behind them. Joseph had retired with his followers behind the Tagus, and the following day our army entered Madrid, where the French had injudiciously left a garrison in the Bueno Retiro, who surrendered themselves prisoners of war, just as part of the third division, and some other detachments, were about to escalade the works. A vast quantity of stores, powder, and ball, fell into our hands, besides one hundred and ninety pieces of cannon, principally dismounted.

About the 20th of August, a detachment of our regiment passed through Cuellar, but as they had experienced a long march during the hot months, an enormous quantity of them died, and the sick continued to increase from the army in such numbers, that most of us were ordered to proceed to Salamanca; accordingly, on the sixth day after my arrival, I was placed in a car, drawn by bullocks, to begin another tedious journey. The sixth division was on parade, having been left at that station as a corps of observation to protect the sick and the stores of the army. That night I travelled a short way, and was billeted on a very clean house, where the patron was most anxious to have all the particulars of the late battle recounted to him; however, finding that I was not a sufficient master of the Spanish language to satisfy his curiosity, he was determined to make up for it by entering into the history of his own country. It was in vain that I exerted all my patience, and requested he would have the goodness to leave the room, pleading my indisposition in excuse for my apparent rudeness. Having maintained silence for a few minutes, he offered me every thing in his house, inquired if I was better, and recommenced his volubility to such a degree, that I almost became distracted, and was under the painful necessity of calling in my servant, who in half fun and half earnest turned him out of the room by the shoulders. The next day I reached Arevalo, where the market was filled with fresh vegetables, a sight only to be appreciated by those who have travelled over a dry country devoid of vegetation. A smiling muchacha, who sat by the side of a well-made young Spaniard, jumped up, and handed me a large bunch of grapes, with a dignified air of affability and frankness so peculiar to the lower orders of that country. I obtained a billet on a very handsome house situated in a luxuriant garden, and on being supported out of the car, I was so weak that I fell down, and continued in fainting fits for some time, my servant all the while sousing me with water in imitation of the doctor. The fascinating Señorita of the house, about seventeen years

of age, very kindly administered every attention; and at night, with a small lamp, remained in a recess, in readiness to offer me liquids, for which I continually inquired. My recollection did not entirely forsake me, but my head was in a bad state, and I fancied I saw groups of monkeys grinning at the foot of my bed, and as I was unable to endure the slender rays of the lamp, I begged of the young lady to retire. At such a request her countenance pourtrayed every mark of disappointment: whether she considered me as one of the deliverers of her country, or whether so young a girl, residing in so sequestered a spot, fancied me under her especial protection, I know not; but I do know that her amiable solicitude and her lovely eyes made such an impression, that she continued the mistress of my thoughts, and heroine of my fancy, for a long period afterwards. Taking my farewell on the following morning, and apologizing to the little Señorita for my want of gallantry, I proceeded on my journey, and at the end of four hours reached the middle of an extensive plain, when one of the bullocks became dead lame, and the enraged driver declared vehemently that he would go no farther; my servant, therefore, dismounted from my palfrey, and placed me on its back; we made for the distant steeple which skirted the horizon, as the point of our destination. At the expiration of a toilsome ride we reached the Pueblo, and there sojourned until the next morning; in two more days we reached Alba de Tormes; I was quartered at an apothecary's shop, where I lay on the mattrass for twelve hours in a sort of stupor; on recovering in some degree, my servant fancied that I was dying, and proposed sending for the Spaniard, which I would by no means consent to, from the apprehension that he would bleed me to death.

The next day, while quietly passing through a wood, at a lonely spot, my horse made a sudden start, and on looking to the right, I observed a dead man, perfectly naked, placed against a large piece of rock, who had been killed at the battle of Salamanca. His hair was long and grey, his beard had grown to a considerable length, his arms and legs had been placed in an extended position, in fact, he was in an exact fencing attitude, in an extraordinary state of preservation, and presenting of course a dreadful spectacle. On reaching Salamanca, I obtained a billet, which on presenting, I was treated with the greatest insolence by the man of the house, who declared that I might enter, but that he had no accommodation for my servant: under these circumstances, I was under the necessity of sitting down in the street, until the soldier went to seek elsewhere for better success. After some farther delay, he procured me another on a public notary, where I was civilly received; but in the middle of the day, my patron, smelling of tobacco and garlic, came in to take a siesta, in one of the two beds in a large recess. I asked him if he intended to sleep there; he replied "*Si, Señor.*" To such an arrangement I objected, but he would not give up the point; a struggle then ensued between us, which lasted some minutes, although eventually I made him surrender. He was a little diminutive old man; but I had become so weak, and the scene so amusing, that his own son, with a smiling countenance, was quietly looking on.

An hospital mate being put in requisition, the first dose administered to me was an emetic, and whenever I complained, the same dose

was repeated; therefore, whenever he visited me, I invariably declared that I was better.

I noticed during the period that I was in Spain, that those men killed in action, who were exposed to the rays of the sun, immediately became a mass of corruption, but those, on the contrary, who fell under trees, or in shady places, exposed to heavy dew or rain, their skin became as hard as leather, and they would remain in that state for a very considerable period, unless they were devoured by wild animals or birds of prey. I have often seen vultures feeding on dead horses (that had been killed in battle) so fat, that they could scarcely take wing or raise themselves from the ground.

Our army had now occupied the heart of Spain, and the enemy, with rapid strides, were endeavouring to concentrate in the distant provinces round our centre, blowing up magazines, and eating up all before them, like a swarm of locusts. Napoleon was at this period traversing the wilds of Russia with his grand army, and his magnificent and highly-appointed Imperial Guard. The banners of Austria, Prussia, Italy, and the Germanic States, were marching under his control; the north and south of Europe were in a blaze, and had become the extreme points of contest, which was ultimately to decide this mighty struggle for supremacy. The victory of Salamanca had shook the combinations of the enemy in all parts of Spain, and put the whole of them in motion. On the 25th of Aug. they destroyed their works before Cadiz, leaving behind them stores, heavy artillery, and mortars, many of the latter having been cast at Seville by the orders of the Duke of Dalmatia, for the purpose of throwing shells into the town and Cadiz.* Some Spaniards and British immediately advanced from the lines and took forcible possession of Seville.

On the 29th of Aug. Lord Hill, with the second division, entered Illerena, and pushed on to Ayllones, on the borders of Estremadura, but finding the French were retrograding on Cordova and Granada, for the purpose of communicating with Joseph, who, in like manner, was forming a junction with Marshal Suchet, intending to make Valencia the centre and the base of his future operations against Madrid; Lord Hill, therefore, by a flank movement, marched towards the city of Medillin, on the left bank of the Guadiana, so as to be in readiness to act wherever his presence might be required, or to open his line with the third, fourth, and light divisions cantoned in the vicinity of Madrid.

The General-in-Chief no sooner saw a probability of his right flank being cleared of the enemy, than he set off from Madrid, and concentrated the first, fifth, sixth, and seventh divisions round Arevalo, (early in September,) with a force of cavalry and artillery, passed the Douro, and retook Valladolid, which had been re-occupied by the enemy for a short time. On the 19th he crossed the Arlanzon, and laid siege to the old Castle of Burgos, bristled with cannon and the bayonets of its hardy defenders. Various attempts by escalade, mining, explosions, and breaching were tried for a month without success, owing to the

* One of these mortars was brought to England, and is now placed on the south side of St. James's Park.

want of a sufficiency of battering artillery, and the obstinate defence made by the enemy, who firmly lined its walls, and threw their balls and bullets with deadly aim against the assailants. The enemy's vanguard was at Briviesca, and his main body behind the Ebro, during a greater part of the siege.

THE LIEUTENANT'S LAMENT.

War! war! no peace! Peace is to me a war!—KING JOHN.

As sure as a gun,
We shall all be undone,
  If longer continue the peace;
A top we shan't know
From a futtock below,
  Nor a block from a bucket of grease.

'Tis vain to apply
Or in any way try
  For a berth or a "barky" in peace;
If young, we are told
We must yield to the old,—
  'Till our prospects and cradles increase.

Then, are we in years,
Our "age interferes"
  With Juniors appointed as "*First;*"*
Tho' still in our prime,
As if 'twere a crime,
  "*Long*-standing" is treated the worst.

Too green we're to-day,
To-morrow too grey,
  Too long, or too short, on the list;
Excuse will be found
To keep us "aground,"
  And keep us from grinding our grist.

Although we indite,
From morning to night,
  Memorials for berths by the score;
Each answer 's the same,
That is—"Noted the name,"
  Tho' noted for nought but a "*bore.*"

Should plans we invent
Be officially sent,
  To the board of "Affectionate Friends;"†
The friends in affection
Reward with "*rejection,*"
  And make us no other amends.

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* First Lieutenant.

† When this Board officially announces to an officer, as it sometimes happens, that "an impress has been put against his pay," the members of it very charitably subscribe themselves his "*affectionate friends.*"

Each quarter we make
Affidavit, and take
Our oaths that we 're "out of employ;"
That we leave in the lurch,
Ourselves and the Church,
Nor life, nor a "*living*," enjoy.*

To attest such a truth
Were folly forsooth,
'Twere better to *swear* to the fact;
That—we can't live ashore,
That the duns at the door
Will make us "bear-up" for the "Act."

F. F.

London, March 13th, 1829.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE TEN-GUN BRIGS.

A QUESTION involving the commercial interests of this country, will ever awaken interest in the well wishers of it; and there needs no preface nor apology for intruding on public notice, when the efficiency of its best bulwarks is concerned. That the interests of the commercial part of the community are affected by what we are about to discuss, will be readily admitted, when it is stated, that the object of this paper, is a short inquiry into the eligibility of the Ten-gun Brigs, when employed as packets. The melancholy fact, that five of this class of vessels, with mails on board, have been lost within these two years past, is sufficient to substantiate, that commercial pursuits must be dependent on the capabilities of these vessels to perform the services that may be required of them. The inquiry has been instituted, with the intention that truth should be laid before a discerning public, and it will only be premised, that the vessels now complained of, had, as man-of-war-brigs, through the latter part of the last war, by a long and arduous trial, and by the testimonies of able individuals, their commanders, fully established a good name, and that, at the least, they deserved the character of good sea-boats. It remains, under these circumstances, to point out some admissible reason for their failure when converted into packets; and before we would enter into any practical illustration of the causes that may have produced this alteration in them, we would point out a theoretical deduction, on which, however simple, the *good* or *bad* qualities of a ship may ultimately depend. What is here alluded to, is the fundamental axiom in naval

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* The form of the half-pay Naval affidavit runs thus: "I —— do swear that *I am not in Holy orders*, and that I had not, between the day of —— and the day of —— any place or employment of *profit* whatsoever under his Majesty, nor in any department of his Majesty's service, nor in the Colonies or Possessions of his Majesty beyond the seas, nor under any other Government."

GOODLY GAMBOUGE,
Vice-Admiral of the Blue, and
Bishop of Marines.

Sworn before me this day
at Marlborough-street,
DANIEL DOGBERRY.

N. B. The same form serves for the half *paid* Admiral, or quarter *stipended* Lieutenant.

construction, that the *displacement or whole weight of the ship when ready for sea is equivalent to the light displacement, or weight of hull, added to the weight of the stores necessary for her equipment.* Of these elements, the first and third are invariable; the first, from the consideration, that any increase or diminution of it, would neutralize the arrangements and calculations of the constructor; and the third, from involving the established rule of the service, as to the quantity of stores that is considered indispensably necessary to her appointment as a man-of-war. It must thence follow, that in ships of the same class and construction, to preserve this equality, and that the ship may possess the qualities the constructor intended, the *second element of the axiom,* or weight of hull, must remain the same; as any alteration in this element will affect the whole immersion or displacement, and the vessel would be sailing below the original lines or bearings of the constructor, which might render nugatory his best efforts, by thus destroying the good properties of the ship. Having established this axiom, we will pass on to the consideration of the extent to which the vessels under discussion may have been affected by an infringement of this law; disclaiming, in the investigation, bias of every description, and pledging ourselves to the one feeling, the wish to disseminate truth: and *as practice,* guided by *theory,* must ever lead to that inestimable result, by proceeding with these in conjunction, we will restrain the imagination of the one, and place the otherwise vague assertions of the other on a firm foundation. With this view, the following remarks have been compiled, and practical results have been brought, to confirm the deductions obtained by previous calculation.

We will at once commence this subject, so replete with interest, by stating, that the Cordelia, one of the original brigs of 235 tons, built with weather-board for topsides, and on the old system of building, was launched from Frinsbury, near Rochester, in the year 1808, and that her light draught of water was given, afore six feet, abaft nine feet; and the light displacement depending on such immersion, gives 117 tons for the weight of hull. In 1819, a sister vessel, the Beagle, built on the present system, with timbered topsides, thick waterways, fillings, &c. was launched from Chatham, and the draught of water at launching was given, afore seven feet nine inches, abaft nine feet six inches; and the light displacement consequent to such immersion, gives 163 tons for the weight of hull.

Contrasting this same element, the weight of hull, in the two (theoretically speaking) similarly-constructed ships, but built under two different systems, we have this deduction, that there has been an increase in it of forty-six tons, and that while the *first and third elements of the axiom before laid down,* have been supposed to be preserved, the *second* has been increased by the above weight, which must ultimately produce a corresponding reaction on the *first element,* or load displacement; but as this may carry with it the appearance of premature judgment, unsupported by facts, we will proceed to trace the effects produced practically on these vessels, from absolute results. In 1808, the Cordelia was fitted for Channel service, and by the usual returns we find, that on leaving port, with all her stores and forty tons of ballast on board, she was immersed, foreward nine feet ten inches, and abaft

ten feet ten inches, with her midship port four feet eleven inches from the water.

The same vessel, after having had a thorough repair on the present system, left port on the same service, with an immersion of, foreward ten feet eight inches, and abaft eleven feet six inches and a half, with her midship port four feet two inches and three-quarters from the water.

From analysing these facts, we clearly ascertain, that the same vessel, under the two systems of building, has experienced an increase in the *first element of the axiom laid down*, or an immersion, in the latter case, in excess of the former, amounting to nine inches and a quarter bodily, or nearly forty tons in weight; and we obtain also the practical demonstration, that by the *third element of the axiom*, or the light displacement, being increased forty-six tons, the *first element, or load displacement* has been similarly increased; and that by the *second element* being preserved invariable, the ship has been immersed nine inches and a quarter bodily deeper in the water than the constructor originally intended.

This may be said to affect this class of vessels when considered as men-of-war only, and that it does not bear on the question relative to their being eligible as packets; but carrying the test of practice to the vessels employed on that particular service, we find the Rinaldo leaving port in that employment with an immersion of ten feet eleven inches forward, and twelve feet two inches abaft, exceeding that of the Cordelia of 1808, or the original brig, by fifteen inches bodily immersion, or sixty-one tons in weight.

The deduction we must draw from the foregoing practical results is, the having fully established by them, that both as brigs and packets, their original lines have been seriously altered from the increased weight, consequent to the present system of building; and while we would shield from censure the memory of the constructor, we would point out to his successors the baneful influence which may have arisen from the introduction of the present system, without fully considering the necessary steps to preserve the characters of these brigs as sea-boats, and the constructor's original lines, to which end an increase should have been made in the *first element of the axiom* or the *load displacement* to a given height of port-cill, equivalent to the intended increase of hull, consequent to the improvements and alterations that were to be carried into execution.

That this increase in the weight of hull is alone the cause of the failure of these ships, would be asserting too much, more especially when other and sufficient causes present themselves to our consideration; and as it is by a concatenation of alterations, that these little vessels have fallen from the high station gained for them in past years and all services, we will impartially offer other reasons for their failure; forming, we trust, a round unvarnished tale, as we are of that class of writers, that think the cause of science can be little aided by the mystifying blandishments of the pen, and that truth needs only a simple garb to bring conviction to the unprejudiced mind. To the prejudiced, our statement is not addressed, well knowing from experience the force of the Hudibrastic lines, that

A man convinced against his will,
Is of the same opinion still.

The next point, then, to which we would call our reader's attention, is the circumstance of these brigs having had, on their equipment as packets, an additional mast placed in them; and that, *with this additional spar, and the masts and yards of the original brigs*, the complement has been reduced from *seventy-five to twenty-seven officers and men.*

It may be advanced, that the one is a vessel of peace and the other that of war, and that the greater complement in the latter case was necessary only to render her effective at quarters; both being capable of navigation with the smaller number; but, thus situated, the sudden squall, which in the one, was always found to give ample employment to the whole crew in disarming it of its effects, could but involve the other unfortunate vessel in utter destruction.

Having thus hinted at another cause, we will farther add, that with a merchant ship's complement of men, they are not allowed the resources of the former in tempestuous weather, that of shortening sail to the coming squall: being under orders not to shorten sail until the last extremity, an indulgence which, we fear, has too often proved but of little avail to a sinking ship.

From the manner in which this subject has been treated, we trust that a satisfactory light has been thrown on some of the causes that have produced the failure of these vessels as packets;—vessels, that till lately were considered such excellent sea-boats, that although intended for Channel cruizing only, had, from the encomiums passed on them by their respective commanders, been eventually made to serve in all parts of the globe, and had, by their qualities as sea-boats, proved themselves little deserving of the title of death-ships, so liberally bestowed on them by self-constituted judges. To such men the worst motives may be attributed, when we see them upholding the employment of merchant ships, which have been fitted with the most rigid attention to economy, and disregard of any object but profit, in preference to those equipped by Government, more substantially built, and fitted solely with the intention of strength and durability. The truth is, that the question has become a party one, emanating from the feeling of self; and could the calumniators of the Ten-gun Brigs be brought to view, they would be found to have a strong claim to the township of Falmouth, and that the true interests of that place had dictated the repeated attacks on the vessels under discussion.

In conclusion, we would urge, that the hulls of these vessels should be lightened, either by returning to the old system of building, or that, continuing the present system, the whole displacement be so increased, that they may, when equipped for service, have their midship port four feet eleven inches from the water, the height assumed in the original brig. With this arrangement as to the hull, and the reduction of masts and yards, or an increase in the complement of men, we have no hesitation in asserting, that these, at present vilified, vessels, would put to the blush the base calumnies of interested men, and that the confidence of all parties would be restored to a class of vessels that have proved themselves equal to any service.

NARRATIVE OF THE CAPTIVITY OF CAPT. R. BENNETT, ROYAL REGIMENT.

WHO FELL INTO THE HANDS OF THE BURMANS DURING THE LATE WAR.

[Continued from page 668, Part I.]

On our landing, we found a person in office waiting for us on the beach, who immediately ordered our chains to be unlinked. We then followed him for some time in the direction of the palace, but he entering an inner enclosure, left us exposed without protection to the impertinences of the populace, as was so often unnecessarily the case. Several hours elapsed previous to our admission inside, when we were hurried beyond our strength, and made to run as if the King's life depended on our celerity: on reaching the palace gates, our shoes were taken off (a villain took this opportunity of stealing mine). Next appeared the stately gilded palace, to a corner of which we were conducted, from whence we suspected his Majesty in private viewed his captives. Here we were compelled to go through the ceremony of making three distinct salams, or according to the Burmahs, *sheekohs*, with our foreheads down to the ground; after this we were led to the Lotoo. We found at this place all the public ministers ranged in front of a platform, reclining or lolling on their mats, with little stools or cushions for pillows. Now, thought I, for a new turn in the state of my personal affairs; surely I shall at least have the pleasure of once more beholding some white faces. Some time elapsed before an interpreter appeared; at length one approached, who certainly once boasted of an European complexion, but now its nature foreboded little consolation. In an instant my heart misgave me. It needed no scrutinizing to notice he had been subjected to a long and rigorous imprisonment, his features wore too evidently the dire effects of persecution and starvation. Sad and dejected, he slowly advanced towards the Lotoo, seemingly afraid to turn his emaciated face towards us until administering the office of interpretation. Two other interpreters soon after appeared; one, the favourite spy of the King, John Leavindiere, a French half-cast; the other an old half-cast Portuguese Padre, who had been residing at Rangoon for many years, but being considered as a foreigner, it was deemed necessary to make him a prisoner, and ever since he had been kept in confinement, with several pairs of chains on his legs. Two writers being prepared, they now commenced questioning us with great precision. Dr. Sandford was removed to a distance, in order that I might first be importuned by myself. I was then asked to tell my name, my native country, my birth-place, and also the day I was made prisoner. After this they inquired most minutely regarding my trunks, and the baggage I had lost, and also what I knew relative to the Doctor's. This being settled, an infinity of questions were put concerning Pedown; in short, they manifested the most ardent anxiety as to this position. My answers yielded, as I afterwards learnt, but little satisfaction, and were essentially different from what they anticipated; so much so, that some of them bit their lips, and flew into a tremendous passion, on being told their repeated attacks, with a force vastly superior in numbers, were repulsed with facility by a small detachment, composed of one hundred Europeans and about as many Sepoys, under the command of Capt. Deane, of the Royals. This brush, as the Captain modestly named it in his dispatch, is a striking instance of deliberate judgment, founded on scientific principles, together with undaunted but cautious intrepidity, triumphing over the simultaneous efforts of undisciplined hosts. The Burman Ministers could not boast of generals like our own, faithful with the sword and the pen. With respect to Pedown, the most contradictory accounts had been sent them. At length came, to my secret dread, the important point of ascertaining the state of the troops under Sir A. Campbell. As yet, the interpreter had not ventured to exchange a single word with me, although I every now and then besought him to give me an idea of what I might expect. Finding now that I hesitated in my answers, he signified that the Ministers were simply going

through the usual routine of common-place questions, to which I must of necessity respond. My pleading ignorance as to the numerical strength proved to be of no avail. I told them I commanded a company, better understood and interpreted to them as one hundred men, and that each regiment consisted of ten companies. This, they affirmed, was no news to them, and insisted on my stating the number of casualties that lately happened, and likewise the present European strength of the several departments. The interpreter here remarked, perhaps as a kindly hint, that the Burmahs were confident our force did not exceed in number four thousand Europeans and about three thousand natives. At this period it was by no means so great. On the strength of this, I acknowledged my own corps from sickness was reduced to about eight hundred. (The Royals could scarce muster effectively above half that number.) Concerning other regiments, I still maintained that, being an humble subaltern, I had not the ability, or ever had the means, of gaining the required information. As to the description and number of our boats, another grand object, I really felt myself perfectly at a loss, for I had not the smallest idea of our marine strength. When requested to notify the number of boats capable of bearing guns, I could only reply, I guessed it to be about three hundred, thinking of those belonging to the Commissariat. Upon the whole, they did not regard my answers relative to the troops as rigidly as might be expected. The fact is, that being notoriously addicted to deceit and falsehood themselves, they consequently attach but little credit to the words of their enemies. The Governor-General's body guard inspired very great terror, and they asked if it was probable that any more cavalry would join the army. I did not hesitate to declare the arrival of a whole regiment of cavalry was expected, and likewise an addition of troops from England. These questions were repeated through the Portuguese Padre, who scarce understood a word of English. John Leavindiere acted as a spy on all parties.

At last it was the Doctor's turn to undergo a similar examination. I was not removed so far as to prevent my hearing the persons who examined us completely puzzle themselves by their over-methodical way of proceeding. From the way in which they classed their queries, the Doctor somehow or other gave them to understand that the Marquis of Huntley, Col. Armstrong, and Col. Campbell, all commanded the Royal regiment, thus introducing matter foreign to the purpose. After an attempt at elucidation and the obliteration of what they had previously written, they recommenced with the only thing requisite, namely, that Capt. Hopkins was the present commandant. It must have been nearly eight o'clock before the accomplishment of this weighty task, when all my fears and suspicions, naturally excited by the forlorn and squalid appearance of the interpreters, were fully verified. An old man, without any farther ceremony, forthwith led us off in the dark to a dungeon more dismal than the one we had occupied at Sane-byoo-gyone. His first act was to fasten two pairs of chains on our ankles, and then he called to a demon-looking knave of the name of Antony, a half-cast Portuguese, to officiate as interpreter. "The Old Man," whom I shall so designate in preference to his better-known appellation of "Old Nick," also deemed it necessary, in his character of Gaol-keeper, to ascertain our names and countries, which were duly committed to writing. In spite of our woful situation, I could not refrain from actually smiling at the oddity of this man's person and manners. A horrid dungeon in our view, I cannot account how such unseasonable sensations, however momentary, could influence my risible faculties. My "Old Man," in his person, was tall, thin, and grey-headed, and on his cheeks were tattooed the distinguishing marks, or forms, of rings and fetters: a noisy and boisterous prattle, in a humorous tone of voice, completed the peculiarities of this original, well-known to most of those misguided foreigners who, from the fate of war or thirst for gold, happen to visit this barbarous capital. I have since learnt that murderers, thieves, &c. &c. sometimes are pardoned, and afterwards employed as executioners, thief-

takers, gaolers, and the like. But they are first branded, perhaps with a circle on each cheek, and on the breast with the words, "Loo thrat" (murderer), "Thoo-koh" (thief), as the case may be.

All the fanciful and flattering hopes cherished in the desolate jungles, amid the generous offices of our followers, vanished on our being thrust into an inner part of the dungeon. A flame, emitted from the country petroleum, enabled us to view distinctly this horrible abode. No words of mine can depict the terrors of the scene. Here were confined alike criminals, deserters, and captives. To dwell on the picture of this shocking prison is no pleasing task; still, for the information of my reader, I shall give a faint outline of it. First, it is a grand feature and instrument of the Burman Government, and sure to be the doom of all its opposers. The King's family, ministers of state, as well as the lowest peasants, are equally liable to become its tenants. Mown-shway-tha, a former Governor of Rangoon, and allied by blood to his Majesty, had been confined in it since Rangoon was taken. The Burmah law has no respect for persons. The system of governance, like that in the convict hulks in England, depends in a great measure on the exertions of a portion of the prisoners, who, under promise of pardon, and a present enjoyment of relaxation of their own labour, support the gaoler's authority. The building, substantially built of timber, had not a single window, nor any apertures, save one door, and a few slight cracks in the roof, by which some air is indeed admitted: a small proportion got admission by the circumstance of the floor being raised a couple of feet, and the boards not being compactly joined together; this, however, was of little use in the interior apartment. At the head of the subordinate agents was Antony, who told me he had been lodged there on suspicion of being a spy of Major Jackson's, the Deputy-quarter-master-general. He and the other gaolers were furnished with a stout bamboo, with which they beat their fellow-prisoners most unmercifully. They were admirably adapted to carry into execution the orders of Government. These commands frequently were sanguinary and cruel to a degree, requiring the hands of villains hardened in vice. In this asylum of misery, Mr. Judson and Mr. Price, two American Missionaries, remained in confinement for the space of fifteen months, loaded occasionally with five pairs of chains; their wives were allowed to send them a daily supply of rice and whatever other provisions they could procure. It may be thought incredible, but these gentlemen assured me the principal cause of their detention was their having white faces; and as they spoke the same language as the English, the Burmahs did not know that they were not also the same people, until the conferences with Sir A. Campbell, at Nyown-bane-Zike, when an article in the terms of peace, stating that foreigners, including of course Americans, should not be admitted into the country, or employed by the Burmah monarch, unfolded to their minds the distinction. The discovery of this was the first circumstance that induced the Burmahs to moderate the sufferings of the Missionaries. The person who had interpreted at the Lotoo turned out to be Mr. Price. All eyes on that occasion were sharply fixed on him, and not a word escaped his lips but in the hearing of John, in order to discover whether his demeanour evinced a partiality for the prisoners: a misinterpretation, they told him, should be punished by a red hot iron being applied to his tongue. He informed me, however, that the King, after the first few days, behaved generously to all the European prisoners, and advised me to put my trust in God, and depend on his care for provision. This assurance, together with the many consolations as to good treatment uttered by our attendants on the march, added to what we gleaned from Antony respecting other prisoners similarly situated, held out to us the hope of a speedy release. The early part of the night we spent in conversation with Antony, who showed an inclination to grant us all the favours he could bestow. With his bamboo he gained us a sufficiency of room to lie at full length, and gave us two or three cheroots. Never shall I forget the fiend-like countenance of this man; it justly acted, which I suppose it did, as a passport to the

confidence of the Old Man, who in the day time trusted him with the charge of an outer gate, where he had an ample opportunity of providing for himself, either by charity or plunder.

18th Dec.—In the morning, Antony and several others went outside to watch the doors, while the scanty meals of the prisoners were brought to them. The regularity lately existing, was now succeeded by bustle and confusion in consequence of the want of light. The whole day passed over without any notice whatever being taken of the Doctor or me. Towards sunset, when nature, from weariness and a fast since the morning of the day before, demanded nourishment, our situation became truly deplorable. An idea of starvation crossed our minds. At dusk Antony returned, and soon afterwards the Old Man came his rounds; to him I applied for some rice, and received the promise of having some given me next morning. In the mean time, Antony had directions to furnish us with a portion of his gleanings, which, notwithstanding its coarseness and dirtiness, we managed to eat. To the poor fellows who were starving, it must have been galling in the extreme to see Antony and the other "Knights of the Bamboo" fill their rapacious stomachs with what they had defrauded them of during the day. Antony still asserted that in three or four days we should be removed to a place where all the European prisoners were kept, and actually described the size of the room, adding, that Master would then get "plenty beef, plenty fowl, plenty pork."

19th Dec.—About eight o'clock this morning we were called outside to partake of a fine mess of rice and curry; the "Old Man" took particular pains to explain through the medium of Antony that he had no "King's order" to feed us, and the present meal was the gift of his good lady, who from motives of curiosity had come to pay us a visit. The two servants received some rice of an inferior description. By the daylight we descried more minutely the wretched forms of our companions in misery, a scene that inspired me with more dreadful impressions of our melancholy and humiliating condition—their emaciated bodies, scarcely covered by a rag, filled us with direful anticipations, and we were glad to enter darkness, that these heart-rending objects might be rendered less visible. Many of these poor creatures were suffering for crimes of comparative insignificance, and sinking under a long series of afflictions. During the imprisonment of Mr. Judson, an instance of cruelty occurred in this den of horrors, which I can only compare to the bastille at Constantinople, as described in Anastasius, seldom equalled by tyrants of any court. The victim I allude to was one of the household of Mace-za-ghee, the Queen's brother, as bad a man as ever cursed the earth with his presence, and well worthy of his fury of a sister, Maynoo. It was the misfortune of this domestic to conceive an ardent attachment for a young girl, whom the Prince had destined to add to the number of his numerous concubines. The poor fellow, suspecting his master's intentions, made an attempt to run off with his favourite, but on being discovered a few days afterwards, he became the object of a revenge that could only be satisfied by deliberate and exquisite torture. He was immediately cast into gaol, and the strictest injunctions issued to the "Old Man" as to his treatment and the quantity of his food. After many weeks of rigorous usage, with his feet constantly in the stocks, the ferocity of Mane-za-ghee's vindictive disposition, so far from being softened, became more hardened. His next orders were to employ a species of torture by means of a bamboo fastened between the legs; the nature of this I do not understand, but am told it is so contrived as to raise the body, and to afford it an insufficient and tantalizing support. Even this agonizing condition did not satisfy the licentious despot. At last they raised up the feet of the unhappy wretch high in the stocks, and drew his arms towards the roof, thereby not allowing his back to be supported on the floor. Thus tormented, he remained, as Mr. Judson witnessed, for seven days, entreating every one around him to terminate his existence. Mane-za-ghee's daily question used to be—"Is he dead yet?" adding sometimes, "How is it he lives so long?" The tenacity of life displayed in this case excited the compassion of the gaol-keeper and his minions,

who at length were weary of inflicting such an excess of torment on one so little deserving it. Unwilling to use more violence than positively ordered, they had recourse to others to perpetrate a deed, which by this time might well be termed an act of charity. One afternoon, as Mr. Judson and Mr. Price were sitting on a bench outside the prison door, an indulgence occasionally granted, they mutually remarked a kind of prognosticating stillness. Not a soul was to be seen in the compound, save Antony motionless at the gate, as a spectacle of foreboding warning to the mindful passenger. Presently they heard three distinct blows, accompanied with groans, given to some one inside. In a few minutes the Old Man returned, and sagaciously inquired how matters were going on, when some one answered that all was correct, except the prisoner in the stocks, who had just died. The perpetrator of the deed required but a little rice and salt as a reward for his services. It was not till the following morning the body was removed. So happy was Mane-za-ghee to hear of the demise of his rival, that he sent several emissaries to prove the certainty of the fact, and for the satisfaction of the last, the body, although buried, was positively taken up for his inspection.

The 20th, 21st, and 22d.—Notwithstanding the interest created by our arrival, three days passed without our receiving any farther notice. Our fare was quite in unison with our dreary dwelling; the heat of the day excessive, and water was not procurable at all times. To add to our distress, a large body of deserters arrived from Munipoor and Thee-a-day. The prison was now crammed in every corner; those who remained were linked two and two, and strung on a bamboo in the compound. In this manner they were exposed night and day, and generally plundered of all their clothes. From those inside I learnt how the Burman army fled whenever the British appeared. To me this was a matter of no surprise, witnessing every day, as I did, the tyrannical proceedings of the Court, and the natives themselves declaring—that nothing could induce them to face the Europeans. Amongst them were several boys of twelve and thirteen years of age, who looked upon us as the authors of their calamities, and asked why we came to make disturbances in their country. With the assistance of a Rangoon lad, (the son of a victualler, according to his own account,) who understood Hindostanee, and one of the Doctor's servants, I made myself acquainted with the sentiments of the deserters. They allowed, as we often heard, that the King gave to each of them a donation of one hundred tickals by way of encouragement, but pleaded they were sorrily recompensed for a separation from their families, perhaps for three or four years, without any stipulated allowance for their maintenance, and moreover under a constant trepidation for their safety. The deserters were chiefly peasants pressed on their lands for the war. Many of their wives I saw at this period secured in different places, some under the cells in the compound, and threatened with death, should their husbands prove faithless to the generals. The day of action gave the most favourable opportunity for desertion, the leaders themselves being the first to set the example. After a few days' punishment, the runaways are sent back to the camp, their ideas of loyalty and patriotism, as may be supposed, but little enlarged. The natives of Munipoor paid us the highest deference, and apparently regarded the Burmahs with disdain. Towards the close of the 22d, a messenger came for the purpose of taking Dr. Sandford out of prison, and left word that in two or three days' time I should follow. This separation I felt severely, and it added considerably to my sorrows. Antony at night told me the Doctor was required to attend on the King's brother, who had just arrived at the palace in a sickly state of health. Nothing but my own sorrowful reflections now remained to beguile the tedious hours. I had no sharer in misfortune present with me; no one but fierce Antony from whom I could expect a shadow of kindness, and no food whatever had been given me this day. Although I believed little of what I heard, I still felt some confidence of not being consigned to death by the ministers. I retained possession of my boat-cloak, while the clothes of the other prisoners were seized on their entrance. I could not fancy the interpreter

had a desire to impress me with false hopes, by saying all the European prisoners were treated well after a season; neither could I perceive any motives for Antony and others to affirm it was customary to put all the captives in prison for a few days on their first arrival.

23d, 24th, and 25th Dec.—My feeble pen, not my memory, fails me in describing the miseries I endured, so as to convey an adequate conception to the minds of those unacquainted with the brutal customs of an Eastern gaol. I may venture to say, few British officers ever underwent, for the time, an equal accumulation of evils. The anguish of my mind I have no words to pourtray: independently of the prospect of starvation, I had numberless calamities to anticipate, even from a temporary imprisonment. Many of the ill-fated beings around me were on the verge of death from inanition, others in a high state of fever, and others covered with sores. Several women, without discrimination, were cast in the prison-house; one, I well remember, labouring most acutely under the distressing effects of absolute poverty. To witness her, with an infant in her arms, and debility causing her own breasts to flow, supplicating in vain for water, furnished to my mind lighter considerations of my own sufferings. Providence, I trusted, by whom I had been so long supported, amid the most apparent dangers, would not desert me; I prayed to him who had preserved me from the peril of the sword and the pestilence of the climate, and often wished I had done so before with the same ardour and spirit. In the mornings and evenings, when allowed a few moments of fresh air, I felt the deepest humiliation. The glare of the glorious sun, after many hours of darkness, manifested a bitter contrast; so also did the skeleton figures of the inmates of the "Shades," to the robust and hearty forms of their stern opposers. The whole day now went by, and although it was at hand, not a drop of water to quench my thirst could I procure. My clothes had become abominable filthy and loaded with vermin, and my blood was kept in continual fermentation. Since the Doctor had been removed, no meal had been given me by the Old Man; a handful of rice, bestowed now and then by a prisoner, composed my sustenance. The total neglect of the gaol-keeper, I believe, arose from my remaining so long unnoticed by the ministers. At length, on the afternoon of the 25th, I was sent for by one of the Attenwoons, or inferior ministers; however, when my chains were knocked off, I thought I was being conducted to the residence of the European prisoners. After a few minutes walk I entered the palace yard, and presently came to the office of the minister, Moung-Byouck. Here, to my astonishment, I found Dr. Sandford, together with Mr. Price, and John, and the Portuguese Padre. The Doctor's appearance foreboded nothing favourable, for he still wore the same dirty clothes, and had not enjoyed the luxury of a shave. After making my sheekoh to the great man, I was directed to remain under a verandah about twelve yards distant. My suspense at this period rose to its highest pitch, and I could not divine what could be the object of the present consultation. I eagerly watched the motions of every one, and derived a degree of comfort in observing the Doctor smile, and that he was often referred to. John now approached me, and inquired if I knew whether the commissioners had arrived at Rangoon, and what were their names. I told him I had every reason to believe that Mr. Robertson, and also another commissioner, whose name I could not recollect, had recently landed in the country, and to all probability were on their way to Prome. Soon after this, I was beckoned to the council, and asked if I would take a letter to the British camp on my parole. I replied in the affirmative, inwardly rejoicing at the prospect of even acquainting my friends that I was still in the land of the living. Nothing could exceed my surprise in finding myself transported in a moment from a dungeon to a secret political chamber, and there talking as familiarly with the Ministers of State as with the lowest of their captives. Moung-Byouck desired me to sit down beside him, with my feet tucked behind out of his sight, and pretended to receive me with the tenderest cordiality. His consolations on the fortune of war he administered verbally and practically, by pulling my nose and my hair, and all other sort

of queer tricks, in hopes, I imagine, of raising my spirits, and impressing me with high ideas of his condescending good nature; likewise his general liberal disposition towards the English, whom he professed exceedingly to admire. I took this opportunity of complaining of my sufferings in gaol, and told him it was beyond possibility for my nature to sustain so many calamities, being in a most debilitated state of health, which my appearance sufficiently justified. The Old Man, according to his orders, was to be threatened with death, if ever he neglected giving me rice every day, and in the mean time an application was to be made to the King for my removal out of his clutches. At this instant six or seven fresh prisoners arrived. The only European amongst them was a person of the name of Macgregor, an agent to a merchant, and formerly steward of the ship Samdanny, that brought part of the Royals from Calcutta to Rangoon. Another prisoner was an old Armenian merchant. Both were taken in some part of the district of Pedown, on their way to Rangoon. Moung-Byouck behaved in an affable manner towards Macgregor, who, not being a military character, was esteemed by him the most eligible person to be the bearer of a letter to Sir A. Campbell. After much conversation on various topics, we were all, except the Doctor, sent back to the "place of horrors," the same sad mansion of despair from which I had flattered myself I had been released, with some jaggery only given me by the Minister; but John told me that on the morrow, I should be required again to write the letter in question. On my return, I ventured to solicit the Old Man for some rice, it being three days since he had given me any; he refusing, I exchanged a portion of my jaggery with one of the prisoners for some rice. This bargain was not accomplished without infinite trouble and discussion on both sides, and the point was at length submitted to the decision of the King's butler, who for some trifling offence had incurred the royal displeasure. I had great difficulty in preserving what remained till the next day from the grasps of my hungry companions, most of whom had relatives or friends to supply them with a sufficiency to support nature. The deserters had a dinner of rice and plantains once a day, but so much extortion and exaction were practised on every one, that the different meals were generally reduced one half.

26th Dec.—According to my calculation, I conjectured this to be Christmas-day. On contrasting my present state with those domestic endearments so peculiarly elicited during that joyful season, I became quite overcome with my afflictions. Macgregor brought with him no news to brighten my hopes. This poor man's treatment was similar to my own, except that he had not the good fortune to have any clothes restored to him. Exposed for upwards of one hundred miles on the river to cold winds and heavy dews, without either jacket or other covering, it may well be supposed that on his arrival he was afflicted with many serious complaints. Knowing him to be of not a very temperate habit, and that his constitution was shaken in consequence, I thought he would not long survive his present calamities. The Old Man and his demons treated him very severely, and beat him oftentimes without any provocation. At first, however, Macgregor could not help expressing that the warmth of the place was actually a comfort to him. Although Antony declared that a doctor visited the gaol every day, still all our entreaties for medical aid were in vain, in order that we should have no opportunity of complaining. My boat-cloak, which would have been a great prize in the event of my death, constituted probably another reason for their conduct towards me. About twelve o'clock, some coarse dirty rice and leaves, spread on the top of an old basket, were brought to us, with appetites such as we possessed, roast-beef and plum-pudding would not have been better relished. Antony, however, on explaining, in the presence of the gaol-keeper, that "Master must scarf that now, and Old Man give better dinner by and by." I left most of my share of this meal for Dr. Sandford's servant, with whom I made a point of sharing whatever I could obtain. When I perceived through the cracks in the tiles the declension of the sun, I began to be very uneasy at not being called to the Minister's office, for I fully expected to

be released at my next visit. The day passed and left me more unhappy than ever. Towards dusk, as the door opened, I got a glimpse of the Old Man, and made signs for the promised meal: imagine my astonishment, when he flew into a terrible rage, and the villanous interpreter Antony asked how I could expect more than one dinner a day. This was annoying in the extreme, still more so to see the cruel Old Man take up a stick and beat every one around him; however, on lifting his arm towards me, I doubled my fist and defied him, for I always remarked he was more fearful of striking than starving me. At this period, Macgregor, the Armenian merchant, and myself, were lodged in the part next to the door, in a kind of inclosed verandah which surrounded the inner apartment. This was considered an indulgence, inasmuch as the chances were greater of our obtaining now and then a handful of rice.

The number of prisoners had increased so much, that it took some time to pack them in their sitting posture for the night; there must have been nearly one hundred and fifty; in short, the gaol was as crowded as possible. On being thrust into the interior, Antony remarked to the Old Man, there was no farther use to trouble himself on my account, as it was evident the minister had forsaken me. In consequence of my refractory behaviour, no pains were taken to preserve the little extra room for me as usual. I had to crowd and manage as well as I could with the rest. I had now been kept here nine days, and began to feel myself exhausted and overcome by so many privations. I dreaded that dysentery or diarrhœa, which generally attended me in a slight degree, would soon seize me more strongly. Through the medium of the Armenian merchant, who spoke fluently both English and Burmah, Antony's nocturnal disclosures aggravated my distress. I was warned of the impropriety of seeking redress by complaints, should such an opportunity occur. For my digestion, Antony reminded me that I was completely in the power of the Old Man, who never accustomed himself to consult his conscience in any case, and that he would, in all probability, remove me from the gaol in the dead of the night, and put an end to my existence, reporting to the minister next morning that I had died. The many horrible barbarities I had heard of and seen inclined me to think such a transaction was far from being incredible; so I entreated Antony, if it were in his power, to restore me into favour, that at least I might be allowed room to stretch my legs. Upon condition I would for the future tacitly submit to my unhappy lot, a little extra space was granted, but which I soon lost, when nature from weariness compelled the sleepy tenants to recline as much as possible. Heaped with the almost naked prisoners, many in despair, I passed this melancholy night. The painful state of my feelings at this awful crisis I am at a loss to describe; it was "the winter of my discontent." I trust never to reflect on those bitter moments without the sincerest emotions of gratitude to my Creator, for rescuing me, as it were, from this "valley of the shadow of death."

27th.—I joyfully obeyed the summons to attend at Moung-Byouck's office, which arrived in the course of this morning. The Doctor and interpreters I found sitting as before. The exercise of walking completely overpowered me, and my agitation became so violent and apparent, that it could not escape the notice of the Minister. In spite of the threats held out the night before, I complained again of the harshness of the gaol-keeper's usage, and said, unless they mitigated their manifold persecutions, I could not survive. My spirits gradually revived on being promised a liberation. A great bustle existed this day, presenting another diverting specimen of Burman customs; we were, in reality, in their secret cabinet. The office itself was little better than a substantial shed, the floor raised about three feet from the ground, and that of the first landing-place, on which we were squatted, about a foot lower. Moung-Byouck, in his person, was a man of low stature, marked with the small-pox, and very ugly. Nature, however, as if in recompense for blemished features, bountifully enriched him with more than an ordinary share of those shrewd, crafty talents, so peculiar to Eastern princes. Nothing could exceed the activity and facility he displayed in settling and dispatching the various causes laid for his considera-

tion and approval. At one time he would be stretched on a mat, dictating to his writers; at another, he would appear at the other end of the platform, examining or hearing reports. On this occasion, I remember, after reading an unsatisfactory document, he threw it some yards from him, with the highest disdain, and consequentially stalked about perfectly enraged; he would soon, however, enter upon other business. In the midst of all this, I was far from being forgotten, being troubled every now and then with the most ridiculous questions. Moung-Byouck asked if I had heard of Bundoolah, and told me, exposing at the same time his own athletic limbs, that he was equally renowned as that far-famed hero. He talked much of Col. Tidy, the Adjutant-general of the Bengal troops, whom he had met at the conferences of Myoun-bane-zike, and now, from that officer's urbanity, esteemed him as his most particular friend. To all his familiarities, he signified I was to reply with freedom, without being restrained by the dignity of his rank. Amongst other things, he requested I would display my prowess with the sword, by fighting with the best of his soldiers; to this proposal I remarked his forgetfulness of my feeble state. Some writing materials, namely, a black coarse paper and white pencil, were now handed me, and I was directed to take a side view of the minister in the act of dictating a letter, which turned out to be one that I was to transpose in my own words to be sent to the British camp. A copy being finished, I solicited to take it to my new lodging, in hopes of having more convenience. I felt also too weak and nervous that day either to exercise my faculties or my pen. My joy on being liberated may readily be conceived, for I was so much reduced, that fresh air and wholesome food could alone recover me. My host was to be Moung-Yanshen, a kind of constable. How singularly are some trifles stamped on the memory! I recollect, as if yesterday, how I shuddered at Antony's salute after I had passed him by, of "Master, Master, where Master going?" On arriving at my new residence, Moung-Yanshen deemed it expedient to fasten a pair of chains on my legs, his head being security for my not running away. His next consideration was to provide me a bed; accordingly, a bullock's hide, and an old mattrass full of holes, were stretched on the platform where the cows and poneys were feeding. After being released from gaol, I fancied every thing very comfortable, especially when I got a saddle for a pillow, than which, having being a long time without one, I know not a greater comfort. Many a time have my poor arms ached when they have been alternately officiating in that capacity. Some rice and plantains were now given me for supper, after which, a light being brought, signs were made for my proceeding with the letter. Thus ludicrously situated, I indited, amid the cattle and a host of savages, the first epistle which Major Jackson, the Quarter-master-general, received from me, the substance of which had been dictated by Moung-Byouck. I had not the means of retaining a copy: its principal object, however, was to acquaint the Ingil-ick, as they frequently called us, of our safety, and the especial kindness we and all the other prisoners met with at the capital. Dr. Sandford had to write one of a similar meaning at his house, which he addressed to Col. Tidy. Our friends were to be entreated for our sakes to exert all their influence in promoting the blessings of peace. The letters then went on to state, that the war originated and was actually entered upon without the knowledge and concurrence of the King, who was now ardently desirous of an amicable adjustment of the unhappy differences existing, upon principles best calculated to produce a permanent reconciliation between the two nations. "Things as they were," according to a literal translation of a favourite expression of theirs, was proposed as the most likely to yield this desired effect. The advantages of trade were, however, held out as an inducement. Indeed, commerce in general, they declared, should be so facilitated, and rendered so lucrative, that the Company would soon be indemnified for the expenses of the war. After writing a few lines, and my various annoyances not at all moderating, it became necessary to postpone my task till a more seasonable opportunity.

[To be continued.]

SACRED STANDARD OF THE TURKS.

The war raging at this moment in the east of Europe, has excited in the minds of most Englishmen a degree of interest for our old and not very well used Allies, the Turks, which causes us to eagerly seek after information relating to their military organization and resources. We have been much entertained, lately, by the perusal of a MS. memoir on the state of the Turkish regular and irregular forces, and on their knowledge of the various branches of the science of war, in 1685, the year in which the memoir was composed, by a French traveller, an officer of engineers. The Turks have hitherto resisted innovation of any kind, and had it not been for the recent instance of daring courage, and of the comparatively enlightened intellect of Mahmoud II. our MS. of 1685 might safely have been published as a true and faithful account of the composition, discipline, &c. of the Ottoman army in the field, in 1829. However, one vigorous effort, the annihilation of the Janissaries, and subsequent remodelling of his forces, gives to Mahmoud a just claim to rank with the great military geniuses of modern times, and has made him a foe not so readily to be subdued, as the Autocrat of the Northern swarms had anticipated. The unfurling of the "Sacred Standard" is an energetic measure, which may turn perchance the tide of success, and in its reflux cause it to overwhelm the invaders. By the by, we have been greatly surprised to find credit given in more than one quarter to the childish fable, that the "Sacred Standard" was nothing more than a pair of their Prophet Mohamet's old breeches. We are enabled to contradict this calumny by our MS. from which we make the following translated extract.

"The Turks have standards of various colours to distinguish each body (gros) of their cavalry; they have also one for the whole army in the field, which is called by Christians the 'Grand Standard.' The great standard, won by the King of Poland, from the Infidels in 1683, at the affair of Kalemberg, is here represented (plate), with the figures and words which are embroidered on it. It is about eight feet in breadth, a green and crimson stuff, of silk and golden tissue mixed, with a device in Arabesque characters, which may be thus translated: 'There is no other God but God, and Mohamet is his Prophet.' At the four corners of this standard are also written the names of Albuquer and Omar, who were two successors of Mohamet. The ball on the top of the staff (about the size of a man's joined fists) is of brass gilt, and it is the base metal as well as the device, makes us doubt if this be the standard called by the Turks 'Basarac,' or standard of Mohamet; for those who speak to us of the Basarac, say that its device consists of the following words, 'Nasrum min Allah,' which means 'The help of God;' which device differs from that on the standard taken by the King of Poland and sent to the Pope, who has suspended it from the roof of St. Peter's, by the side of another standard taken from the Infidels at the battle of Chotzen some years ago. The banner named by the Turks 'Basarac,' is carefully preserved in the seraglio, in a case built into the wall on the right hand side as you enter the chamber, in which is the Grand Signior's summer bed: the Turks believe that this standard was sent from Heaven to Mohamet, when

making war on the Giaours, or Christian Princes, as an infallible pledge of victory. By a custom, which has become law, whenever the Grand Signior, in affairs of extreme urgency, displays this standard, all Turks who have attained the age of seventeen are obliged to take arms and repair under his banner, unless they wish to be considered enemies of Mohamet and unworthy of the title of Mussulmen, or True Believers. The exposure of this standard has often served to extricate the Ottoman Princes from very awkward situations." So much in refutation of this *inexpressible* attack on the object of our grave friends' enthusiasm.

The few Englishmen who have repaired to the theatre of war, since the commencement of hostilities, have alone been to the head-quarters of the Russians, from whom they have met with but little encouragement, and of whom they can give us little information beyond what we acquired by our actual observation on the occasion of their irruption into civilized Europe in 1815. The presence of Englishmen with the Turkish head-quarters, whether as travellers or military amateurs, might supply us with more correct information on the spirit and resources said to be at present developed by that nation.

No. 1.

No. 2.

No. 1, is the Grand Standard, only differing from the Sacred Standard in its device, and on having the ball of gold, instead of brass gilt.

No. 2, represents a "Tug," or horse-tail, such as is borne before Viziers, Bacha's, &c.

ON STASIMETRIC SURVEYING.

THE pages of the United Service Journal being open for communications of every sort that have for their object the amusement and instruction of naval or military officers, we conceive the following article on *Stasimetric Surveying*, may not be found deficient in interest, especially as it presents a novelty, both in the cases solved and in the method of solution, which may prove of the highest advantage to officers engaged in extensive surveys either by sea or land.

Should this paper meet the approbation of the readers of the U. S. Journal, it will be followed by others on kindred subjects, in which will be found new solutions to all the cases of Mr. Townley's celebrated problem, with others of a like nature extracted from the Grand Trigonometrical Survey, now in progress under the directions of Col. Colby.

STASIMETRIC SURVEYING is the art of determining the positions and distances of remote objects by means of *triangulation*, or by means of a series of angles observed in connection with a given base, which has previously been selected and measured with nice attention.

The calculations dependent on this subject are in general very laborious, especially if conducted on the common principles of *Trigonometry;* for in *Hydrographical* and *Geodesical* operations, the measured base, as well as the computed lines, is generally large, and therefore requires a proportion to obtain the correct tabulated numbers. The object of this article is to supersede the necessity of such calculation, for by applying certain analytical principles to a particular proposition, the angles of the figure can be ascertained in terms of those observed without involving any of the containing or subtending parts, and hence the distance between two remote objects becomes known in terms of the observed angles and the measured base, without expressing numerically the values of the other sides.

The following is the proposition alluded to, and its elegance and simplicity become manifest in the solution of the succeeding problem, where it is applied in all its generality.

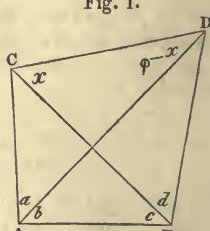
PROPOSITION.—If to all the angles of any plane polygonal figure, right lines be drawn from a point within it, the products of the sines of the alternate angles will be equal to each other.

To those of our readers who are acquainted with the elements of Trigonometry, the truth of the proposition is too obvious to require demonstration; we shall, therefore, proceed with the solution of the general problem, and exhibit in detail the various cases into which it naturally divides itself.

PROBLEM.—Given the distance AB, and the angles as marked in the figures to find the remaining angles.

CASE 1.—Let a, b and c, d* be the angles observed at the stations A and B (Fig. 1); then will $180°-(a+b+c)$ and $180°-(b+c+d)$ be the angles at the objects C, D subtended by the measured distance AB.

Fig. 1.



Assume the angle $BCD=x$, and put $\phi=(b+c)$; then the angle $ADC=(\phi-x)$. Wherefore, by the proposition, we have sin. $(a+b+c)$ sin. b sin. d sin. $(\phi-x)$ $=$sin. $(b+c+d)$ sin. c sin. a sin. x.

But sin. $(\phi-x)$=sin. ϕ cos. x—cos. ϕ sin. x.†

Therefore sin. $(a+b+c)$ sin. b sin. d $\{$sin. ϕ cos. x—cos. ϕ sin. $x\}$ =sin. $(b+c+d)$ sin. c sin. a sin. x. By substitution, or sin. $(a+b+c)$ sin. b sin $d\{$sin. ϕ cot. x—cos. $\phi\}$ =sin. $(b+c+d)$ sin. c sin. a; dividing by sin. x.

* We have denoted the angles by the small letters of the alphabet, to avoid the eading of three capitals, as is usual with Geometers, when more angles than one occur at the same point.

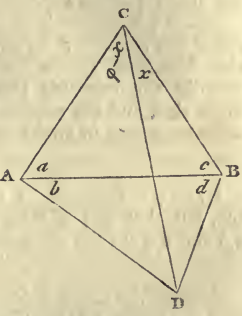
† If φ and x be any two arcs, the writers on Trigonometry have shown that sin $(\varphi-x)$=sin. φ cos. x—cos. φ sin. x.

Whence, by transposition and division, we get
cot. x=cosec. $(a+b+c)$ cosec. b cosec. d sin. $(b+c+d)$ sin. a sin. c cosec. ϕ + cot. ϕ.

Practical Rule.—Add together the log-cosecants of the alternate angles, beginning with that which lies adjacent to the one assumed; the log-sines of the other angles, and the log-cosecant of φ or $(b+c)$. Find the natural number answering to the sum, to which add the nat-cotangent of $(b+c)$ and the sum is the nat-cotangent of the angle sought.

Case 2.—Suppose one of the objects as D, should lie on the other side of AB, in which case the observed angles are a, b, c and d. (fig. 2.).

Fig. 2.



Assume the angle $BCD=x$, and put $\phi=180°-(a+c)$, then the angle $ACD=(\phi-x)$; And the proposition gives
sin. b sin. $(c+d)$ sin. $(\phi-x)$=sin. d sin. $(a+b)$ sin. x.
But sin. $(\phi-x)$ = sin. ϕ cos. x—cos. ϕ sin. x. (see note, page 76.)

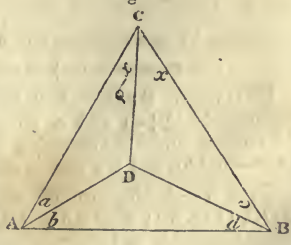
Therefore sin. b sin. $(c+d)$ $\{$sin. ϕ cos. x—cos. ϕ sin. x $\}$=sin. d sin. $(a+b)$ sin. x. By substitution, or sin. b sin. $(c+d)$ $\{$sin. ϕ cot. x—cos. $\phi\}$=sin. d sin. $(a+b)$. Dividing by sin. x.
Whence by transposition and division we get

cot. x=cosec. b cosec. $(c+d)$ sin. d sin. $(a+b)$ cosec. ϕ + cot. ϕ.

Practical Rule.—Add together the log-cosecants of b and $(c+d)$, the log-sines of d and $(a+b)$, with the log-cosecant of ϕ or $180°-(a+c)$. Find the natural number answering to the sum, to which add the nat-cotangent of $180°-(a+c)$ and the sum is the nat-cotangent of the angle sought.

Case 3.—Next suppose one of the objects as D, to fall within the triangle ABC, and the observed angles will be a, b, c and d. (Fig. 3.).

Fig. 3.



Assume the angle $BCD=x$, and put $\phi=180°-(a+b+c+d)$, then the angle $ACD=(\phi-x)$:—
And the proposition gives
sin. b sin. c sin. $(\phi-x)$ = sin. a sin. d sin. x
But sin. $(\phi-x)$=sin. ϕ cos. x—cos. ϕ sin. x. (see note, page 76.)

Therefore, sin. b sin. c $\{$sin. ϕ cos. x—cos. ϕ sin. $x\}$ = sin. a sin. d sin. x. By substitution, or

sin. b sin. c $\{$sin. ϕ cot. x—cos. $\phi\}$=sin. a sin. d. Dividing by sin. x.

Whence by transposition and division, we have

cot. x=cosec. b cosec. c sin. a sin. d cosec. ϕ+cot. ϕ

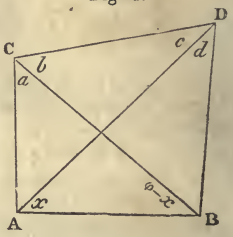
Practical Rule.—Add together the log-cosecants of b and c, the log-sines of a and d, with the log-cosecant of ϕ or $180°-(a+b+c+d)$. Find the natural number answering to the sum, to which add the nat-cotangent of $180°-(a+b+c+d)$, and the sum is the nat-cotangent of the angle sought.

In the foregoing cases, the objects C and D being inaccesible, the observations are supposed to be made at the extremities A and B of the measured base; but in the cases that follow, the objects themselves can be approached, while on account of some obstructions, the extre-

mities of the base are inaccessible. The observed angles will therefore lie contiguous to the objects, and the angles to be found are those adjacent to the measured distance.

Case 4.—Let a,b and c,d be the angles observed at the objects C and D, (Fig. 4); then will $180°-(a+b+c)$ and $180°-(b+c+d)$ be the angles subtended by the distance CD between the objects.

Fig. 4.

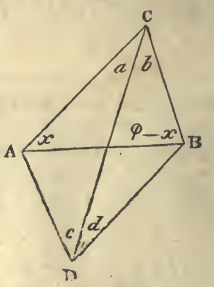


Assume the angle $BAD=x$, and put $\phi=(b+c)$, then the angle $ABC=(\phi-x)$; and the proposition gives

sin. $(a+b+c)$ sin. b sin. d sin. $(\phi-x)$=sin. $(b+c+d)$ sin. c sin. a sin. x; an expression exactly the same as that furnished by the proposition for case 1, consequently the resulting theorem and rule will be the same also, and the required angle is found by the very same operation in either case.

Case 5.—Suppose, as in the last case, that the objects C and D are accessible, but that one of them as D lies on the opposite side of AB, (Fig. 5); then a,b and c,d are the observed angles.

Fig. 5.



Assume the angle $BAC=x$, and put $\phi=180°-(a+b)$; then the angle $ABC=(\phi-x)$: and the proposition gives

sin. $(a+c)$ sin. d sin. $(\phi-x)$=sin. $(b+d)$ sin. c sin. x.

But sin. $(\phi-x)$=sin. ϕ cos. x—cos. ϕ sin. x. (See note, page 76.)

Therefore sin. $(a+c)$ sin. d $\{$sin. ϕ cos. x—cos. ϕ sin. $x\}$ =sin. $(b+d)$ sin. c sin. x. By substitution, or sin. $(a+c)$ sin. d $\{$sin. ϕ cot. x—cos. $\phi\}$ = sin. $(b+d)$ sin. c. Dividing by sin. x.

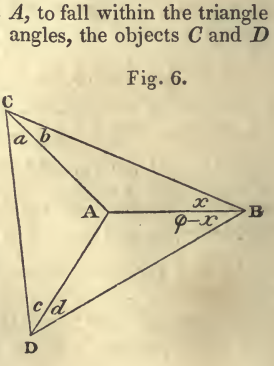
Hence, by transposition and division we get

cot. x=cosec. $(a+c)$ cosec. d sin. $(b+d)$ sin. c cosec. ϕ+cot. ϕ.

Practical Rule.—Add together the log-cosecants of $(a+c)$ and d, the log-sines of $(b+d)$ and c, with the log-cosecant of ϕ or $180°-(a+b)$. Find the natural number answering to the sum, to which add the nat-cotangent of $180°-(a+b)$, and the sum is the nat-cotangent of the angle sought.

Case 6.—Again, suppose one of the stations as A, to fall within the triangle BDC, (Fig. 6.); then a,b and c,d are the observed angles, the objects C and D being accessible as before.

Fig. 6.



Assume the angle $ABC=x$, and put $\phi=180°-(a+b+c+d)$; then the angle $ABD=(\phi-x)$; and the proposition gives

sin. b sin. c sin. $(\phi-x)$=sin. a sin. d sin. x.

But sin. $(\phi-x)$=sin. ϕ cos. x—cos. φ sin. x. (See note, page 76.)

Therefore, sin. b sin. c $\{$sin. ϕ cos. x—cos. ϕ sin. $x\}$ =sin. a sin. d sin. x. By substitution, or sin. b sin. c $\{$sin. ϕ cot. x—cos. $\phi\}$ = sin. a sin. d. Dividing by sin. x.

Wherefore, by transposition and division we get

$$\text{cot. } x = \text{cosec. } b \text{ cosec. } c \text{ sin. } a \text{ sin. } d \text{ cosec. } \phi + \text{cot. } \phi.$$

PRACTICAL RULE.—Add together the log-cosecants of b and c, the log-sines of a and d, with the log-cosecant of ϕ or 180°—$(a+b+c+d.)$ Find the natural number answering to the sum, to which add the nat-cotangent of 180°—$(a+b+c+d)$, and the sum is the nat-cotangent of the required angle.

By comparing the theorems which we have investigated for each of the foregoing cases, it will appear that they have a very near resemblance to one another; they assume the same form, and one part of the expression is the same in each; in fact, they proceed from the same principles, are expressed in the same terms, and if all the angles were alike assignable, one rule would answer for the whole; as it is, their affinity tends greatly to circumscribe the theory, and renders the attainment of the unknown angles extremely easy; this is a great recommendation, because in questions of this class, the calculation of the angles by the common rules of Trigonometry is very laborious, especially when the numbers are large, as generally happens in surveys where the Stasimetric method prevails.

The following example will suffice to show in what manner the preceding formulæ are applied to the objects of a survey.

EXAMPLE.—Let A and B (Fig. 1), be two headlands, whose distance asunder is known to be exactly 116160 feet, C and D two objects at sea, whose distance from each other is required to be found. Suppose the angles as marked in the figure to be

a=37° 49′, b=52° 12′, c=41° 8′, and d=58° 36′.

Required the distance from C to D?

First to find the angle BCD.

we have $(a+b+c)$	= 131°	9′	. Log. cosec.	0.123211		
b	= 52	12	. Log. cosec.	0.102288		
d	= 58	36	. Log. cosec.	0.068771		
$(b+c+d)$	= 151	56	. Log. sin.	1.672558		
a	= 37	49	. Log. sin.	1.787557		
c	= 41	8	. Log. sin.	1.818103		
$(b+c)=\varphi$	= 93	20	. Log. cosec	0.000735	nat. cot.	0.05824
			Sum	1.573223	nat. num.	0.37430

Hence the angle BCD=72° 27′ 38″ nat. cot. 0.31606

Then to find the distance CD, it is

$(b+c+d)$	= 151°	56′	. . . Log. cosec.	0.327442
b	= 52	12	. . . Log. sin.	1.897712
d	= 58	36	. . . Log. sin.	1.931229
Angle $BCD = x$	= 72	27	38 . . Log. cosec.	0.020675
Measured base AB	= 116160		. . . Log.	5.065055
Therefore the distance CD	= 174627+		. . Log.	5.242113

And exactly after the same manner is the operation conducted for the other cases, which, by the by, are not so laborious as the one we have chosen.

THE SEA-FIGHT OF SALONA.

A SKETCH.

Up rose the mingled breath of war,
The victor shout, the dead man o'er,
Uhria! and Allah-hue!
While Grecians there the Paynim brave,
Where Freedom o'er them seemed to wave
The Cross—so proud it flew!

On the 20th of Sept. 1827, the Greek fleet, under Lord Cochrane, came off Messalunghi, and after making a feint attack on the small fort of Vassiladi, commanding the entrance to the lagunes, the Admiral ordered the brig of war, Sauveur, in company with the Karteria steam vessel and a gun-boat, to proceed to the gulf of Lepanto, while with the remainder of the squadron he sailed for Prevesa. The object of our mission was to co-operate with Gen. Church, then in the vicinity of Corinth, and who had in comtemplation a plan for the invasion of Livadia, and the general subversion of the Ottoman power in Roumelia, which was then represented as wavering, owing to the miserable state to which the inhabitants were reduced, the continued oppression and abuses from their Turkish governors, and the disaffection manifested by the Albanian soldiery, in consequence of arrears of pay.

Previous to obtaining the "entrée" of the gulf, we had to pass the formidable fortresses commanding its entrance; the passage, I should conceive, not more than three quarters of a mile in breadth.* The fortress on the Morea side mounted eighty guns, that of Roumelia, fifty. The Sauveur was commanded by a British Naval officer, whose name, more especially on this occasion, I feel sorry I am not at liberty to mention. The steam vessel having met with an accident in her machinery, the Sauveur, on the following morning, sailed for the gulf, favoured by a fine breeze; her crew consisted of young sailors, selected by Capt. T., and in this instance behaved with a spirit of enthusiasm, which did honour to their cause. No sooner was she within range of shot, than the batteries opened a tremendous fire on her, but in consequence of the want of tact, or *savoir faire*, in the Turk, and the nautical skill of her commander, who sailed directly under the cannon of the Roumelia fortress, she passed them uninjured, if we except a host of shot through her top-gallants and royals: after returning the compliment with a double broadside of round shot and grape, with three hearty cheers, the Sauveur proceeded on her mission up the gulf. After waiting till the 23rd, without any tidings of the Karteria, it was resolved we should take a *coup d'œil* of Salona.

Salona is a small town in the province of Dalmatia, and situated ten

* Some time since it was mentioned in the French and also in our Journals, that a French *sloop of war* had forced this passage; the statement was, of course, couched in the highest terms of "chivalry and eulogy," *all* the officers received extraordinary promotions, *all* the men a handsome remuneration. The brig, in question, was built for a merchantman, and mounted but *eight* guns, viz. two twenty-four pound carronades, and six long eighteens; the discipline of her crew was such as Capt. T., or any other British officer would have given in a short month. This, like other brilliant affairs during the revolution, will be looked on as a mere trifle, from the slight estimation in which the Greeks are comparatively held.

miles inland from the Gulf of Lepanto. The surrounding country is beautiful; on the hills which added much to the picturesque effect of the spot, here and there the dark cypress threw its shade on some stream of the mountain, while the olive was seen waving over the elegant rose laurel, which grows to a luxuriant height, and is found in great abundance during the summer season along the beds of the parched mountain streams and rivers of Greece. On contemplating this scene, I could not but remark, the melancholy contrast which Vostitza presented on the opposite shore. The first objects which there arrested our attention, were the numerous rocky excavations or caverns, which sent echo to the foaming waves beneath them, and gave an additional degree of gloom to the ruined and deserted town. On its demolition by the Turks, who had made several incursions to the interior from Patras, the Greeks, mostly peasantry, betook themselves to the mountains, to lament their loss amid the horrors of war. Instead of the abundant produce of the harvest, &c. which we observed surrounding Salona, fire had done what the sword could not effect, and the valuable olive groves, together with fields of grape-vines, were totally destroyed.

On entering the bay, we perceived several Turkish vessels of war, with three Austrian brigs lying at anchor; our sailors were disguised *à la Turque*, and we hoisted the Ottoman flag; but on this, and it not unfrequently happens on similar occasions, the disguise having been carried to somewhat of a ludicrous extent, such as making up sheets, blankets, &c. as an apology for turbans, the reconnoitering and philosophic Turks speedily recognized a flaw, and welcomed us with a salute *en guerre*. At this moment, whether arising from timidity or want of skill, the pilot anchored us in an unfavourable position, and at night, the wind blowing strong from the land, we were obliged to cut and run, after losing two men and exchanging several rounds with the enemy.

The 29th, however, made amends for this *faux pas*, Capt. Abney Hastings, (since mortally wounded at the assault on Anatolico) joined us with the Karteria, when it was resolved *nem. con.* to attack the enemy. The morning was one so peculiar to the climate of romantic Greece, and the grandeur of the scene, where the memory of other days came home to the heart of the wanderer, while the sea was beautifully clear and calm as a lake, where

> Above, in mute sublimity,
> With summit pointing to the sky,
> Parnassus' mount appeared!
> And on its vapour-wreathing brow
> A canopy of wintry snow,
> Its flaky whiteness reared
> Seeming a pure halo there shed,
> T'adorn the sacred mountain's head!

In the distance was seen Mount Helicon, and about ten miles from the harbour, in a valley, stood the town of Salona, where Dioclesian first drew breath, and near which he retired from the imperial sway of Rome, to pass his latter days in peace.

The enemy, having anticipated our intention of landing troops in this attack, had collected a land force to co-operate with the vessels

of war, amounting to about 1500 infantry and 200 cavalry, from the army of Redschid Pacha. In consequence of the calm, the Karteria had the advantage of us by about two hours, and was, on our arrival, sustaining a fire from the whole of the enemy's vessels which were moored broadside on; these were assisted by three guns masked in battery on shore, two of which, however, we speedily silenced. After a heavy fire, the Karteria opened on the enemy with red hot 68-pounders and shells, the effects of which were manifested by the speedy explosion of two Turkish vessels; the others were immediately deserted, while the crews vied with each other in the nimbleness of flight. At this crisis an order was given to board a schooner of the enemy, mounting sixteen brass guns; in this affair, several of the Greeks behaved with great courage and coolness; the vessel was moored under the range of rocks lined with infantry, who threatened annihilation to the boarding party, until the Sauveur, opening a well-directed fire of grape, caused them to "hide their diminished heads." The brass cannon, together with other implements of war, were secured.

In the early part of the fight, the scene was peculiarly striking and picturesque; the enemy's vessels were drawn up in battle array, with their red banners flying, on which were the crescent and a star, the Mohammedan emblem. On shore the Turkish infantry, in their variegated costumes, were seen ascending the rocks commanding the harbour, while to our right, in a small plain, the cavalry stood in all the consciousness of superiority, "eager for the fray," and exercising their beautiful Arab steeds with their accustomed agility, and "pride of place." All this elegance, however, speedily gave way to invective and execrations on the *Giaours*, when their vessels were blown up. This truly appalling spectacle seemed to petrify them with astonishment. Their Pacha, who anticipated nothing short of victory, was struck mute with terror, and when he beheld the shattered fragments strewed around him amid the dying and the dead, while the Greeks were capturing the remaining vessels, animated with revenge, he headed some infantry, and opened a fire of musketry on the boarding party. The first lieutenant of the Sauveur, a brave and gallant officer, was mortally wounded by two musket-balls; many others were wounded, and four or five killed. At this critical moment, in consequence of the impossibility of getting off the remaining vessels, with the exception of the three merchantmen, all were burnt. At night, the scene was "horridly beautiful;" as the flames began to spread among the vessels, and the cannon, which the affrighted Turks had left loaded, were now discharged, while the various parts of the vessels, yards, shrouds, masts, &c. presented one brilliant illumination, and Parnassus was seen towering amid the sombreness of night, till the work of destruction was done.

H. J. B.

MEMOIR OF THE LATE GEN. SIR BRENT SPENCER.

This distinguished officer was descended from a most respectable family in Ireland, and highly connected in the northern part of that kingdom. He entered the army as Ensign in the 15th regiment of foot, about the 17th year of his age. Having obtained the rank of Lieutenant in the same regiment, his first service was at the siege of Brimstone Hill, in the island of St. Christopher, in the year 1782. This fortress, situated on a high conical hill in that island, was considered to be almost impregnable; but having been bombarded with a skill and energy quite unexpected, was surrendered to the French army, after a siege of six weeks, during which the troops suffered great losses and innumerable difficulties and privations.

On the breaking out of the French revolutionary war, this officer had arrived to the rank of Major, and then commanded the 13th regiment of foot in the island of Jamaica. Soon after its commencement, that regiment, with some other small detachments, were ordered to the island of St. Domingo, under the command of Col. Whitelock, for the purpose of assisting the Royalists in the disputes then raging betwixt them and the new Republicans. Various expeditions were immediately undertaken in behalf of the Royalist party, the execution of which, on every occasion, was entrusted to Major Spencer, in all of which he particularly distinguished himself. Amongst many others, the following may be worth recording. Some reinforcements having arrived from England, under the command of Major-gen. White, an expedition was planned against Port-au-Prince, the capital of that part of the island. Whilst the ships of war were employed in making the necessary impression on Fort Rezotton, on the sea-side, Major Spencer was landed with a party of troops for its attack, as soon as this measure had been completed. Before this was effected, a thunder-storm of the most tremendous description came on, and necessarily put a stop to all operations. During this awful suspense, Major Spencer led the troops to the works, and they were instantaneously carried by the bayonet. For this and his other numerous services, Major Spencer was promoted by Brevet to the rank of Lieut.-col.

In this warfare, carried to the point of extermination on both sides, the British troops soon found they had to contend with an enemy of the most desperate description, the uncivilized African converted into a wild and furious democrat; and they were soon so much harassed and reduced by sickness, that to defend their posts on the coast against the unceasing attacks of the enemy, was all that could be effected, and until farther reinforcements arrived, their sufferings and privations in many cases were extreme.*

* During this period, the port of Tibursoon was invested, and repeatedly attacked by the brigands. Its small garrison, consisting of about thirty men of the 13th regiment, and some Colonial troops, under the command of Capt. Hardyman of that regiment, as often beat them back. Being at length too much weakened to withstand such incessant attacks, they found means, during a temporary suspension, to withdraw from the fort; and placing their wounded in the centre, they endeavoured to reach the adjoining post of Jeremie. Amongst the wounded was Lieut. Baskerville, of the 13th regiment, too much disabled to accompany them. Knowing well the fatal consequences of the arrival

The 13th regiment were so reduced by sickness, and by their almost incessant operations, at this period, that they were ordered to England, and Lieut.-col. Spencer was soon after appointed to the 40th regiment. At this period, the military character of Lieut.-col. Spencer attracted the notice of his late Majesty, who was pleased to appoint him to the honourable situation of one of his aids-de-camp, with the rank of Colonel in the army; and from that time he continued to be one of his Majesty's first military favourites, and when not employed on service, was constantly about his person, and was soon after appointed one of his Majesty's equerries.

The next expedition in which Col. Spencer served, was that to Holland, under the Duke of York, in the year 1799. Though this expedition terminated unfortunately, occasioned chiefly by the errors of those who planned it—the principal of which was, the time of the year chosen for its commencement—the British army, on all occasions, manifested the utmost steadiness and bravery. The movements of his Royal Highness were conducted, under the greatest difficulties, with infinite skill; and which, had the event of this campaign been more favourable, would have been highly estimated. The conduct of Col. Spencer, during this campaign, was highly conspicuous, and attracted the notice both of the Commander-in-chief and Sir Ralph Abercrombie. That great General, in reporting the attack of the enemy on the advanced party of our army, before the arrival of the Commander-in-chief, honoured him with his particular thanks, for the spirit and judgment with which he defended the village of St. Martin; and in the long-contested affair of Sept. 21st, in the storm of Oudecapel, his Royal Highness was pleased to mark his conduct with his particular notice and approbation.

The next expedition sent from this country was that to Egypt in the year 1801. On that occasion, whether by the choice of Sir Ralph Abercrombie, or by the appointment of the Commander-in-chief, there appeared to have been a selection of the most promising and distinguished officers the British army could produce; amongst them was Col. Spencer, commanding the four flank companies of the 40th regiment, and forming part of the reserve under the immediate command of Major-Gen. Moore. During the whole of that campaign, the conduct of Col. Spencer was marked by the highest military talent, and he continued throughout it to receive the warmest eulogiums, both from Sir Ralph Abercrombie and Lord Hutchinson. In the celebrated landing of the army on the coast, opposed to a large entrenched force, he obtained not only the approbation of the Commander-in-chief, but the admiration of the whole army. Major-Gen. Moore commanded that division of the army; and after much loss, and the most serious opposition, that gallant officer saw, that the landing would most probably fail, and with consequences, perhaps of the most disastrous nature, unless a post of the enemy, situate on a high sand hill, the fire from which was of the most destructive kind, was silenced. Col. Spencer had

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of the enemy, and determined not to fall into their hands, he carried his remedy in his bosom. The final departure of his companions from the fort, was the moment chosen by this noble youth to act the part of a Roman, and escape the vengeance of his merciless foes.

just then made good his landing, at the head of his flank companies, to whom Major-Gen. Moore communicated his fears that all would be lost, unless possession was taken of that hill. Col. Spencer having been joined by the 23d regiment, which had just landed on the beach, immediately rushed up the hill, with an impetuosity almost incredible, and carried the entrenchment by the bayonet. On that achievement probably hung the fate of the expedition. It was a moment of the most awful suspense; the troops paused to behold the effect of the attack; and those only who witnessed it, can describe the sensation produced by such a scene.* That hill being gained, the greatest difficulty was removed, and the troops afterwards made good their landing without much farther loss. This expedition, independent of its success, and its political influence, was of the highest importance in a military point of view. It was the first effort of the British troops against that formidable power which had almost taught the world to believe that it was invincible and irresistible, and it served to give that confidence to the officer and soldier in the skill and judgment of their commanders, which afterwards led to those brilliant achievements and victories, that raised the British character to the highest pinnacle of military fame. The peace of Amiens soon followed the conclusion of this campaign. In the year 1805, Col. Spencer obtained the rank of Major-general.

The military operations undertaken at this period were both unimportant and disastrous. The administration of that time had formed a determination not to interfere with the affairs of the Continent, which no political event, however interesting, was to alter; and they saw one great military power after another, the bulwarks of Europe for ages, annihilated with the utmost indifference. The succeeding administration judged it necessary to adopt a different plan of proceeding; and in the early part of the year 1807, troops were assembled on the coast to take advantage of any favourable opportunity to harass the enemy, and a considerable force was in the summer of that year sent to the Baltic, to co-operate with our Allies in that quarter. They arrived however too late, and found the Continent completely subdued. In this situation of affairs in that part of the world, it became a measure of the most imperious necessity, either to make Denmark our ally, or to get immediate possession of its fleet. The policy of that Court compelled this country to adopt the latter alternative, and a large armament, under the command of Lord Cathcart, was sent out for that purpose. Major-Gen, Spencer was appointed to the staff of this expedition. The military operations of the siege of Copenhagen were carried on with the greatest vigour, every officer and soldier felt himself engaged on a service which the peculiar difficulties of his country had forced on him, and the ardour displayed in the accomplishment of this object was of the most determined and irresistible character. It was impossible for the force of Denmark to resist so impetuous an attack,

* This hill was pointed out to Dr. Clarke during his travels in Egypt, and its attack described to him; and though he is incorrect as to the troops employed on the occasion, he says its ascent was nearly impracticable, and he seems almost disposed to doubt its truth. Such a remark, from so learned and reflecting an observer, is the highest eulogium that can be bestowed on the skill and judgment of its commander, and on the brave men that followed him.

and every thing their country required was soon effected by the joint efforts of the Navy and Army. The post of honour, in covering the embarkation of the army, was entrusted to Major-Gen. Spencer. Some anxiety was on this occasion felt, from the expectation of resentment from an enraged people, but every thing was regulated with so much skill and discipline, that the Danes beheld the departure of the last of our troops from their shores, without offering them the least molestation.

Early in the following year, Major-Gen. Spencer was appointed to the command of an expedition, consisting of 6000 men. The direct object of this armament was never perfectly known, but its equipment, and the choice made of its commander, marked it for some bold enterprize. Public rumour assigned its destination for the attack of Ceuta, on the Coast of Africa, and there is every reason to suppose that to have been its real destination. On its arrival at Gibraltar, and whilst the necessary measures were maturing for its execution, the resistance of the Spanish nation to the domination of the French Emperor broke forth; and the armament now so opportunely situated, and whose objects were thus so singularly changed, was ordered to render them all the assistance possible. This offer, however, was refused by the high national, once dignified pride of the Spaniards. Major-Gen. Spencer, therefore, after having given all the assistance in his power to the operations of the Spaniards, by some joint movements with the navy on the coast, was soon afterwards ordered to join Sir Arthur Wellesley, with all the troops under his command, in Portugal.

On the junction of these forces, operations were immediately commenced against the French army; the celebrated battles of Vimeira and Roleia were fought, and the surrender of all the French troops in Portugal soon followed, in all which services Major-Gen. Spencer was particularly engaged; and for his advice and assistance he was thanked in the most warm and friendly manner by Sir Arthur Wellesley. After the convention of Cintra, Major-Gen. Spencer returned to England, and was a material witness on the military inquiry relating to that measure. His evidence was marked by great circumspection and delicacy, and did him the greatest credit and honour. In the following year, 1809, his Majesty conferred on Major-Gen. Spencer the honourable distinction of a Knight of the Bath.

In May 1810, Sir Brent Spencer was appointed second in command to the army in Portugal, under Lord Wellington, with the rank of Lieut.-General. The state of Portugal at that period was extremely precarious; the force of the enemy was accumulating to a degree truly alarming; and Massena, esteemed the second general of the age, was appointed to its command. The most sanguine scarcely ventured to think favourably of the situation of our army in that country, and the public opinion went to the length of the most gloomy despondency. At this critical juncture, Sir Brent Spencer accepted this appointment. The discrimination of the Government in this selection was for many reasons highly judicious; it served to animate the army, and they welcomed his return. The overwhelming force of Massena soon compelled the Commander-in-chief to take measures for his retreat, and the lines of Torres Vedras were then contemplated and finished, as the last resource of the British army. During this retreat, the battle of Busaco

was fought, planned, and undertaken by the Commander-in-chief, more perhaps for the purpose of trying the Portuguese troops, and to give an *éclat* to his proceedings and to the valour of the army, before it was doomed to retrace its steps to the shores of Portugal, than for any other effect it might have produced.*

The position taken for this fight was most admirably chosen, and its result manifested the deep and comprehensive mind of its commander. The Portuguese troops, linked in line with the British, fought and charged with equal bravery. He obtained a complete victory; and animated by their success, and confident in the skill of its great commander, the army began its retreat towards those celebrated intrenchments, to defend the interests of their country, and their own honour. In this battle, and during the retreat of the army, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Brent Spencer had an opportunity of rendering essential service, and received the warmest thanks from the Commander-in-chief on the occasion. The army was followed by the enemy with a force truly alarming. But notwithstanding the great military skill of its commander, and the sanguine expectations formed by the French Emperor of the final overthrow of the British army, they paused only to behold the resistance offered to them; and in the spring of the following year they retreated from this scene of British prowess, in the greatest confusion and dismay. During this arduous struggle, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Brent Spencer nobly supported the post of honour as second in command, and on all occasions manifested the most ardent desire to promote the plans of the Commander-in-chief, for which he constantly received his warmest acknowledgments. Some circumstances having rendered it, at this time, necessary to order Lieut.-Gen. Graham, his senior officer, from the command at Cadiz to join the army, Sir Brent Spencer returned to England in the month of August following.

The military character of Sir Brent Spencer has been marked by an ardent zeal, an inflexible firmness, and a devotion to the performance of the trusts reposed in him, almost unparalleled. The charge and the use of the bayonet have been his constant and favourite mode of warfare. In the numerous actions in which he was engaged, he on all occasions possible, adopted it with the most powerful effect; and he must be considered to have been particularly instrumental in establishing a practice which has in all our late military movements given a decided superiority to our arms, and in restoring to the British soldier, that mode of fighting, the most consonant to the national character, and by which the victories and conquests of former ages were gained.†

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* The Commander-in-chief had, perhaps, other reasons for making this stand at Busaco; he had many detachments around him to withdraw and extricate from their positions, but whatever were his reasons, it is impossible not to admire and appreciate the consummate skill with which all their manœuvres were executed.

† The philosopher, in his retirement, whilst contemplating the moral duties of mankind, may ask, after perusing the transactions of a long life passed in such adventurous pursuits, will this rage for military glory never cease, or is it an instinct of our nature which no time or circumstances can control? And in his meditations will come to the melancholy conclusion, that the progressive improvement of the human mind, with all its present refinement, has done nothing towards its mitigation; that it seems to mock to scorn alike the reasonings of philosophy and the precepts of Christianity; that the modern world acknowledges its influence in as great a degree as the ancient; and that instances abound of devotion to this passion during the late war, that have equalled, if not surpassed, any of Greek or Roman fame.

Since the peace, Sir Brent Spencer has passed his time in perfect retirement, enjoying the pleasures of a rural life, and the society of a few chosen friends. Conspicuous and honourable as has been his public life, his private virtues have been equally transcendent; his friendships have been lasting and sincere; and his latter days have been passed in the performance of those beneficent acts, which become a great and exalted character, and do honour to human nature. His long and arduous career is now closed, and his memory will be long cherished in the breasts of a large circle of friends, who are best able to appreciate his private worth, and the virtuous and honourable sentiments that regulated all his actions.

Vixêre fortes
Multi, sed omnes illacrymabiles
Urgentur ignotique longa
Nocte, carent quia vate sacro.

HYDROGRAPHY.*

NO. V.

THE WORKS OF THE LATE CAPT. JAMES COOK, R.N. F.R.S.

And now the warrior's task has ceased again,
And science ranges o'er the trackless main.

At the termination of the memorable Seven Years' War by the peace concluded at Paris in 1763, the attention of Government was directed to geographical discovery, and expeditions to explore unknown seas were adopted with considerable ardour. Lord Byron's voyage was succeeded by that of Capt. Wallis, and the Royal Society being anxious that the transit of Venus, in 1769, should be observed at an island in the Pacific, near the Equator, had deputed the latter to select a proper place for this purpose. During this time Mr. Cook was busily engaged in surveying the coasts of Newfoundland.

As discovery was to be the object of the expedition after the observation should be made, and a very considerable degree of sensation prevailed about the existence of a southern continent, in which Mr. Dalrymple bore a conspicuous part, he was chosen by the Royal Society to conduct the voyage. An objection, however, arose, founded on his want of military rank, which entirely precluded his going. He had very wisely considered the dangers to which he would inevitably become exposed in seas which he knew nothing of, where he would require more than the power afforded by mere contract, to repress insubordination, and maintain discipline among his crew. An application was made to Sir Edward Hawke, who then presided at the Admiralty, for a commission for Mr. Dalrymple, to which, for obvious reasons, an absolute denial was given, and it remained to select another person who might be free from such an objection. Sir Hugh Pallisser, the firm friend and patron of the man whose worth he knew, was at hand to propose Mr. Cook, and by his recommendation, and that of Sir Philip Stevens, he was presented with a Lieutenant's commission, and appointed to the command of the Endeavour.

Lieut. Cook had a wide field before him for discovery. Amidst the current of political events previous to this period, the progress of discovery had inevitably been slow. The voyages of circumnavigators had been more remarkable for rapine and violence as their object, than the advancement of a knowledge

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* Continued from page 729.

of the globe; and the discoveries made by them were mostly vague, leaving more to excite than satisfy curiosity.

On the 3d of Aug. 1768, the Endeavour sailed from Plymouth, and after touching at Madeira, and passing in sight of the Cape Verd Islands, arrived at Rio Janeiro* in November. The unfriendly behaviour of the Viceroy at this place to Lieut. Cook, may doubtless be attributed to the unsettled state of the time. The effects of war, which make men distrustful of each other, had not subsided in the few years of peace that had passed over; nor was the unwarlike appearance of the vessel, (one which had been constructed for the coal trade,) nor the wandering excursions of her scientific party on shore, in search of specimens in natural history, at all calculated to quiet the suspicions of the Portuguese; a nation, although said to be the oldest ally of Great Britain, ever fond of exercising petty acts of power over her subjects. Having refitted, the Endeavour sailed from Rio in December, and entered the Strait of Le Maire in July.

We have here the first of Lieut. Cook's labours in Hydrography during the present voyage. After having made the land of Tierra del Fuego, he coasted along it as far as Cape St. Vincent, and the bay of Good Success, in the Strait of Le Maire. He traced the coast in this space, and also surveyed the above bay, wherein he had anchored for the purpose of obtaining observations. The former charts of this part of the coast of Tierra del Fuego were nearly useless; they had been formed from the rude sketches of Hermite, the Dutch Admiral, and the individuals of his squadron, in 1624, and those still worse of the discoverers Schouten and Le Maire. The passage into the Pacific round Cape Horn had been little frequented, the terrors of this formidable termination of the American continent were mostly sought to be avoided by passing through the Straits of Magellan, a course which experience has since proved to be the more difficult and dangerous of the two. Lieut. Cook notices the current that sets through the Strait of Le Maire, the existence of which has been corroborated by subsequent navigators. The tides in this Strait run very strong in the vicinity of either shore. His Majesty's ship, the Conway, commanded by Capt. Basil Hall, anchored here during a calm at night, in the month of November, 1820, and found this current running at the rate of four knots an hour.

Having procured satisfactory observations for the geographical situation of this Strait, Lieut. Cook left the bay of Good Success, and in his way to Cape Horn, traced the south-eastern shore of Tierra del Fuego, with the islands lying off it. His chart of this coast is accompanied with useful instructions to the navigator, which have assisted in divesting this once dreaded passage of its terrors; one which is now familiarly used with little more than ordinary precautions. The celebrated land of Cape Horn, whose dark and weather-worn precipices bespeak its familiarity with contending elements, and seem to warn the mariner from its inhospitable shores, has been described in few but expressive words by Capt. Hall. In his work on South America, which is well-known to our readers under the unassuming title of "Extracts from a Journal," he says, "under every aspect, it presents a bold and majestic appearance, worthy of the limit to such a continent. It is a high, precipitous, black rock, conspicuously raised above all the neighbouring land, utterly destitute of vegetation, and extending far into the sea in bleak and solitary grandeur;" and, we may add, where oft

> "——— In confluence borne before the blast,
> Clouds roll'd on clouds the dusky noon o'ercast;
> The blackening ocean curls, the winds arise,
> And the dark scud in swift succession flies."

A diversity of opinion exists as to the most favourable time for passing Cape Horn into the Pacific, but we cannot help thinking that the presence of day-

* Called after St. Januarius, the Saint's day on which it was discovered.

light goes far in preventing the occurrence of accidents from ice islands, which are frequently met with during the greater part of the year.

Having taken a departure from Cape Horn in the latter end of January, the Endeavour continued down to the southward, and in latitude 60° 10′ S. on the meridian of 74° 30′ W. shaped a course to the northward into the Pacific. This is the method generally adopted in making a passage into the Pacific, in consequence of the westerly winds which prevail in this part, and is perfectly in accordance with Lieut. Cook's recommendation.

After leaving the troubled regions of Cape Horn, the first land he saw in the Pacific was Lagoon Island, which he thus named from the circumstance of its having a lake or lagoon in its centre. Passing on to the west, on his way to Otaheite, he next discovered Thrum-cap Island, and the rest successively, which now form the "Dangerous Archipelago," all of which he established with respect to their geographical situation and extent. These islands are of coral formation, consisting of long narrow strips not more than a quarter of a mile broad, generally covered with trees, and some of them inhabited. They are justly termed the "Dangerous Archipelago," as they afford no anchorage for a ship whatever. Their shores are compared, with much reason, by sailors to the side of a wall; so deep is the water close to them, that the bottom cannot be found at the depth of one hundred fathoms. Byron, in 1765, experienced the sad effects of this. After searching in vain for anchorage ground off an island to the northward of this archipelago, while his sickly worn-out crew were daily falling under the effects of scurvy, with the antidote for their disorder displayed in all the luxuriance of nature before his eyes, he was under the painful necessity of relinquishing his object, and in his despair named it "Disappointment Island."

On the 13th of May, 1769, the Endeavour anchored in Matavai Bay, in the island of Otaheite, the place selected by Capt. Wallis for the purpose of observing the transit. In 1765, Capt. Wallis had named this "George the Third's Island," and Matavai Bay he had called "Port Royal Harbour." It is also supposed to be the "Sagittaria" of Quiros, one of the early Spanish navigators, who sailed on a voyage of discovery from Callao, the sea-port of Lima, in 1605. We observe, however, with much satisfaction, that its native name "Otaheite," is that by which it is designated in the present day. Unquestionably it is the inherent right of a discoverer to bestow whatever names he pleases on the results of his successes, but we are much inclined to believe that it is better to preserve a "native name," if it may so be termed, when there is one, rather than adopt another. Doubtless there can be no alternative when such is not the case. An instance of the various names under which an island is to be found in consequence of not observing this, occurs in one about a degree to the eastward of Otaheite. Quiros, who first visited it in 1606, named it "Dezana;" Wallis afterwards, in 1767, calls it "Osnaburgh;" Bougainville, in 1768, terms it "Boudoir;" and Cook, in 1769, is content in leaving it "Maitea," its native name. Our charts of various parts of the New World abound in similar instances of this source of confusion to hydrographers.

The object of the Endeavour's visit to Otaheite we have already stated, and although irrelevant to our subject, we cannot help noticing the simplicity of the natives, in witnessing and assisting in the construction of the fortification for the security of the observatory, and their more than ordinary propensity to pilfering displayed in stealing the astronomical quadrant. This, however, was fortunately attended with no consequences of a nature fatal to its use; but that reminds us of Columbus establishing himself in the island of St. Domingo, with the *materiel* of one of his ships, when, to their cost, the credulous and kind-hearted natives were equally attentive to their "new friends."

Lieut. Cook employed the interval afforded by the delay in waiting for the observation, to examine the shores of Otaheite, as well as those of the adjacent island of Eimeo, called by Capt. Wallis Duke of York's Island. This survey is on a small scale, but considering the general nature of the coast, is sufficient

for the navigator, as he has supplied us with a plan of Matavai Bay. The eastern point of this bay, which is also the northern point of the island, he named Point Venus, from its being the spot on which his observatory was fixed. This point may be considered as one of the best established in the Pacific, and by his observations is placed in Lat. 17° 29′ S. and Long. 149° 30′ W. The island is about one hundred miles in circumference, and of an extraordinary shape, having the appearance of being the upper parts of a larger and lesser mountain, projecting above the surface of the sea, where they are connected together by a narrow isthmus.

Having accomplished the object of his visit to Otaheite, Lieut. Cook left the island in July, 1769. From hence he pursued his course to the N.W. and after ascertaining the situation of a small island to the northward of Otaheite, discovered the group to which he gave collectively the name of the "Society Islands." The first of these islands at which the Endeavour arrived, was "Huaheine," distant about ninety miles to the N.W. of Otaheite. The Endeavour entered the harbour of "Owharre," on the N.W. coast of which, in point of its safety for vessels, Lieut. Cook speaks very highly. Passing from hence, he arrived at Ulietea, about twenty miles to the west of the former. This is the most considerable of the Society Islands, and contains several excellent harbours, which Lieut. Cook, with the assistance of his master and other officers, carefully examined. The principal harbour "Oopoa," which the Endeavour entered, according to Lieut. Cook's survey, is most secure and easy of access. A narrow strip of coral bounds the greater part of these islands, leaving a channel between it and the shore, the narrowest part of which is not less than a mile in width, so that vessels may lie inside this barrier with the greatest security. In addition to the plans of the principal harbours, as well as a delineation of their coasts, from his observations, Lieut. Cook constructed a chart of these islands, with descriptions, and directions for future navigators. Having also taken possession of each as he came to it, they were thus secured to the crown of his country.

Leaving the Society Islands, Lieut. Cook directed his course to the southward, to ascertain the existence of the southern continent, and in his way fell in with "Oheteroa," a small solitary island in Lat. 22° 27′ S. and Long. 150° 47′ W. As this afforded neither anchorage nor shelter he quitted it, and continued on to the Lat. of 40° 22′ S. where, on the meridian of 174° 29′ W. not meeting with land, he returned to the northward. Continuing her course to the N.W. on the 8th of Oct. 1769, the Endeavour anchored in a bay on the N.E. part of New Zealand, which Lieut. Cook named Poverty Bay. Having examined its shores, and endeavoured in vain to conciliate the natives, he left it and coasted along the island to the southward. In his track along the coast, the various points and headlands were named by him, among which Cape Kidnappers remains a lasting testimony of the invincible propensity to theft, inherent in the nature of uncivilized man. The natives here indulged their desire so far, as to carry off an Indian lad who had remained on board the Endeavour from her leaving the Society Islands. The summary measures, however, which were adopted for his rescue, on the discovery being made, prevented their entirely succeeding, and the incident gave occasion to the name the place received.

Continuing his examination of the coast as far as 40° 34′ S. Lat. he named a conspicuous point of land "Cape Turnagain," and retraced his course to the northward. In his course along the coast to the northward, the unfavourable opinion he had entertained of the natives from his first intercourse with them in Poverty Bay, was in some measure removed by those he met with in Tolaga Bay, a place he had stopped at for the purpose of procuring a supply of water. Passing the eastern extremity of the island, he named it Cape East, from whence the coast trends to the northward and westward. Hitherto he had sailed along an open coast free from danger; that which he was now about to explore was indented with numerous bays, and beset in most parts with rocks and shoals, which required his utmost vigilance and care to avoid. The principal place on

this part of the coast is a large deep bay, which he named the river Thames, in consequence of its favourable qualities for affording security to shipping. Here some time was passed in examining the interior, as well as the shores of the island, and Lieut. Cook, aware of the great advantages it possessed, devoted much attention to this particular. He has left us a plan of the bay, as well as the outer shore of the promontory by which it is formed, in which is situated Mercury Bay, equally secure but not no spacious as this. The transit of Mercury over the Sun had been observed here by Lieut. Cook, from which circumstances it had derived its name.

The Endeavour had now arrived at the northern extremity of New Zealand, which Lieut. Cook named North Cape, and passing Cape Van Diemen, the N.W. extreme, which was supposed to have been so named by Tasman, in 1642, he continued his course along the western coast. New Zealand had hitherto been supposed to consist of one island only, from the accounts of it in Tasman's voyage, and it was now Lieut. Cook's fortune to discover this strait by which it is intersected. In his track along the coast he entered this strait, and came to an anchor in a large deep bay, which he named Queen Charlotte's Sound; here he took formal possession of the whole country, and employed some time in examining the coast. Queen Charlotte's Sound is about twenty-four miles in depth, and about nine miles across at the entrance; it contains several excellent harbours, of which Lieut. Cook has given particular accounts. In the event of any future occupation of New Zealand, this place bids fair to become the point of attraction, not only on account of the many local advantages it possesses, but its central position with respect to the country, and the ready communication it commands with either shore. It was during the Endeavour's stay at this place, that our navigator obtained unquestionable proofs of the prevalence of that custom among the natives, which places the savage nearly on a level with the brute creation. The disgusting practice of devouring their enemies was displayed by these people with the utmost indifference.

In February, 1770, the Endeavour left Queen Charlotte's Sound, and was the first ship that penetrated through the strait which bears the name of its discoverer; naming the N.E. point of the strait Cape Pallisser; and following the coast to the northward, Lieut. Cook soon recognized Cape Turnagain, and having thus circumnavigated the northern island of New Zealand, he again returned to the southward. In his track along the eastern shore of the southern island of New Zealand, he named Banks's Island, which lies about fifteen miles from the coast. The next principal point he named on the coast was Cape Saunders, after Adm. Saunders, with whom he had served at the siege of Quebec. From here, after naming successively South and West Capes, he traced the western coast up to Admiralty Bay in Cook's Strait.

The earliest accounts we have of New Zealand, are from Tasman, the Dutch navigator, who departed from Batavia, in the island of Java, with two vessels in quest of discoveries, in the year 1642. After discovering Van Diemen's Land, which was then supposed to be connected with New Holland, whose western and southern coasts had been visited by his predecessors De Witt, and others of his countrymen, Tasman directed his course to the eastward, and fell in with the western coast of New Zealand. In his course to the northward, after his disasters in Murderer's Bay, where nearly half the crew of his vessel fell victims to the natives, he named the N.W. extreme of the island "Cape Van Diemen," and touched at New Guinea in his return to Batavia. New Zealand is also supposed to have been known to the early Portuguese navigators about the year 1550, for we find "Cape East" of Cook called "Cabo Fermoso" by them; but it remained for Cook to explore and determine its limits, as well as to secure the possession of it to his country. He had now circumnavigated an extent of coast containing about two thousand miles, and having made particular surveys of the bays he had visited, where it did not delay his voyage, the intervening coasts were laid down as he sailed along them. To have adopted any

other method of surveying them was not in his power, as discovery of coasts, rather than a critical examination of them, was the object he had in view.

It seems to have been the intention of Lieut. Cook to have returned to England by way of Cape Horn, had not the condition of his vessel been such as to make him unwilling to encounter the effects of its boisterous climate. And as it now became necessary to direct his course homewards, he resolved to continue to the west, in hopes of falling in with the land seen by Quiros,* and to return to England by way of the Cape of Good Hope. With this intention he left Cook's Strait, and named the southern Cape at its western entrance "Cape Farewell." By this step farther discoveries awaited him of a yet more important nature than those he had already effected. But danger increased with their importance, for the coral-bound shores of New South Wales occasioned him more distress and anxiety than any he had yet met with. Thus far he had traversed the ocean and explored coasts, and had evaded danger in all its forms, but his utmost vigilance and care were insufficient to secure him from the difficulties which now awaited him.

Pursuing his course to the westward from New Zealand, on the 19th of April, 1770, the Endeavour arrived at the southern extremity of New South Wales,† and following the coast to the northward, Lieut. Cook named the various points and headlands which he passed, assigning to each their geographical situation. The first place at which he stopped, was the celebrated spot he named Botany Bay, from the vast quantity of specimens it afforded in that science. During his stay, he made a plan of the shores of the Bay, and drew up directions for entering it. Leaving Botany Bay, the Endeavour pursued her course along the coast without meeting with any particular difficulties, until she arrived in the latitude of 16° S. Here Lieut. Cook found himself in that labyrinth of rocks on the coast, which had nearly proved fatal to his vessel. And we can fully enter into the feelings of the commander, who is charged with an expedition of this sort, and who, after so much success, finds himself on an unknown coast, beset with dangers like that of the northern parts of New South Wales. "Hitherto," he says, "we had safely navigated this dangerous coast, where the sea in all parts conceals shoals that suddenly project from the shore, and rocks that rise like a pyramid from the bottom, for an extent of two and twenty degrees of latitude, more than one thousand three hundred miles; and therefore, hitherto, none of the names that distinguished the several parts of the country we saw, are memorials of distress; but here we became acquainted with misfortune, and we therefore called the point which we had just seen farthest to the northward, Cape Tribulation."

On one of the reefs the Endeavour unfortunately grounded, and from lying on it nearly twenty-four hours, sustained a considerable degree of injury. Happily, however, the exertions of all on board were effectual in getting her off, and the fruits of the voyage were thus rescued from destruction. With some difficulty Lieut. Cook succeeded in getting her into an inlet in the coast, which he named "Endeavour River." Here also symptoms of the scurvy, which had become apparent amongst his crew, were happily subdued by the timely assistance this place afforded. From hence, threading his course between the reefs, he passed the northern extremity of New South Wales, to which he gave the name of

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* Quiros served as pilot with Torres in his voyage from Callao in 1605, when he discovered the famous strait which bears his name. The station of pilot on board Spanish ships, is one of much respectability, and nearly approaches that of master in our navy.

† We have here an instance of the slow progress of discovery even in later times. Although Van Dieman's Land was discovered by Tasman, in 1642, and Cook arrived at the southernmost point of New South Wales in 1770, they were supposed to be connected together until 1799, when Capt. Flinders, accompanied by Mr. Bass, discovered the strait which separates them, and gave it the name of Bass's Strait.

"Cape York," and finally departed from the coast through "Endeavour Straits."

Lieut. Cook had thus the good fortune to discover the whole eastern coast of Australia, and it is a matter of some surprise, that the voyages of the early Dutch navigators, who had seen the several parts of the western coast, should not have extended to this. His chart of this coast, containing nearly two thousand miles, which he had constructed in his progress along it, was far from being perfect, but it was highly valuable in the absence of all other information. The coast he had explored, as well as the other shores of this vast continent, remained for the future researches of Capt. Flinders, which unhappily were attended with circumstances that contributed to deprive his country of a valuable officer. Those parts which had remained unexamined by them, were subsequently laid down by Capt. P. P. King, although there are still many openings in the coast-line of his charts which are unexplored.

Having left Endeavour Strait, Lieut. Cook directed his course to New Guinea, and coasted along a part of its S.W. shore; but the injuries which his vessel had sustained, compelled him to hasten his departure for Batavia. Having refitted at this place, and re-established the health of his crew, after touching at the Cape of Good Hope, he arrived in England in June, 1771, to surprise the world with the account of his discoveries.

[To be continued.]

RECOLLECTIONS IN QUARTERS.

THE EVE OF THE BATTLE OF SALAMANCA, OR, THE FATHER AND THE SON.

At night, the proximity of the two armies, after the numerous marches and manœuvres of the preceding four days, indicated to every soldier that, on the morrow, these harassing and, to them, unsatisfactory displays of generalship would be terminated, and on the affair being decided, they would obtain a brief respite. No one despaired of success. Fires were blazing in various quarters of our bivouac, surrounded by groups of men, some few standing, but most huddled around the faggots; the eyes of all were fixed intently on the flame, as if its blaze recalled the hearths of their homes, and wafted the fancy of the war-hardened soldier from this scene of excitement, weariness, and turmoil, to the peaceful roof of his young and unchequered days. Some, however, more light of heart, who veil their cares and anxieties under the guise of a bright visage and a merry tongue, maintained for a while the lively tale and mirthful sally, extracting at times a corresponding burst from their listening comrades. But even these in their turn merged in the general calm and thoughtful concentration of spirit. Those who feared to wrestle with their thoughts, sought to compose themselves to sleep. Such as stretched themselves on the ground were speedily sound asleep; while others, leaning their heads on their knees, snatched a comfortless and broken slumber. The fires were slowly dying out, or flickering when stirred by some sleepless watcher. Much rain had fallen that evening, and though it was now the middle of summer, the night air was sharp and chilly. I felt no inclination for repose, and having visited the outposts, slowly wandered to a short distance from the camp. The larger stars only were visible. The scene was as tranquil as a churchyard. The piles of arms,

groups of men, and scattered tents, were dimly blended to my gaze. At this moment a murmur fell upon my ear — I approached the spot from whence the sound proceeded; it was of two voices, of a youth and a full grown man. A few steps farther brought me in sight of the latter—I looked on them attentively. Two figures were on the ground kneeling, an elderly man and a youth of sixteen. Their faces were close together, their hands elevated in the attitude of prayer, and their heads directed upwards; their words now dropped distinctly on my ear; I recognized the elderly one, a most meritorious soldier, who had risen from the ranks to a lieutenancy. Two days before, his only son had arrived from England as an ensign in the same corps with his father, who was justly proud of his commissioned son, a fine promising lad, fresh from school, and from the quiet home of his boyhood, now all at once cast into the arena of death. Could it be wondered at if his young spirit quailed at the prospect before him, when he compared it with all he had left behind in his native land! That night he had withdrawn with his parent into the solitude of the encampment, where I beheld that father and that son, unseen by them, invoking the Father of All at that midnight hour. The prayer of the son was interrupted by many a sob; his father's low but earnest voice in vain whispered consolation; the youth felt awfully oppressed by the sense of his new and startling position in commencing his perilous career. Distinctly I heard his young heart unfold all its latent apprehensions, and utter all its doubts and dismays, and then he sobbed bitterly, casting himself on the arms of his kneeling father, whose voice rose louder as he appealed to Heaven to strengthen and shield his boy in the hour of combat. Down he turned his face on his son's and kissed him, with a low whisper. To that son the glory of a soldier's fame and a soldier's death appeared vain and unenviable; he wished to forsake his dismal trade to pursue an humbler, and unaspiring course in the midst of civil life, and in the absence of peril, but the old soldier would not listen to these requests; he did not chide or upbraid his son, he knew that nature was strong, and must hold her course uncontrolled. A long silence ensued, the sobs of the youth became less frequent, and at length both arose, the son with a lighter and bolder heart, fortified by the spirit which had regained the mastery, and by the prayers which had not been unheard or unheeded. The father placed his arm round the youth, and both walked leisurely away.

The son did his duty at Salamanca, his conduct was especially noticed and applauded; he behaved like a young lion, and was in the thickest of the death-storm till the close of day. The struggle did not end till night came over the field, but then this young hero's hour was come; it came as he was congratulated by a brother officer on the almost achieved success of the day, when he fell dead by a musket-shot. His poor father sought him among the slain, and buried him in a lone grave near the spot where they had prayed on the previous night. From that hour that father pined away; he still did his duties well; death he vainly sought in every succeeding action; at last the spirit was vanquished, and he passed away from amongst us, unscathed by mortal weapon, but his heart pierced by one of those unseen wounds which baffle mortal skill.

A NIGHT BEFORE ST. SEBASTIAN.

During the second attack upon St. Sebastian, I passed the most eventful night, or rather morning, I ever spent; I really thought my heart would have burst; I will not allow from fear, for I was not afraid, but from extreme suspense and surprise. I was sure of being killed, and had made up my mind to it. I was desirous to be killed at once, feeling like a man going to be executed, but which is unaccountably delayed.

When the advanced battery near the breach was about completed, it was generally considered to be no sinecure to be allowed to get the guns into it, as they must be taken from some distance quite exposed, even partly over the glacis, as the trench, which was the communication, ran across the foot of it.

About ten o'clock, a party arrived in one of the batteries for the purpose of removing four guns: they set off accordingly, but the night being very dark, and the road bad, the men did not relish the work, especially as one was killed almost at the commencement by a gun running him against a wall, and squeezing his bowels out; they began to grumble, and slipped off one by one, till at last there were only men enough out of 400, (the original number,) to get one along, instead of four. The officers could not see ten yards, and they dared not use lights; the men took advantage of this, and went away to sleep among the bushes. They could hardly be blamed, as they had become so completely exhausted during the siege, seldom having four hours out of the twenty-four to themselves. So few men remaining, and it being impossible to find them in the dark, an officer of artillery was sent to inform the general of the night, who was in the convent with the inlying picket. Happy was the man who got this duty, as they generally calculated upon a little sleep. When the artillery officer made his report, the General ordered the picket to rise and follow that officer. On making known the duty, there was a little grumbling, the line not being fond of dragging guns, but the General promised an extra allowance of grog, and a tour of duty—the artillery officer saying that he would only require them for an hour or two—they departed willingly. The guns were brought down, and placed behind some ruined houses below the convent. A large party started across the sandhills with the first gun; the sand was so deep, and the gun so heavy, a 24-pounder, that it was necessary to place boards under the wheels to prevent its sinking too deep.

From so many delays, the night had nearly passed, and by the time the gun had got about a quarter of the way, the dawn began to appear; never was it so unwelcome; we were all sure of being shot before sun-rise, and we still proceeded. It was getting more and more light every step we took: hardly a word was spoken, except by the artillery officer and men, who had to speak Portuguese and English, (the party being composed of both, besides some bullocks and their drivers); they were obliged to give their orders in whispers. The two artillery officers, one a remarkably tall man, a captain, and a subaltern, were in front leading the way. Every moment it was getting more light; the castle could be distinguished above our heads; soon the

outlines of the houses in the town could be seen. At every step we expected a shot of some kind; my knees were actually itching for a round of grape. But, no! we still went on whispering as before. We could see the ramparts,—no shot yet!! We were now within one hundred and fifty yards of the covert way, and could perceive the sentry-boxes—but not fired at!!!

At last—just at broad daylight, we got to the trench. In every man jumped, and seemed to breathe for a moment, a function that had not been performed by one of the party for several minutes before, as we had been moving in breathless anxiety and surprise at not being fired at. I think I know the sensation a man feels when reprieved at the foot of the gallows, for I felt then I should imagine very similarly.

We had thought for some time, that when we got to the trench our troubles would be over, and that we could leave the gun where it was, it being out of the question to get it into the battery that day. But here was a fresh dilemma. The gun-wheels were broader than the trench. What was to be done? It was broad daylight; the French would not fire. We had no excuse for running away; we still kept whispering. The men on duty in the trenches were some sleeping, and some walking about, looking at us. At last they brought us some shovels; so that after we got one wheel into the trench, we were able to dig so as to let the other sink down. Some sand was thrown upon the gun: and upon the tall artillery officer saying, "Now, my lads, return to the other guns," all the party ran back as fast as they could. Some unlucky chaps gave a shout as they ran, which awoke the French sentry; in a moment a volley of musketry came from all sides, but our party got safe under cover without having a man hurt. The remaining guns were not got into the battery till the second night after this, when some men were killed and wounded.

A YANKEE MILKSOP.

"Facts are chiels that winna ding."—BURNS.

I had, during my residence in the Canadas, frequent opportunities of meeting the American officers. They were a strange, uncouth set. When the war broke out, they were formed generally from lawyers without business, broken shopkeepers, and other men wanting employment; I do not say the whole, but the majority of captains and lieutenants. They were rarely unanimous enough to form a mess. An American garrison, which shall be nameless, was once so united, that the officers, seeing the advantage of the thing, agreed upon the necessity of it, and met accordingly. One dispute was about the dinner hour: Some voted twelve o'clock, others two, three, four, and so on. Twelve was too early, four too late, so, for the sake of the happy medium, two o'clock was fixed. The next difficulty was arranging the drinking department. Some preferred gin sling! some rum twist! some one thing, some another; at last it was agreed that every member should bring his own liquor;—one gentleman preferred BUTTERMILK!!!

NAVAL REMINISCENCES.

A FIRST CRUISE.

His Majesty's sloop Skylark, commanded by Capt. Boxer, and his Majesty's sloop Apelles, by Capt. Frederick Hoffman, were in May, 1812, cruizing together in the English Channel off Boulogne, where we were in the habit of chasing the enemy's coasting-vessels close in shore, and frequently capturing them. On the 2d of May, we had chased several of these vessels, and as evening drew in upon us, we got so close in shore, that several shells from the batteries nearly reached the ship, bursting within a few yards of us ; we were, therefore, compelled to haul-out, and stand off a little, hoping to be enabled to get closer in during the night, and take some of them by surprise.

During the night it fell nearly calm, and the first thing which aroused us the following morning before break of day, was a cry of " The ship 's on shore !" this was soon followed by our being hailed from the French battery, which immediately opened its fire upon us. Every thing was tried in vain to get her off; guns, stores, and provisions, were all thrown overboard ; anchors were carried out astern ; and under a heavy and brisk fire from the battery, we attempted to heave her off, but all to no purpose: fortunately it was not yet daylight, or all our men must have been swept off the decks ; but when it dawned upon us, we had a most disheartening view of our situation. The Skylark was on fire close to us, and the crew taking to their boats. We were right under Etaples Battery, which still kept firing upon us ; and in this situation, with our guns overboard, masts and yards falling down piecemeal, we struck our colours; nevertheless the battery kept up its fire. Our crew were ordered below, for splinters were flying about in every direction, and it was useless exposing them to the fire of the enemy, without the possibility of being enabled to do any good. As they were below, one shot struck the coppers in which the ship's company's cocoa was boiling, and sent it in all directions, scalding many of the men between decks. We had unfortunately gone on shore at the top of high water, and as the tide left us, the ship fell over on her beam-ends, and it was discovered that she was on fire forward. Our situation now became extremely perilous, for we had only three small boats, not sufficient to hold one-half of the crew ; therefore, if the fire could not be extinguished, we must all inevitably perish. What was to be done ? One party rushed to the boats, another to extinguish the fire. The Skylark was burning furiously close to us, and we expected momentarily that she would blow up : to complete our disaster, the flying artillery were observed tearing down the beach, to assist the battery in its work of destruction. In this situation, a consultation was held by the officers, when it was decided that those who could make their escape should do so, but the Captain was determined to remain by the vessel, and share her fate. As many of the crew were below, those upon deck made an immediate rush for the boats. The purser and gunner were close to me, when I observed to the former, that he was shot in the ear. He immediately retired below, and on looking round for the latter, I found he had re-

ceived a wound and fallen. How I got into the boat, or what transpired after this, I scarcely know, until I found myself one among eight boat loads of the officers and crews of both ships lying off their vessels, watching the progress of the flames, and consulting whether or not some boat should go back and attempt to rescue Capt. Hoffman; but to take more men in the boats was impossible, for they were literally crammed full. For this purpose Capt. Boxer went boldly in under the fire of the battery, to endeavour to persuade him to jump overboard; but to no purpose, he was determined to share the fate of his vessel, and the brave fellows who were left with him; but we had the satisfaction to learn that they had succeeded in putting the fire out. It was a noble, yet painful, sight, to behold so many brave fellows, with scarcely any covering but their shirts and trowsers, hazard their lives and the loss of every thing belonging to them, rather than fall into the hands of the enemy, particularly when the prospects of gaining their liberty could only be accomplished by venturing across the English Channel in such small open boats, so fully crammed as we were.

The battery now turned its fire upon our helpless boats, so we stood out to sea, trusting that some of the English cruizers might pick us up. Being soon out of the range of shot, we lay upon our oars a little, to observe the wreck we had left behind us, when we espied a French fishing-boast, manned with soldiers, bearing fast down upon us. We immediately made sail, but a strong breeze springing up, she fast overhauled us, and we were on the point of giving up all hopes of escape, when a vessel was seen ahead, crowding all sail towards us. We soon made her out to be an English cutter; unfortunately she took us for French row-boats, and hauled close to the wind, evidently for the purpose of making preparations to engage us. Our condition was now truly helpless, for the French boat watching her motions again stood after us. We had no signals to hoist but handkerchiefs, and these, of course, the cutter could not understand; so we momentarily expected that she might open her fire upon us; however, after narrowly reconnoitering us, she again stood towards us, when to our great joy we were all taken on board, in number about 130, Capt. B. having stood directly across the English Channel in his large boat with the remainder of his crew. The French boat seeing us thus secure, hauled in shore again. It now came on to blow fresh, and the Captain of the Nymph, (that being the cutter's name,) thought it prudent to destroy all the boats, as they would only retard his progress to the Downs, and not being prepared with provisions and water for such an unexpected increase to his small crew, they were accordingly stove in and cut adrift. As they gradually faded from our sight while sinking in the waves, I could not help a sigh escaping me, to see the last relics of our poor vessels thus turned off, after being the means of delivering us from the hands of the enemy. We now stood in shore to take a last look at our ships, being anxious, if possible, to ascertain the fate of the poor fellows on board the Apelles. She was laying on her beam-ends, and the tide had nearly left her, but no smoke was issuing from her. The Skylark was burning furiously; her guns went off one after the other: in a few minutes the explosion took

place, and all was still. On the smoke clearing away, not a vestige of her was to be seen, and the unfortunate Apelles had her masts blown out of her by the explosion. Thus seeing the fate of our vessels, we made sail for the Downs, and on the 5th arrived, when we were all sent on board the flag-ship, H. M. S. Monmouth. Luggage did not trouble us, for we had lost our all; for my own part, I had not a hat to my head, shoes to my feet, or a second shirt to my back. Just as I jumped out of bed, so I made my escape, and stood upon the quarter-deck of H. M. S. Monmouth, shoeless, hatless, and pennyless; however, being a mere youngster, my heart was as light as my pocket, and I thought but little of it. The First-Lieutenant of the ship, (Marshall,) seeing me such a child, showed me the greatest kindness, and very soon equipped me from his own wardrobe. I immediately wrote to my friends in London, informing them of our disaster, who, until the receipt of my letter, had heard that both vessels had been blown up, and all hands perished, or made prisoners.

As it was expected the French would attempt to get the Apelles into Boulogne harbour, the Port-Admiral (Rowley) dispatched several cruizers to intercept her, and the second day following, we had the satisfaction of again seeing our poor crippled vessel towed into the Downs by one of his Majesty's brigs-of-war, they having succeeded in cutting her out from under the batteries, but all our officers and men that had been left behind were taken prisoners. We now (the remaining officers and crew of the Apelles,) went on board to see if anything had escaped the plunder of the enemy, but found every thing gone; the very bed-ticks had been converted into sacks to carry off their booty, and their contents, consisting of feathers, flocks, and horse hair, lay scattered about the decks in all directions. The spirit, water, and provision casks, were all stove in and destroyed, and to complete the work of destruction, she had been set fire to in many places, in an attempt to destroy her before we got possession again. Two unfortunate soldiers being too eager for plunder were made prisoners. Thus, by the capture of this vessel, did I lose every thing belonging to me, which happened to be a most excellent stock, having only left my home about six weeks previous, and for which a naval officer gets no remuneration whatever. This is certainly a peculiar hardship under which our profession labours, for the fit-out which is required for a young midshipman is very considerable and expensive.

On receiving remittances from London, I obtained leave of absence, and soon had the pleasure of seeing my friends, and receiving their hearty congratulations on my escape.

OCCURRENCE AT SEA.

In the spring of 1804, the Prince George, commanded by Sir Joseph S. Yorke, was cruising about fifty leagues to the S.W. of Ushant. At some distance the sea had the appearance of a singular agitation, and glittered with an intense light, the rays being shot with inconceivable brilliancy, variety, and swiftness. We lowered a boat and towed alongside the object, whatever it might be, that caused the phenomenon; we could discover only an infinite number of convolving

bodies, that in their myriads of evolutions emitted rays of light, the coruscations of which were rapid and beautiful beyond description; shoals of the fish known in the West Indies by the name of the black fish were swimming round it, and these our men caught by tossing them into the boats with the boat-hooks, in the manner which must be familiar to all who are acquainted with the fisheries of the North Seas. We at length hoisted this object on board, and investigation did not diminish our surprise: it proved to be a large log of yellow pine, about five-and-twenty feet long, and probably two feet square. It was perforated from the centre to the circumference with many thousand holes, of the polygon shape, so that the wood, when cleansed, had the appear- of honeycomb, or rather of architectural tracery, or like lace; each of these holes was filled by a singular species of *vermes*, approaching with respect to their want of organization to the zoophite class, the bodies ran through the wood, leaving about a foot of the tail and a foot of the neck part beyond the surface. It was the inconceivably rapid, tortuous motions of these bodies, that had occasioned the intense and swift emissions of light. The agility of motion would imply muscular power; but these bodies were vascular, thin, and transparent, about four feet long, and from one to two inches in diameter, and without any viscera or organization whatever, being filled with a gelatinous fluid or lympha; the head was flat and triangular, consisting of two hard testaceous shells, white, brilliant, and about two inches long on each side. From the buoyancy of this wood, it must have been a long time in the water (probably many years), before it could have contracted or generated so many thousand of these animals; it had perhaps floated through the extremes of climates, and could its course have been traced, it would have served to elucidate the theory of currents. The whole subject is deserving the attention of naturalists.

BATTLE OF THE NILE.

The following account of that memorable action is extracted from the private correspondence of an officer who served in that engagement. "On the 1st of August, after sitting down quite disappointed at not finding the French Fleet in Alexandria, the Zealous made a signal for its being at anchor in the Bay of Aboukir. The steward was decantering the last bottle of wine for the day, when the officer on watch sent down to tell me that the Zealous had made the signal. Joy was instantly seen to illuminate every countenance; I ordered my servant to bring me a clean shirt, and dressed immediately. At half-past three we saw them very plainly; at half-past four the Admiral hailed us, and desired we would go ahead of him; this order we cheerfully obeyed; he bowed to me as we passed him; I never saw him look so well. At forty-five minutes past six we ran alongside of the Guerrière, within seven yards of her; our first broadside carried away her main and mizen masts. There was only one man left on her deck, he was on the starboard gangway. We passed on to the Spartiate, and anchored alongside of her; about ten minutes afterwards, the Admiral anchored on the other side. About half-past eight, we perceived L'Orient to be on fire; at ten she blew up, and nearly 800 of her crew were destroyed by the explosion. The French lost altogether

in this action, including those who died of the fever, exclusive of prisoners, nearly five thousand. After the action, I was sent on board the Tonnant; from the 1st to the 14th, I never undressed; the first four nights I never closed my eyes, and afterwards only lay down on the deck from twelve to four. We had upwards of 600 prisoners on board, of whom 150 were wounded. I certainly expected to have taken the fever, which made great havoc amongst the prisoners, but thank God I escaped. I have heartfelt pleasure in saying our people behaved very well; I am confident there was not a ship in the fleet better manned than we were. Providence was certainly very kind to us; our loss was but trifling. The poop was much shattered; and myself had one shot which knocked the plank from under us. An officer who came off from the shore with a flag of truce, told me their fleet was better officered and manned than any that had sailed from France since the Revolution. I do not think there is another Admiral in the service, except the Earl of St. Vincent, who durst have attacked them. Our force consisted of ten ships of 74 guns, one of 50 guns, and a brig of 14. The French had one ship of 120 guns, three of 80, nine of 74, and four frigates. From the action, only one ship of 80, one of 74, and two frigates escaped. The British loss was 210 killed, 677 wounded.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the United Service Journal.

Sir,—In your "United Service Journal" for May, page 621, I observe a letter signed T.T.T.; and having enjoyed the *enviable* appellation of "Captain" for twenty-seven years, and witnessed forty-five summers succeed as many springs since first I began to rough it on board a man-of-war, I hope I shall not be deemed disaffected in cordially expressing my concurrence in the sentiments of the writer's first paragraph, nor presumptuous in expressing a slight difference of opinion with his concluding one. After very justly remarking that "the sum of £4000 would not be considered a fair equivalent for what is to be given up," by which I suppose he intends to signify a "Post,"*—I beg pardon—a Captain's commission, he asks, if it would not be advisable either to add to that sum a certain "portion of the present pay, or to increase the value of the boon by the honorary rank of Rear-Admiral." Independent of the anomaly of an officer selling his commission and retaining pay, such a plan would add to the "burthen" of the country, by allowing *two* officers (buyer and seller) to receive pay upon *one* commission. Again, the objection to granting the rank of "Rear-Admiral," arises from the fact, that it gives to a *junior* officer, on the list of Captains, selling out, a higher rank than to him who remains on it.† As,

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* I presume the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have deprived us of the term "*Post*," considering that from our stationary situation on the *List*, we might become objects of commiseration to wits, and of jest to witlings, or march-of-intellect "blockheads.

† This is on the supposition, that all officers who have been twenty years or more on the list of Captains will be allowed to sell; thus, the officer promoted in 1809, selling out with the rank of Rear-Admiral, would (*pro tempore*) take precedence of one of 1799, who should remain in the service.

however, it is neither very just nor courtly to object to the plans of others without submitting one's own, I beg to offer a choice in *addition* to your correspondent's.

1st.—The price of a commission to be £5000, the officer selling to abandon *all claims whatever* on the Government for his services, excepting pensions previously granted for wounds.

2nd.—The price of a commission to be £4000, the officer selling to obtain the Brevet rank of *Commodore*, without taking precedence of Captains remaining on the list at the time of sale, *then above him*, and to retain the pension for his widow on his demise, paying annually, during his life, to the Widow's Fund, the usual deductions from the half-pay he received at time of selling out. It is almost unnecessary to observe, that in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, the *wives must* be consulted before a sale takes place, and that many will *not allow* their husbands to sell, without reserving *their* pensions, or insuring an adequate compensation. At least such is the opinion of

A Widower.

May 20th, 1829.

To the Editor of the United Service Journal.

Sir,—Will you allow me, through the medium of your excellent Journal, to make a few observations on the existing regulations respecting Assistant-Surgeons in his Majesty's Navy. That the public board, at the head of the medical department of the Navy, considers the importance of procuring men of ability and education to fill the office of Assistant-Surgeons, is evident from the testimonials which they require previous to a candidate being allowed to undergo an examination. But it is at the same time well known, that any man who has the choice of entering either service as an Assistant-Surgeon, will invariably prefer the Army; and this not so much from the dislike of a sea-life, as from comparing the superior situation of a military assistant to his brother officer in the Navy. Thus, on entering the Navy, a young man who has necessarily been in the habit of mixing in society, finds his only associates to be a number of young men, the eldest of whom (with the exception of the clerk and occasionally a mate) is seventeen or eighteen; many of the others being in fact children, and treated as such by the superior officers. He has no place to which he can retire, even to keep up the stock of information he brings into the service with him, and as to increasing it, it is almost an impossibility. He must either join in the mad pranks of the berth, or become an object of suspicion and dislike to his messmates. From a want of sufficient employment, and from there being no restraint upon him at most times, he not unfrequently gives way to a love of spirits; and thus many a man, who on his first entrance into the service bid fair to become a shining character, and a credit to his profession, is lost to society, and sinks to a level with the brute. It is barely possible for this to occur in the Army; as, from the circumstance of a young man always meeting his superior officers at the mess-table, he has necessarily a greater feeling of restraint.

In what I have above said, I wish it to be perfectly understood, that I mean not to speak of the members of the Midshipmen's berth with the slightest disrespect; but I would only say, that an Assistant-Surgeon is so far out of his situation, that his messmates, the moment they become of his age, are eligible to receive their promotion, and become members of the wardroom or gunroom mess. Whereas the Assistant-Surgeon cannot do so, until three years later, notwithstanding, on his entering the service, he has either a physician's or surgeon's diploma, and been considered capable of entering into a practice on shore. Now it appears to me, that the six years which a Midshipman is required to serve in the cockpit, is similar to the time spent by a medical man in those studies required of him previous to his entering the service; they are in fact both students, aequiring the knowledge of their respective professions—the one is only to be acquired at sea, and the other on shore; but both studies are

equally for the advantage of the service; the one is pursued at a trifling expense, in the other case the expenses are heavy.

If I may be permitted to draw another comparison, I would point out a Second-Lieutenant of Marines, who may join the service at sixteen, just as he comes from school, about the age of a young man just commencing his medical studies. Now he joins a ship, and where does he mess? *In the wardroom*, and has the advantage of a cabin; but a Surgeon ranks with a Captain of Marines; may not then an Assistant-Surgeon be placed on a footing with a Second-Lieutenant of Marines?

A report has several times been currently received in the Navy, both under the administration of the present first Lord of the Admiralty, and under that of the Lord High-Admiral, that Assistant-Surgeons were to be allowed to mess in the wardroom; should it hereafter be considered expedient for them to do so, I feel convinced that they would receive the boon with gratitude, and would to a man be anxious to show themselves not undeserving of such a favour. As far as my own opinion goes, its ultimate effects would be to render the naval medical profession still more respectable than it now is, by inducing young men of talent to join a service which has been ever the pride of all Englishmen; and I must again repeat, that it would inevitably prevent young medical men falling into those excesses which at present they are so likely to do.

Having gone through the ordeal of the cockpit, I have ventured to make the above remarks, not from any personal feelings on the subject, but from an anxious desire to see the medical department of the Navy raised to as great a pitch of perfection, as all its other branches are universally allowed to be.

I remain, Sir,

Your obedient humble servant,

An Old Naval Surgeon.

To the Editor of the United Service Journal.

Sir,—I highly approve of the just encomiums you bestow on the Surveys of Capt. Hewett, whose charts, for accuracy and beauty, deserve high praise. Is it not, however, a *most unaccountable omission* on the part of the compiler, that the chart of Lynn and Boston Deeps does not extend to Foulness, and so join that previously published, commencing at Lowestoffe, or thereabout? This, indeed, would complete our information from the mouth of the Thames, whereas at present there is a void which is sadly to be lamented. Your notice and explanation of the above, will much oblige,

A Friend to Hydrography and Constant Subscriber.

June 1st, 1829.

To the Editor of the United Service Journal.

Sir.—In most of our foreign Possessions, where any considerable portion of the Army has been stationed, libraries have been established by the officers, under the name of Garrison Libraries. It may be useful for young officers to know this, as they not unfrequently encumber themselves with a load of books of a miscellaneous nature, which, on arriving at a station where these libraries are established, they find to be of little use. I think it would be interesting, if some of your correspondents would give a detailed account of the libraries of this nature which exist in the various quarters of the globe, and I hope some one instigated by this hint, may be found on each station to furnish the information required.

In the Mediterranean, there are three libraries of this nature, viz. those of Gibraltar, Malta, and Corfu—that of Gibraltar is of a very superior description, having been established in the year 1793, and from the large garrison constantly maintained in that fortress, and the advantage of having been ably conducted, it

is without doubt the finest institution of the kind out of Great Britain. It was much indebted to the fostering care of the present Gen. Fyers, of the Engineers, one of its original promoters, and librarian for many years. A portrait of this officer most deservedly occupies a conspicuous place in the principal room of the very handsome edifice, which was erected by Government, under his auspices, to contain the library.

The garrison library at Malta was established in the year 1806, and though not to be compared with that of Gibraltar, either in extent, or value of the books it contains, yet possesses an excellent collection of modern works, consisting of nearly four thousand volumes. The library at Corfu is of still more recent origin, and not much inferior to that of Malta. These libraries are provided with reading-rooms, which are furnished with the newspapers and principal periodical publications of the day, and where maps and books of reference may be consulted. Billiard-tables are also attached to them, the revenue from which goes to aid the library funds, and the assistance thus derived is often not inconsiderable. In these institutions, excepting house-room, Government affords little aid; the expenses attending the getting out new works trenches deeply upon their confined resources; besides the provoking delays arising from the uncertain opportunities of merchantmen from London. Government, without injury to the revenue, might materially assist them, by allowing parcels of books to be transmitted through the War-Office by the regular packets.

In most foreign garrisons, medical libraries for the use of the officers of that department, have also, under the encouragement of the present Director-General, been established; but such as have come under my observation, have been in a languishing condition, not owing to want of zeal in the members, so much as to their paucity of numbers. I think it would be better if these separate libraries were consolidated in each garrison; or rather, the medical made to form a branch of the other, with some such arrangement as the following.—Medical officers to pay something in addition to the usual subscription, monthly or annually, for the express purpose of procuring medical publications; and a sub-committee to be chosen from the medical subscribers, to dispose of that part of the revenue. In most garrison libraries, there are already a considerable number of medical works, or others connected with that science;—some the gifts of individuals interested in their success, before separate medical libraries were established. The convenience and benefit of blending the two collections, must be evident; they would form a comparatively respectable source of reference and consultation. I beg leave to recommend the consideration of this measure to the parties interested.

The officers of some regiments have libraries attached to their mess establishments; but books are heavy baggage, and they have opportunities of access to libraries at home, and so often abroad, that the advantage is rarely such as to counterbalance the inconvenience and additional expense it entails. I know but of one instance of a regimental library for the use of the non-commissioned officers and privates, and that is in the 80th regiment, now stationed at Corfu; it has been eminently useful, and the example deserves to be followed: a short account of it may not prove uninteresting. In 1825, at Malta, the commanding officer was induced to promote the formation of such an establishment for the use of his men; the measure met his warmest approbation, and the proposal was received with equal fervour by the regiment. About three hundred of the non-commissioned officers and privates immediately subscribed, a few simple rules were submitted for their guidance, and they chose from among themselves a president, librarian, and secretary, with a representative from each company to serve as a committee, in which the whole arrangement was vested, subject only to the control of the commanding officer. The fine or admission was fixed at two shillings and sixpence each, and the subscription at fourpence a month. Some donations of books and money by the officers of the regiment contributed to forward the infant establishment, and it now possesses nine hundred volumes, in

various branches of literature, generally well selected. Religious books, form no inconsiderable part, amounting to about one hundred and twenty volumes; while of history and biography, they have about one hundred and forty; of voyages and travels, about fifty; poetry and the drama, one hundred and twenty; magazines and periodicals, sixty; novels and romances, two hundred and fifty, amongst which are most of the Waverley novels, and many others of the most esteemed imaginative productions of the present day. Add to these, about one hundred and thirty volumes of a miscellaneous nature, and you have the present grand total: they have, however, funds in hand, and are taking steps to add many desirable works, both ancient and modern. Reading affords amusement, and enables many a dull hour to glide away imperceptibly, which otherwise might be consumed in idleness and *ennui*, or perhaps even in a less innocent manner. The routine of a soldier's duty affords many such hours, not only in the barrack, but in the guard-room: an amusing volume at such times proves indeed a treasure, and is an especial comfort to those whose ailments occasion a temporary confinement in hospital. The human mind must be radically bad, where some advantage, beyond mere pastime, is not derived from perusing works of history, genius, or devotion.

I am, Sir, yours, &c. A

To the Editor of the United Service Journal.

Sir,—I wish to know, through the medium of your valuable Journal, what has become of several ships, whose names do not appear in the late Navy Lists, viz. the Trafalgar and Waterloo, of 108 guns, built about ten years ago, the old Bellerophon, 74 guns, Royal Sovereign, 108 guns, and Goliah, new ship, of 80 guns. I have heard of that dreadful disease the dry rot, which has afflicted so many of our vessels within the last twenty years, but I sincerely hope these fine ships (with others of different rates) have not been lost to the service by its destructive effects. Perhaps their names have been changed, if so, I shall be much obliged by any of your naval friends informing me, whether they still belong to the navy, or not, and what names they bear at present.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

Ardwick, 2d June, 1829. R. B.

To the Editor of the United Service Journal.

Sir,—I have been much gratified by seeing in the United Service Journal for March, Sir William Inglis's contradiction of a mis-statement by the noble author of "A Narrative of the War in the Peninsular," regarding the colours of the 57th regiment.

I am tempted, Sir, through the medium of your Journal, to record instances of coolness and intrepidity in Sir William, during the sanguinary struggle of Albuera. The regiment formed line on its destined position from open columns of companies. Sir William, close to and immediately in front of the colours, was dressing the line on the centre: he had finished with the right wing, and having turned to the left, was coolly scanning the men as they formed, when a shot brought his charger to the ground, leaving his master erect on his feet. At that critical moment, I observed his unchanged countenance, and that while he extricated his feet from the stirrup, he never once turned his eyes from the line he was continuing to perfect, and not until that was completed did he cast a glance on the remains of his noble steed. When subsequently struck down by a grape-shot, which had perforated his left breast and lodged in his back, he lay on the ground close to the regiment, refusing all offers to be carried to the rear, and determined to share the fate of his "die-hards," whom he continued to cheer to steadiness and exertion; and who, encouraged by the voice of their brave

commander, continued to close in on their tattered and staff-broken colours, as their comrades fell in the line in which he had formed them. So destructive was the fire of the enemy, that in a short time the few survivors must have slept in peace with their fallen brothers, had not the Fusileer brigade come up to their support by a forced march from the trenches before Badajoz, and by a brilliant charge turned and decided the day. The wreck of the 57th, cheered on by their prostrate and almost exhausted chief, was on the point of joining in the charge, when Marshal Beresford exclaimed, "Stop! stop the 57th, it would be a sin to let them go on!" and when the remnant of the "die-hards" retired, they carried with them the colours shot to ribbons, but unpolluted by a moment's grasp of a foeman.

A DIE-HARD.

To the Editor of the United Service Journal.

SIR,—Among the various scientific institutions which confer so much honour on our country, affording professional instruction to almost every class in the community, from the mechanic upwards, it is somewhat singular that one of an exclusive character should not hitherto have been devised for the united services,—professions requiring a more general acquaintance with the intricacies of science than perhaps any other.

How frequently have ships been preserved from impending destruction by their commanders' skill and self-possession in the hour of danger? How often have the distressing accessories of the toilsome march, where the simple law of gravitation has directed the leader of an army to the discovery of water, been alleviated? While wrested from the degrading embrace of superstition, science ever serves as the polar star to improvement. Were it necessary to show that scientific acquirements are of paramount importance to those whose professions necessarily expose them to all the vicissitudes of weather and climate, even the present century would furnish abundance of facts in proof of the position; but this, to the majority of your readers, might be almost deemed insulting. It is an acknowledged fact, that no class in the community can boast of deeper scientific research, or higher intellectual acquirements, than are to be found amongst the members of the profession of arms, nor any by whom the value of such acquisitions is more truly estimated. The concentration of this knowledge is alone the *desideratum* to enable it to diverge from the centre to the circumference, and to form the general characteristic of the services.

The desire manifested by many of your correspondents, for the formation of a United Service Museum, and which appears to have met with general approbation, induces me to think that the extension of its objects to a well-digested plan of an Association, to be established in London, for mutual instruction, in the more immediate professional acquirements, as well as in general science, would be eagerly embraced, and I feel convinced that the proposal only requires the publicity which your excellent Journal is so well calculated to give it, to secure the efficient support and cordial co-operation of every officer who has at heart the real interest and true elevation of the United Services.

Sincerely hoping that your Journal may become, what it is rapidly proving itself worthy to be, the organ of the Services, I beg to subscribe myself,

Yours, &c.

June 20, 1829. H. P.

To the Editor of the United Service Journal.

Sir,—Allow me to put the following queries, in which I have no other view than the good of the Naval service.

Is any reform to take place in the Nautical Almanack?

Why has there never been a *naval officer* sitting at the Board for the discovery of *longitude at sea?*

Why are an artillery officer and a chemist denominated, in the last Navy List, *scientific advisers to the Admiralty?*

Yours obediently, X. Y. Z.

To the Editor of the United Service Journal.

Sir,—I am sorry to find you noticing the tale of "Vernon," in "The Chelsea Pensioners," in terms of commendation. I have not yet seen the work, but relying on your critical judgment, I believe it to be well written, and interesting; still I cannot but consider the principle on which "Vernon" is founded as most pernicious, mischievous, and blameworthy. It holds up to us as an object of compassion, if not, indeed, of respect, the character of a constitutional coward. That there may be very worthy gentlemen existing, who are subject to tremors at the sound of a cannon, I do not deny; but who will venture to affirm that if they were to enter the army, and behave in a dastardly manner, they would not deserve all the obloquy and punishment their cowardice would subject them to? Nevertheless, we find it represented in the tale alluded to, as the duty of every liberal mind to cloak and conceal such an "infirmity" in a comrade, and to consider it as not in the least derogation from a manly and worthy character.

It is rather ominous, I think, to find in two such popular novels as "The Fair Maid of Perth," and "The Chelsea Pensioners," a coward attempted to be made the chief subject of interest. However much we might pity an unhappy fellow of this kind in real life, it is certainly uncalled for and reprehensible to make such an one a hero of fiction. It may even be dreaded, and with some reason, that the practice of considering cowardice as so venial a fault, in writings of such extensive circulation and unlimited popularity, may lead to its more frequent appearance in real life, from which it has hitherto been chiefly banished, by the contempt deservedly heaped upon it.

I ought, perhaps, to conclude here, as I have nothing more to add on this subject, but I cannot forbear from requesting you, in the name of a great number of your readers, to confine your correspondents henceforth to their native tongue. The contributions of the author of "Valenciennes," highly amusing and instructive no doubt, are rendered unintelligible to more than half your readers, by his constant introduction of French. A similar sin is chargeable on the writer of the very entertaining Letters of a Hussar on Service; and it might be recommended to the author of the State of the Prussian Service, to render his statement less mysterious, by a translation of the German terms which occur, as *Landwehr* militia, *Kriegsreserve* war-reserve, &c. With a sincere hope that this will be looked to in your Second Volume, and that the United Service Journal will meet with the splendid success it deserves, I remain,

June 10th, 1829. Yours, &c. A. C. C.*

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* We admire the tale of "Maida" for its truth and power, and deem the exhibition of its principle utterly innocuous in a service constituted as the British; just as Lord Wellington declined bringing an English officer, who had deserted to the enemy near Santarem, to summary punishment, concluding that an army, in which the crime was unknown beyond this solitary instance, was not in need of a condign example—"to encourage others," as Voltaire remarked of Adm. Byng's execution.—With respect to the introduction of foreign phrases, we agree with our correspondent upon the general principle. In the cases to which he alludes, however, they appear in place, and form part and parcel of the subject.—Ed.

THE EDITOR'S PORTFOLIO.

Rock in the Southern Ocean.—A small barren rocky island has been lately seen in the Southern Ocean, by Lieut. Burdwood, of the Royal Navy. Its latitude is 54° 9′ S. and longitude 59° 36′ W. where it appears to have been correctly placed in some of the old charts, but with the usual flippancy of map compilers, it has been expunged from most of the modern charts.

Newly Discovered Island.—The island of Solar and Gomez, which was seen in 1793, 1805—6, by different vessels, was fallen in with lately by the Captain of the Comet, who accurately determined its Lat. to be 26° 30′ S. Long. 105° 25′ W. of Greenwich. Capt. Montane of the Consolation, of Bourdeaux, met with an island, not inserted in any chart, Lat. 50° 10′ S. Long. 49° W. of Paris.

Sir Howard Douglas's Essay on Bridges.—Sir Howard Douglas, who has returned from his Government of New Brunswick, on business of considerable national importance, followed by tributes of estimation from every corporate body of that colony, is preparing a Second Edition of his Essay on Bridges. This work, as well as Sir Howard's admirable and popular Treatise on Naval Gunnery, has been translated into the French language, and illustrated by valuable notes, which Sir Howard proposes to incorporate in his New Edition. It is a strong test of the merit and value of these works that they have been selected for translation by scientific foreigners; and it would undoubtedly be a national reflection, if we permitted our past and perhaps future opponents to surpass us in the knowledge and practice of those sound maxims of Naval Gunnery, which the son of Sir Charles Douglas has offered to the service of his country.

Kendall on the Circulation of the Sea.—Mr. Kendall is preparing for publication, a full and illustrated statement of his Hypothesis of the Circulation of the Sea, in analogy with the Circulation of the Blood, of which some introductory paragraphs from his pen appeared anonymously in the New Monthly Magazine, three years ago, under the title of "Captain Parry's Third Voyage."

Addiscombe.—The Half-Yearly Examination of the East India Company's Military Seminary at Addiscombe took place on the 12th instant, in the presence of a numerous and distinguished assemblage of officers and other visitors, the result, which was highly creditable to the Institution, will be stated in detail in our next Number.

New Commanders-in-chief in India.—A Court of Directors was held at the East India House, on the 24th June, when General the Earl of Dalhousie, G.C.B. was sworn in as Commander-in-chief of the Company's forces, and second member of council in Bengal. Lieut.-Gen. Sir Thomas Sydney Beckwith, was also sworn in as Commander of the Company's forces, and second member of council at Bombay.

Royal Staff Corps.—Five companies are transferred to the Ordnance Department, three companies ordered to be disbanded, three companies to remain on the annexed establishment.

1 Lieutenant-Colonel.	1 Quarter-Master-Serjeant.
3 Captains.	3 Serjeants.
3 First Lieutenants.	1 Bugler.
1 Adjutant and Paymaster.	6 Privates, 1st class.
1 Quarter-Master.	12 Privates, 2d class.
1 Assistant Surgeon.	42 Privates, 3d class.
1 Paymaster-Serjeant.	

A Fair Judgment.—There are persons in this country, still so obstinate or so silly, as to believe, or affect to believe, that a red coat is uniformly the mantle of ignorance and incapacity. We know of a noble Lord, who expressed a very lordly surprise, at a Lady's sending *books* to her husband, a distinguished officer then serving in the Peninsula, as if a soldier could read or understand a book! It happened lately in the residence of one of those privileged personages, to whom "reading and writing come by nature," that a young lady was present at the moment when prints of the Duke of Wellington and Mr. Canning were disposed in

parallel situations on the wall of the apartment; after surveying the illustrious pendants with great interest, the fair critic exclaimed, with a spirit and discrimination for which the chivalry of England do her homage, "What an admirable illustration of Sayings and Doings!"

Cost of a Waterloo Medal.—A Frenchman meeting an English soldier with a Waterloo medal, began sneeringly to animadvert on our Government for bestowing such a trifle, which did not cost them three francs. "That is true, to be sure," replied the hero, "it did not cost the English Government three francs, but it cost the French a Napoleon."

The Duke of Wellington.—Numerous proofs are before the public of the prompt decision of his Grace; but we should consider few more striking than the following, as related by an officer of the Guards, the late Major Stothert. "On the 5th March, 1811, the usual large dinner-party were assembled at head-quarters in Cartaxo, and Lord Wellington joined, with his accustomed vivacity, in the conversation of his guests, when the Conde de Lumiar, an aid-de-camp of Marshal Beresford, arrived with an important despatch. His Lordship glanced at the contents, and, for a moment only, a thoughtful expression rested on his intelligent countenance; he then renewed the discourse, which chanced to turn upon the virtues of the Eau Medicinale, or specific for the gout, and upon this trifling subject his Lordship dwelt for some time, with all that wit and pleasantry which gave such a charm to his conversation. This was on the eve of Massena's memorable retreat, and when one would imagine his mind was occupied with the most important considerations. The party broke up at the usual hour, ten o'clock; at three in the morning, his Lordship was on horseback, and soon after day-break the whole army was in active pursuit of the French!"

A Boiled Lobster.—It lately happened, that a little urchin of a chimney-sweep, in the full costume of his order, was passing by Charing-cross, at an hour when the tide of human existence flowed rapidly; and he brushed so near a soldier as to put him in mighty fear for the spotless purity of his pipe clayed garments, and starting back, cried, "Keep out of the way, you little black rascal!" "Aw!" uttered the sable imp, leering his eyes, and extending his mouth to the utmost, "you need not to be so high about it, for you was black too before you was *boiled*."

Anecdotes of the late Gen. Kemyss.—Col. (the late Gen.) Kemyss of the 40th regiment, was remarkable for the studied pomposity of his diction. One day the Colonel feeling particularly dissatisfied with the appearance of his regiment on parade, called the officers to the front, and when they were all assembled, and waiting in profound and respectful attention, he, with suitable gesticulation, thus addressed them: "Field-officers, ye do nothing; Captains, ye are the worst of your kind. Avaunt, ye Subalterns; nefarious crew; delinquents of the deepest dye!" The effect of this singular speech upon the officers, who were now dismissed to their respective posts, it may be imagined, was not so favourable to the maintenance of "good order and military discipline," as the worthy Colonel probably anticipated. On another occasion, Col. Kemyss observing that one of the men in the ranks had a particularly dirty face, which appeared not to have been washed for a twelvemonth, was exceedingly indignant at so gross a violation of military propriety. "Take him," said he to the corporal, who was an Irishman, "Take this man, and lave him in the waters of the Guadiana." After some time the corporal returned. "What have you done with the man that I sent with you?" inquired the Colonel. Up flew the Corporal's right hand across the peak of his cap, "Sure an't plaise y'r honnur, and didn't y'r honnur tell me to lave him in the river? and sure enough I left him in the river, and there he is now according to y'r honnur's orders." The bye-standers, and even the Colonel himself, could hardly repress a smile at the facetious mistake of the honest corporal, who looked innocence itself, and wondered what there could be to laugh at.

Colonel Napier's History of the Peninsular War.—We are happy to announce, that the Second Volume of Colonel Napier's History of the Peninsular War, will be published in the course of the next month.

Col. Edward Nugent who is, we believe, the oldest surviving officer of the three establishments of the East India Company's service, and who commenced his career in India in 1770, commanded the 1st or Grenadier Regiment of Sepoys at the memorable defence of Mangalore. That corps was directed last year to have on their colours the word "Mangalore," to perpetuate their gallantry and discipline at the siege; and the Court of Directors have lately addressed to Col. Nugent, a most handsome letter, expressing their gratification "that the reward should have been conferred in his life-time, to whom, as its Commandant, the regiment was indebted for many of those qualities which gained for it so well merited a distinction."

Alexander's Horn.—In a scarce work entitled *Secreta Secretorum*, ascribed to Aristotle, there occurs the following description of a curious horn, belonging to Alexander the Great.—"With this brazen horn, constructed with wonderful art, Alexander called together his army at the distance of sixty miles: on account of its inestimable workmanship and monstrous size, it was under the management of sixty men. Many kinds of sonorous metals were combined in the composition of it."—To the above (extracted from the "Weekly Review,") we may add that the account of this worthy companion to the helmet and sword of Otranto, is highly credible, whether supported by the authority of Aristotle or one of lesser name. We consider it in perfect consonance with the character of a being, in whom the extremes of *greatness* and *puerility* were curiously combined. He who *wept* that his father would leave him nothing to conquer, he whose views of conquest were gigantic, he who subdued nations as easily as he reined the fierce Bucephalus, he who *cut* the knot of Gordius, in order to assure to himself the omen of *Universal Dominion*, he who forged gigantic armour, and buried it, in the hope that future finders should deem Alexander the Generalissimo of *Giants*, and he, who in essaying to prove himself a *god*, (by quaffing off at a draught the brimming contents of the *Herculean* cup,) forgot himself below the standard of a *man*,—may indubitably be allowed certain possession of the aforesaid military and gigantic horn.

Fishing Extraordinary. *To the Editor of the United Service Journal.* Sir,—Perhaps the following circumstance, of which I was an eye-witness, may boast of sufficient singularity to merit insertion amongst the relations of adventure and anecdote interspersed in your amusing Journal. The event having occurred when lying-to off Algoa Bay, for fear the doubling of the Cape should prove a stumbling-block to the incredulous, it will be wisdom on my part to give you the farther precise information, that it happened in the ship "Victory," commanded by that "prince of good fellows," Capt. Charles Farquharson, on its late homeward-bound passage from India. One day in December last, being in soundings, after a succession of heavy gales, the passengers and crew availed themselves of the opportunity of fishing, and in a very little time our decks teemed with Cape salmon, mackarel, young sharks, &c.; however, in the midst of the sport, our first officer produced at the end of his line, fresh from the vasty deep, the *head and shoulders* half of a fine rock cod. The story of Baron Munchausen's horse having travelled many miles with its rider, after its hinder part had been severed by a port-cullis, soon came to our memory: whether this poor fish had met with a similar accident, we did not waste our time, then precious, in speculating upon, but set the matter to rest, with the supposition, that a monster had crossed its path when leaving its natural kingdom. In a few minutes more the same gentleman, no dealer in witchcraft, but one of Neptune's truest sons, having re-baited and dropped his line to the world below, brought up, with hook honestly engorged, the *tail-half* of a rock cod; to complete our astonishment, the two halves on inspection, satisfied our minds that they formed the original whole. It is not my province, Mr. Editor, to expound the starry heavens, define the properties of the animal world, or solve the mysteries of the deep—the above event caused no little diversion on board, particularly on describing the fact to the ladies, together with our way of accounting for its finale, which in deference to the more intuitive genius of yourself and readers, I presume I need not repeat. B.

GENERAL ORDERS, CIRCULARS, &c.

TO THE ARMY.

CIRCULAR.

War Office, 11th May, 1829.

I have the honour to inform you that the establishment of the staff of the regiment under your command, will, in pursuance of an Act of this Session of Parliament, be, from the 25th June next, reduced to the numbers stated in the margin.*

The allowance which each individual member of the staff, being a commissioned officer, is to receive on reduction, will be hereafter communicated to you

The Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital will apprize you of the day when such serjeants of your regiment as are, by infirmity, absolutely incapable of performing the present duties of the Militia staff, may appear before the Board, at Chelsea: but, of course, no vacancy will be filled up, until, agreeably to the intimation given in Lord Palmerston's circular of the 28th September 1825 the determination of the Commissioners shall have been received.

With regard to the corporals who are to be reduced, I have the honour to inform you that a clause has been introduced into the militia pay and clothing act of the present year, providing that all corporals who were serving as such at the last disembodying of their corps, and have since continued to serve uninterruptedly on the disembodied staff, and who, reckoning former service in any rank, that of private included, can make up twenty years' uninterrupted service, after the age of eighteen, (or after the age of sixteen, if they were serving as drummers previous to the age of eighteen,) shall be placed on the pension of five-pence per diem, although not rendered unfit for service.

Personal appearance before the Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital will be dispensed with in the cases of these individuals; but their discharges are to be sent—"To the Lords and others Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital," under cover, "To the Right Honourable the Paymaster-General, Whitehall," accompanied by a report of service (according to the enclosed form) corresponding with the statements in the discharges.

These discharges, signed by the colonel or commanding officer of the regiment, and confirmed by the Lord Lieutenant, or by two Deputy Lieutenants of the County, must contain all the particulars of the mens' services, carefully detailed in the hand writing of the adjutant, to the accuracy of which details of service, age, &c. the individuals must be attested on oath, before a magistrate, in the presence of the adjutant.

The men presenting themselves at Chelsea, will there be sworn to the accuracy of the statements contained in their discharges.

In all cases, the statement of service in the discharge is to be countersigned by the adjutant, who must necessarily be held responsible for its accordance with the records of the corps: and I have to request that you will require the utmost vigilance on his part in verifying the service.

In several instances, soldiers have, by means of erroneous and fraudulent statements, and erasures in the description book, been placed on Pensions to which their actual services did not entitle them; it has in consequence been determined, as a general measure, that the discharges of all men on the pension list shall be compared with the regimental muster rolls. Any fraud in claiming a pension, either by false statements entered in the regimental books previous to discharge, or in the discharge itself, renders the individual, under the Act of Parliament for the regulation of Chelsea Hospital, as well as under the mutiny act and articles of war, liable to forfeiture of pension; and the parties assisting or participating in the fraud, are subjected, by the same acts, to severe penalties.

I have to add, that the Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital will notify to you their decision upon each of the cases recommended from your regiment; and as each non-commissioned officer will be in the receipt of full-pay to the 24th June next, the pension will commence on the 25th of the same month.

The disembodied allowance granted to officers on reduction, will also commence on the 25th June.

I have the honour to be,

Your most obedient humble servant,

H. HARDINGE.

To Colonel commanding
—— Regiment of Militia.

* Adjutant. Serjeant-Major. Serjeants. Drum-Major. Drummers.

A circular to the same effect has issued from the Horse Guards, addressed to Colonels of Irish militia regiments, substituting the required appearance to Kilmainham in place of Chelsea Hospital.

INDIAN ARMY.

CALCUTTA.

ALLOWANCES TO ABSENT GENERAL OFFICERS.

Fort William, 13th Dec. 1828.

The following extracts (paragraphs 33 to 35) from a military letter to the Government of Fort St. George, dated the 7th March, 1828, having been declared by the Hon. Court of Directors, equally applicable to the Presidency of Bengal, the Right Hon. the Governor-General in Council, is pleased to direct the publication of the same in General Orders.

Par. 33.—In the case of a general officer obtaining leave to proceed to sea on sick certificate, it becomes necessary to fill his place by a temporary appointment, and we are of opinion, that 1050 rupees a month, the amount of the table allowance attached to the command of the southern division, as stated by your military auditor-general, ought to be deducted from the allowances of the absent general officer, and given to the officer appointed to act for him during his sick leave. We desire that this may be considered to be the rule that is hereafter to guide cases similar to General Pritzler's.

Par. 34.—The same principles ought, in our opinion, to be applied to the case of an Aid-de-camp, who obtains leave to accompany the general officer to whom he is attached.

Par. 35.—We, therefore, direct, that the staff allowance of Aid-de-camps be discontinued during such absence.

ABSENCE OF REGIMENTAL OFFICERS ON STAFF EMPLOY.

Fort William, 28th Dec. 1828.

It appearing that some doubts are entertained regarding the intention of General Orders of the 17th Aug. and 8th Dec. 1827, regulating the number of officers permitted to be absent from regiments of the line on staff or other permanent employ, the Governor-General in Council directs, that in cases where an officer may hold an effective staff situation, to which he is eligible both as captain and subaltern, he is not to be considered as disqualified for his appointment on promotion to a company, though two captains, one of whom officiating in a situation which renders him liable to removal, should already be absent from his regiment; in this case, the officiating officer, and not the one newly promoted, would be required to join his corps.

MADRAS.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain.
22d Sept. 1828.

The Commander-in-chief, adverting to the regulation published in General Orders of the 4th Jan. 1822, which prohibits officers on their joining their regiments being allowed to take charge of troops and companies, or put on any roster for duty till dismissed drill, and have made sufficient progress in the Hindoostanee language to explain orders to those placed under their command, has resolved, as a measure of importance to the service, and with the view also of encouraging a more general study of the native languages, that such regimental staff officers, as have not heretofore passed an examination in Hindoostanee, shall now be required to appear before competent committees to be assembled, without farther instructions, by officers commanding the several divisions and forces of the army, between the 1st of March and the 1st of April, 1829.

The Committee will prepare separate reports of each case, and a detailed account of the examination, and state their opinion of the proficiency of the officers, to enable them to conduct the duties required of an interpreter or adjutant, as the case may be, and those officers who are declared unqualified will be removed from their respective situations.

Any other officers who have made a proficiency in the Native languages, and express a wish to be examined, are in like manner to be brought before committees; the proceedings of which, in every case, are to be transmitted to the Adjutant-General of the Army, for submission to his Excellency the Commander-in-chief.

REGIMENTAL COMMAND ALLOWANCES.

Fort St. George, 26th Sept. 1828.

The Right Hon. the Governor in Council deems it expedient to establish the following regulations regarding regimental commuted allowances.

When the senior officer, eligible to regimental duty, and present in actual command of a corps, is ordered from his station on duty, he is to continue in receipt of the established command allowance, which is to be drawn for the period of his employment on the detached duty, and for the regulated period of travelling. He is also entitled to travelling batta for going from, and returning to his station, according to

distance ; but the court martial-allowance hitherto authorized in such cases is to be discontinued.

The officers in temporary charge of corps, during the absence of commanding officers, when detached from their stations, are to draw the following allowances for the periods above specified.

	PER MONTH.
Lieutenant-Colonels . .	70 0
Majors	52 8
Captains	35 0
Subaltern officers . .	21 0

In consequence of the above provisions, the General Orders, 26th July, 1825, and 5th October, 1827, regarding the allowances attached to regimental command, are rescinded ; in all other respects the present regulations to remain in force.

SUPERNUMERARY TROOPERS.

Fort St. George, 31st Dec. 1828.

Adverting to the reduced strength of regiments of light cavalry, directed by Government order, dated 14th Oct. last, and with a view of appropriating the dismounted individuals of each rank to useful service, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council directs, that the supernumerary troopers shall, under orders from the Commander-in-chief, be assembled at Arcot, for such foot duties as may be required of them, with the undermentioned European and Native officers, and non-commissioned officers, attached for conducting their duties :—one European officer commanding ; four ditto commanding squadrons ; subadars, jemadars, havildars, nagues, and trumpeters, from different regiments ; puckallies, from the Native veteran battalions.

The details will be formed into four squadrons, or eight troops, with an European officer to command each squadron, and one to the general charge of the whole ; the latter will be permitted to draw 200 rupees per month as regimental command allowance, which is to include all contingencies ; and the officers in charge of squadrons, in like manner, to draw on command allowance of thirty rupees per month for each squadron.

His Excellency the Commander-in-chief is accordingly requested to appoint the European officers, and to issue the necessary subsidiary instructions for giving effect to the foregoing orders. Twenty-four supernumerary troopers, in excess of the reduced establishment of 400, will be left with each regiment, for the purpose of filling up vacancies as they occur.

STRENGTH OF REGIMENTS.

Fort St. George, 9th Jan. 1829.

The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the establishment of each regiment of light cavalry shall, until further orders, be fixed at 400 private troopers, and 535 horses, and the native infantry at 700 privates per regiment ; the rifle corps, Seringapatam local battalion, and pioneers excepted, which will remain as at present. All men in excess of those establishments are to be borne as supernumeraries upon the returns of regiments respectively, until disposed of.

BOMBAY.

EXECUTIVE ENGINEERS.

Bombay Castle, 8th Nov. 1828.

The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to notify, that before an executive engineer quits a station, he is required to inquire into the state of the balances standing against him on the books of every department from which he may have received advances, and to report to the head of such department, whether or not he admits them to be correct, and the mode in which they are to be adjusted, whether, on the passing of his unaudited disbursements, the amount of which should be specified, or by their actual liquidation.

OFF RECKONING FUND.

Bombay Castle, 8th Nov. 1828.

The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the following extracts of letters from the Hon. the Court of Directors, be published in General Orders.

Letter of 21st May, 1828.

Paragraph 2.—It appearing by a statement which has been laid before us, that the average amount of a full share in the Off Reckoning Fund in the last six years, of which the accounts have reached us, has been upwards of 1,300*l.* ; we have determined to augment the advance to the shares from 750*l.* to 1000*l.* per annum, which arrangement is to take effect from the 1st of January last ; so that the next and future half yearly advances will be 500*l.* instead of 375*l.*

2.—Corresponding increases will be made in the advances to the half shares, who will therefore hereafter receive 250*l.* each half year, instead of 200*l.*

Letter of 4th June, 1828.

Paragraph 2.—From a dispatch recently received from Bengal, we perceive that the stoppages on account of Off Reckonings are, in many instances, higher at yours, than at other presidencies.

3.—In our military letter to Bengal of the 26th Feb. 1823, we directed that the Off Reckoning stoppages of the Madras Pre-

sidency, which, for the corresponding weeks were, in many instances, lower than in Bengal, should be raised to a level with those in force under the supreme Government.

4.—We now direct, that the Off Reckoning stoppages at your presidency be equalized with those of Bengal and Madras. This order to take effect from the 1st. January, 1829.

COURTS MARTIAL.

LIEUT. G. G. B. LOWTHER, 44th FOOT.

Head Quarters, Camp, Munnee Majra, 23d Oct. 1828.

At a General Court Martial reassembled at Ghazeepore, on the 18th Sept. 1828, Lieut. G. G. B. Lowther, of his Majesty's 44th regiment of Foot, was arraigned on the undermentioned charges.

Charges.—Lieut. G. G. B. Lowther, of his Majesty's 44th regiment of Foot, placed in arrest by order of Lieut.-Col. Skelton, and charged as follows :

1st, With neglect of duty, prejudicial to good order and military discipline in the following instances. 1st, In having absented himself without leave, and without good cause, from regimental and morning parades on the 24th and 25th July, 1828. 2d, In having, in disobedience of the regimental order of the 4th of March, 1828, neglected to report the cause of his absence from morning parade on the 24th July, until written to, on account of such absence, by the Adjutant of his regiment. 3d, In having, in disobedience of a regimental order of the 10th March, 1828, absented himself from his quarters on the 25th July, and having written to the Adjutant of the regiment that he was sick, and had reported himself to a medical officer.

2d, With conduct scandalous and degrading to the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having, on or about the afternoon or evening of the 28th June, 1828, exposed himself on a public road in the cantonments of Ghazeepore, in a state of intoxication and disgraceful indecency, and otherwise behaved in a disorderly manner.

Upon which charges the Court came to the following decision.

The Court having maturely weighed and considered the evidence adduced in support of the prosecution, together with what the prisoner has urged in his defence, are of opinion that the prisoner, Lieut. G. G. B. Lowther, his Majesty's 44th Foot, is guilty of the whole of the 1st charge, except the words "and 25th," of which they acquit him.

The Court find the prisoner guilty of so much of the second charge, viz. "In having on or about the afternoon or evening of the 28th June, 1828, exposed himself on a public road in the cantonments of Ghazeepore, in a state of intoxication and indecency."

The Court acquit the prisoner of the remainder of the charge, considering him to have been labouring under temporary mental aberration, from mid-day exposure in performance of his duty.

The Court do therefore sentence him, the said Lieut. G. G. B. Lowther, to be reprimanded in such manner as his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief shall be pleased to direct.

Disapproved,

COMBERMERE,

General, Commander-in-chief.

Remarks by the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief.

It has rarely occurred to the Commander-in-Chief to peruse the proceedings of a Court Martial, where the members by their decision have evinced so little regard to the discipline and honour of his Majesty's service, as has been manifested by the case now before him.

Lieut. Lowther has been found guilty of "exposing himself (during daylight) on a public road in a cantonment, in a state of intoxication and indecency." The Commander-in-Chief is at a loss to know what conduct can be considered "scandalous and degrading to the character of an officer and a gentleman," if this is not.

The Court has endeavoured to justify its finding, by stating (though there was no evidence on which to ground that opinion) that it considered the prisoner was labouring under temporary mental aberration. His Excellency would ask the members of this Court, what man "in a state of intoxication," does not in some degree suffer under a "mental aberration" for the time. His Lordship must consider that no officer would do his duty, if he allowed intoxication to be an excuse for misconduct in an European soldier under his command; he cannot, therefore, conceive, that any principle more injurious to discipline can be promulgated, than that "intoxication," under the name of "mental aberration," should be considered as an excuse for the misconduct of an officer, when it would not be admitted in extenuation of the misconduct of a private soldier.

His Excellency is called upon to repeat, what has been so often stated by his predecessors and himself, that if a Court Martial considers there are grounds for recommending a prisoner to mercy, it is their duty to bring them under consideration, and the fa-

vourable sentiments of a Court are rarely unattended to; but no circumstance can authorise a Court to pass a sentence disproportioned to the crimes of which a prisoner is found guilty.

The Court having failed in its duty to the service, it only remains for the Commander-in-Chief, in support of the honour and discipline of the army, to bring these proceedings under the notice of his Majesty; his Excellency, therefore, directs that Lieut. Lowther be released from arrest, and immediately return to England, reporting his arrival to the military Secretary at the Horse Guards, awaiting his Majesty's final decision.

The foregoing order is to be entered in the General Order Book, and read at the head of every regiment in his Majesty's service in India.

LIEUT. JAMES LITTLEJOHN, 2d FOOT.

Head Quarters, Camp, Shamdoo, 9th Nov. 1828.

At a General Court Martial held at Bombay, on the 31st July, 1828, Lieut. James Littlejohn of his Majesty's 2d, or Queen's Royal regiment of Foot, was arraigned upon the following charges.

1st Charge. For highly disgraceful conduct, unbecoming the character of an officer and gentleman, in the following instances. 1st, In having, while Adjutant of the regiment at Poonah, on or about the 18th of Jan. 1827, involved himself in a pecuniary transaction with Quartermaster-Serjeant, now private, William Henderson, thereby acting in a manner calculated to weaken the ties of authority and respect essential to the due preservation of military discipline. 2d, In having borrowed from the said Acting Quartermas.-Serjt. Henderson, or accepted from him the use of 2000 rupees, for the purpose of applying the said sum to his own personal convenience and advantage.

2d Charge. For highly disgraceful and scandalous conduct, unbecoming the character of an officer and gentleman, in having, in a letter addressed to the Adjutant of his Majesty's 2d or Queen's Royal regiment, and dated Camp, near Poonah, 24th Jan. 1828, falsely stated, with respect to certain extracts from a memorial addressed by the said Acting Quarmas.-Serjt. Henderson to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, relating to the aforesaid pecuniary transaction, "I most solemnly declare these extracts do not contain one word of truth."

Upon which charges the Court came to the following decision.

The Court having maturely weighed and considered all that has been adduced in support of the prosecution, as well as what has been brought forward on the defence, are of opinion that the prisoner, Lieut. James Littlejohn, of his Majesty's 2d or Queen's Royal regiment of Foot, is guilty of all and every part of the charges which have been preferred against him, in breach of the articles of war in such cases made and provided; and they do therefore adjudge him, the said Lieut. Littlejohn, to be cashiered.

Approved and confirmed,

COMBERMERE,

General, Commander-in-chief.

The foregoing order is to be entered in the General Order Book, and read at the head of every regiment in his Majesty's service in India.

By order of the Commander-in-chief,

WILLOUGHBY COTTON,

Adjt.-gen. to his Majesty's Forces in India.

Head Quarters, Camp Futteh Gunge, Dec. 14, 1828.

At a General Court-martial assembled at Dinapore, on Wednesday, the 3d day of Dec. 1828, Private John Byrne, of No. 8, or Capt. Sutherland's company, of his Majesty's 13th Light Infantry regiment of foot, was arraigned on the following charge:—

CHARGE.—With mutiny, in having, on the evening of Monday, the 1st day of Dec. 1828, between the hours of four and five o'clock, on the parade of the regiment, killed Ensign William James Hutchins, Adjutant of the same regiment, his superior officer, then in the execution of his duty, by wilfully and deliberately shooting him with a musket loaded with ball cartridge.

Upon which charge the Court came to the following decision:—

Finding and sentence.—The Court having received the confession of the prisoner, and weighed the evidence adduced, find him guilty of the whole of the charge, and do adjudge him, the said John Byrne, private of No. 8, or Capt. Sutherland's company, of his Majesty's 13th regiment of foot (light infantry,) to be hanged by the neck until he be dead, and to suffer at such time and place as his excellency the Commander-in-chief may direct.

Approved and confirmed,

COMBERMERE, General, Commander-in-Chief.

This being a case of peculiar atrocity, I direct that the body of the criminal shall be hung in chains after execution.

COMBERMERE, General, Commander-in-Chief.

REMARKS BY THE RIGHT HON. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

It is with feelings of the deepest regret, that the Commander-in-Chief promulgates

to the army in India, an act so atrocious in its nature, and so disgraceful to the character of a soldier, as that of which private Byrne has been convicted.

A valuable officer, beloved in his regiment, and particularly distinguished for the kindness of his demeanour towards all the men of the corps, has been deliberately murdered, without having given the slightest provocation, by one who was bound to respect and esteem him.

It is but a short time since an awful example was presented to this regiment in the public execution of a private for the murder, on parade, of a serjeant of excellent character.

The crime committed by the prisoner appears to have been the dictate of a depraved and malignant heart, fatally bent upon mischief, and determined to take the life of some individual, however estimable or unoffending the victim might be.

It is satisfactory to his Lordship to learn, that the commission of this crime is regarded by the men of the regiment with feelings of horror and indignation.

The foregoing order is to be entered in the General Order-book, and read at the head of every regiment in his Majesty's service in India.

By order of the Commander-in-chief,
WILLOUGHBY COTTON,
Adjt.-gen. to his Majesty's Forces in India.

LIEUT.-COL. SIR EDMUND KEYNTON WILLIAMS, K.C.B. 41st FOOT.

Head Quarters, Camp Bhinseeah, 22d Dec. 1828.

At a General Court Martial, held at Fort St. George, on the 14th July, 1828, Lieut.-Col. Sir E. K. Williams, K.C.B. 41st Foot, was arraigned on the following charges.

1st. For scandalous and infamous behaviour, such as is unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having, at sea, on the quarter-deck of the Hon. Company's ship Macqueen, on the 15th June, 1828, violently and intemperately addressed Capt. James Walker, the commanding officer of the said ship, thereby violating his word of honour previously given, that he never would, personally or through another, address remonstrances or complaints to the said Capt. Walker, or his officers, on the quarter-deck.

2d. For conduct unbecoming his situation as commanding officer of the troops, and thereby to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, by a series of intemperate and irritating behaviour, on board the Hon. Company's ship Macqueen, calculated to insult the Commander of the said ship, and to create discontent and insubordination amongst the soldiers, as exemplified in the following instances.

1st, In having, at sea, on board the Hon. Company's ship Macqueen, on the 7th April, 1828, on occasion of a survey held by the officers of the ship on some cheese complained of as bad, not confined himself to rejecting their decision, but, on ordering a survey by his own officers, pointedly directed them "to exclude the officers of the ship from its bearing," and in having, at the same time, attempted to bias their opinion, by saying to them, "Now, gentlemen, before you retire, recollect that my opinion is that the cheese is bad," or words to that effect.

2d, In having at sea, on the quarter-deck of the Hon. Company's ship Macqueen, on or about the 9th April, 1828, publicly insulted the said Capt. Walker, by falsely attributing to him a practice of privately admitting into his (Capt. Walker's) cabin the officers of the detachment on board, and receiving from them notes of such transactions as occurred.

3d, In having at sea, on board the Honourable Company's ship Macqueen, the 10th April, 1828, publicly used insulting and violent language to the said Capt. Walker therein, without due cause or foundation, accusing him of thwarting his, Lieut.-Col. Sir E. K. Williams's, authority, and destroying the discipline of his Majesty's service.

4th, In having at sea, at the cuddy table of the Hon. Company's ship Macqueen, on the afternoon of the 22d April, 1828, conducted himself in a highly irritating and indecent manner in the presence of ladies then and there present.

5th, In having at sea, on board the Hon. Company's ship Macqueen, on the 5th of May, 1828, countenanced Lieut. and Adjt. William Dyer, 41st Foot, by introducing him into the cuddy, playing at cards with him, and farther declaring that he, Lieut.-Col. Sir E. K. Williams, must absent himself from the cuddy table so long as the said Lieut. Dyer remained under arrest, although such arrest had been imposed by Lieut.-Col. Williams himself; and furthermore, in having absented himself accordingly from the cuddy, and continued so to absent himself during the remainder of the voyage.

6th, In having at sea, on board the Hon. Company's ship Macqueen, on the 16th June, 1828, witnessed and encouraged a scene of drunkenness amongst the officers of the detachment under his command, and in having on the same day, appeared himself on the poop in a discreditable state of intoxication.

The above or any part thereof being in breach of the Articles of War.

Upon which charges the Court came to the following decision.

The Court having most maturely weighed and considered the whole of the evidence which has been adduced in support of the prosecution, together with what the prisoner Lieut.-Col. Sir E. K. Williams, K.C.B. has urged in his defence, and the evidence in support thereof, is of opinion as follows:—

1st Charge, That the prisoner is not guilty.

1st to 6th Clauses of 2d Charge, That the prisoner is not guilty.

The Court having found the prisoner Lieut.-Col. Sir E. K. Williams, not guilty on each of the charges preferred against him, does therefore fully and honourably acquit him thereof.

The Commander-in-Chief having considered much of the finding of the Court in contradiction to the evidence, desires that it may be reconsidered.

The Court having maturely reconsidered its former finding, and respectfully deliberated on the remarks by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, adheres to its former opinion.

Opinion and sentence not approved, but confirmed.

G. T. Walker, Lieut.-Gen.

The foregoing order is to be entered in the General Order Book, and read at the head of every regiment in his Majesty's service in India.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,
Willoughby Cotton, Adj.-Gen.
to His Majesty's forces in India.

MONTHLY NAVAL REGISTER.

ARRIVALS AND SAILINGS.

May 23. Portsmouth.—Arrived the Egginton, Transport, from Corfu, which place she left on the 6th of March; Malta, 14th; and Gibraltar, 5th of May.

Plymouth.—Arrived the Calypso, Colonial Brig, Lieut. De Courcy Dashwood, from Gibraltar and Malta.

25. Portsmouth.—Sailed H.M.S. Philomel, (10) Com. E. Hawes, for Chatham, to be paid off. Arrived the Flora, Transport, Lieut. W. F. Wentworth, Agent, from Bermuda. Left 26th of April.

Plymouth.—Sailed the Joseph Green, Transport, with troops for Halifax.

Falmouth.—Arrived the Frolic, Packet, Lt. T. C. Barron, from the West Indies. Left Carthagena 2d of April; Jamaica on 14th; and Crooked Island on 24th. Sailed H. M. Packet, Mutine, Lieut. R. Paule, for Buenos Ayres.

26. Portsmouth.—Arrived H. M. B. Onyx, Lieut. Boteler, from St. Andero.

27. Plymouth.—Arrived the Amity, Transport, Lieut. C. M. Chapman, on her way to the Cape of Good Hope.

28. Portsmouth.—Sailed H. M. S. Procris, (10) Com. C. Paget, for the Cork Station; and H. M. B. Plumper, (12) Lieut. J. M. Green, for the Coast of Africa.

29. Falmouth.—Sailed H. M. Packet, Stanmer, R. S. Sutton, for Lisbon.

30. Portsmouth.—Arrived H.M.S. Ariadne, Capt. F. Marryat, C.B.

31. Falmouth. Arrived H. M. Packet, Plover, Lieut. W. Downey, from the Brazils. Sailed from Rio, 7th of April; Bahia, 15th; and Pernambuco on the 24th. Arrived H. M. Packet, Rinaldo, Lieut. John Hill, from Bermuda and Halifax.

Portsmouth.—Sailed the Arab, Transport, Lieut. J. Hyett, for the eastward.

June 1. Portsmouth.—Arrived H. M. Cutter, Sparrow, (10) Lieut. J. Moffat.

Plymouth.—Sailed H. M. Packet, Hope, Lt. J. Wright, and Meteor, Steam-Vessel, Lieut. W. H. Symons, for Falmouth.

Plymouth.—Arrived H. M. Packet, Nocton, J. Morphew, from the West Indies. Left St. Thomas's, 24th April.

2. Falmouth.—Arrived the Meteor, Steam-Vessel, Lieut. W. H. Symons, from Plymouth. Arrived H. M. Packet, Hope, Lieut. J. Wright, from Plymouth.

Portsmouth.—Sailed H. M. Cutter, Sparrow, (10) Lieut. J. Moffat.

Plymouth.—Arrived H. M. Cutter, Bramble, (10) Lieut. W. H. Haswell, from Lisbon.

3. Plymouth.—Arrived the Ann and Amelia, Transport, from Malta.

4. Portsmouth.—Sailed the Neva, Transport, for Halifax.

Falmouth.—Arrived H. M. Cutter, Bramble, Lieut. W. H. Haswell, from Plymouth.

5. Arrived H. M. Packet, Magnet, J. Porteous, from Lisbon. Left 22d ult.

Falmouth.—Sailed H. M. Packet, Lady Mary Pelham, Lieut. Henry Carey, for the Mediterranean.

6. Portsmouth.—Arrived the Amphitrite, Transport, Lieut. Ward, Agent, from Deptford. Sailed H. M. S. Ariadne, Capt F. Marryat, C.B. for the westward.

Falmouth.—Sailed H. M. Cutter, Bramble, (10) Lieut. W. H. Haswell, for Lisbon; and H. M. Steam-Vessel, Meteor, Lieut. W. H. Symons, for Plymouth.

8. Portsmouth.—Arrived the Kains, Transport, Lieut. D. Burdwood, Agent, from Valparaiso. Left 16th January; and Rio, 28th March.

Falmouth.—Sailed H. M. Packet, Frolic, Lieut. T. C. Barron, for the Brazils; and H. M. Packet, Nocton, J. Morphew, for Halifax and Bermuda.

9. Portsmouth. — Arrived H. M. Cutter, Sparrow, (10) Lieut. J. Moffat.

10. Portsmouth. — Sailed H. M. Cutter, Sparrow, (10) Lieut. J. Moffat, for Plymouth.

June 10. FALMOUTH.—Sailed H. M. Packet, Plover, Lieut. W. Downey for the West Indies.

11. PORTSMOUTH.—Arrived H. M. S. Seringapatam, (46) Capt. Hon. W. Waldegrave, from Chatham.

12. PORTSMOUTH.—Sailed H. M. S. Galatea, (42) Capt. Napier, for the West Indies; and H. M. S. Herald, (10) Com. Maxwell, for Sheerness.

13. FALMOUTH.—Sailed H. M. Packet, Magnet, J. Porteous, for Lisbon.

14. PORTSMOUTH. — Arrived the Ann and Amelia, Transport, from Plymouth.

15. FALMOUTH.—Arrived H. M. Packet, Zephyr, Lieut. C. Church, from Buenos Ayres. Sailed 20th March. Left Monte Video, 25th; and Rio, 12th of April. Arrived H. M. Packet, Goldfinch, Lieut. J. Walkie, from Leeward Islands. Left St. Thomas's, 9th May. Arrived H. M. Packet, Duke of Marlborough, John Bull, from Lisbon; sailed 24th ult. Arrived H. M. Packet, Marquis of Queensbury, J. R. Hannah, from Tampico. Sailed 31st March. Left Vera Cruz, 11th April; Havannah, 28th April. Arrived H. M. Ketch, Vigilant, (12) Lieut. C. Jones, from Lisbon.

PLYMOUTH.—Arrived H. M. S. Trinculo, (18) Com. S. Price, to be paid off.

SHEERNESS.—Arrived H. M. S. Helicon, (10) Com. Stanhope, from Woolwich, for repairs.

16. PORTSMOUTH.—Arrived the Lord William Bentinck, Transport, from Ascension.

FALMOUTH.—Arrived H. M. Ketch, Vigilant, Lieut. Jones, from Lisbon. Left on 1st instant. Arrived the Tyrian, Packet, Lieut. R. Dwyer, from the Mediterranean. Left Corfu, 19th April; Malta, 23d; Gibraltar, 23d May; and Cadiz, 25th May.

17. PORTSMOUTH. — Sailed H. M. Cutter, Snipe.

18. FALMOUTH. — Arrived H. M. Packet, Sandwich, A. Schuyler, from Lisbon. Sailed on 7th.

PLYMOUTH.—Arrived H. M. S. Nimrod, (20) Capt. Radford, from Cork. Arrived the Lightning, new Sloop-of-War, from Milford.

PORTSMOUTH.—Arrived H. M. Cutter, Sparrow, Lieut. Moffat.

19. PORTSMOUTH. — Arrived the Wanderer, Transport, from Deptford, on her way to Bermuda.

20. FALMOUTH.—Sailed H. M. Ketch, Vigilant, Lieut. Jones, for Lisbon. Arrived H. M. Packet, Hope, Lieut. J. Wright, from the Leeward Islands.

22. PORTSMOUTH. — Sailed the Wanderer, Transport, for Bermuda.

FALMOUTH.—Arrived H. M. Packet, Lapwing, Lieut. G. B. Forster, from Brazil. Left Rio, 26th of April; Bahia, 7th of May; and Pernambuco on 15th. Sailed H. M. Packet, Rinaldo, Lieut. J. A. Moore, for Rio; and H. M. Packet, Emulous, Lieut. W. P. Cooke, for the West Indies.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have ordered a description of the Pirate Vessel, which plundered the Ship Adm. Benbow, to be forwarded to the Commanders of his Majesty's Ships, with directions that they shall use their best endeavours to take or destroy her.

The following advertisements of the distribution of prize-money have appeared in the London Gazette since our last number.

The Hyperion, for seizure of Boats and Spirits in the Year 1828, on board the Hyperion, June 6th. On board the Wolf, Portsmouth Harbour, June 16th, and recalled at No. 8, Adelphi Terrace, Strand.

The Brazen, for the Clarissa, Snelheid, Niufa, Habeneza, and Vogel, on the 25th of June, at No. 22, Arundel Street, Strand.

The Speedy, for Spanish Privateers captured between 1st August, 1797, and 15th of March, 1798, at No. 7, Walbrook, on Tuesday the 9th of June, and recalled Tuesdays and Thursdays for three Months.

The Swan, Civil Salvage for Brandy, &c. (from the Providence, Increase, and Feau Maria) on June 25th, at 22, Arundel Street, Strand.

The Dragon, for American Privateer Tartar, on June 25th, at 22, Arundel Street, Strand.

The Incendiary, for L'Egyptienne, on 25th June, 22, Arundel Street, Strand.

Capt. Sir Edward Parry has been presented by his Royal Highness the Duke of Orleans with a valuable gold snuff-box, in testimony of his regard. We hear that this officer leaves England about the 12th of July.

The Flora, Transport, brought home Major Crab and Capt. Kelsall, of the Royal Engineers, with the 12th Company of Sappers and Miners, and invalids from the 74th Regiment.

H. M. S. Herald, Commander Maxwell, is ordered to receive on board the Lady of Lord Heytesbury, for passage to St. Petersburgh.

The Rev. Mr. E. Brice, Chaplain to the Ordinary at Portsmouth, has been presented by Lord Melville to the Rectory of Horneybuon, in Northumberland.

Commissioner J. Ayscough proceeds to Jamaica, in H. M. S. Galatea, Capt. Napier, which Ship will afterwards convey Commissioner Inglis to Bermuda.

H. M. S. Ariadne has sailed for the purpose of ascertaining the existence of the Devil's Rock, mentioned in our last number, as well as a Shoal off the Formigas (Azores), in order that they may be properly laid down in the charts.

H. M. S. Briton, Capt. Hon. W. Gordon, will convey Sir Henry Chamberlain, Consul-General to Lisbon.

Amongst the numerous trials which have been made by the squadron under Rear-Admiral Sir Charles Paget, for ascertaining the sailing qualities of the respective Ships, the Pearl has manifested a considerable superiority over the others.

H. M. S. Helicon, Commander Stanhope, was paid off at Woolwich on the 23d of May, and recommissioned by Commander C. Talbot, for the South American Station.

H. M. S. Brisk, Commander Smith, was paid off at Portsmouth on the 3d of June.

H. M. S. Barracouta, is commissioned at Woolwich, by Lieut. James, for the Packet Service.

The Kains, Transport, brought home a part of the officers and crew of H. M. late Frigate, Doris,

and a number of invalids, from the South American Station.

Lieut. Sison, Commander of H. M. late Packet, Myrtle, with the crew of that vessel, returned to England in H. M. Packet, Rinaldo.

H. M. S. Philomel, is commissioned at Chatham, by Commander C. Green, for the Mediterranean Station.

The Kains, Transport, Lieut. Thomas Burdwood, Agent, in her passage from Rio Janeiro to Valparaiso, in November last, passed a rocky islet in Lat. 54 9 S. and Long. 59 36 W. The existence of this rock was considered as doubtful, although reported by the Spaniards in 1813. Lieut. Burdwood has had the satisfaction of his observation being corroborated by an English Merchant Vessel, according to which it lies about 120 miles due South of the Falkland islands.

The Victory, Steam-Vessel, commanded by Capt. Ross, took her final departure on the 15th ult. from Loch Ryan, on her voyage of discovery in the Polar Regions.

We hear that Sir Thomas Hardy will succeed Adm. Fleming, as Commander-in-Chief, on the West India Station, whose time of service expires in August next.

Dispatches were received on the 18th ult. from Commander T. Boteler, of the Hecla, surveying the West Coast of Africa. We learn from a private source, that the above dispatches left Commander Boteler in the Rio Grande, which river he was occupied in examining. From the very favourable opinion which is entertained of this place, a settlement there is already in contemplation by private individuals.

The following Men-of-War and Packets are advertised to be sold from his Majesty's Service:—Beaver; Bustard; Grecian, Cutter; Quail, Cutter; Viper, Tender; Cephalus; Peruvian; Lord Sidmouth; Lady Louisa; Tiger, Tender.

The following Midshipmen passed their examination at the Royal Naval College last week:—H. Codrington, G. M'Adam, C. Starmer, G. P. Beck, T. Harvey, A. Murray, G. Skipwith, T. P. Thompson, G. C. C. Bamber, Hon. G. Hope, H. M. Tylden, N. Norway, H. Rea, J. Cawley.

On the 17th inst. H. M. S. Dryad, was paid off at Plymouth, having been in commission three years and ten months, during which time she was employed in the Channel and Mediterranean Stations.

Lord Castlereagh succeeds the Earl of Brecknock in his seat at the Board of Admiralty.

The Calypso, Brig, formerly Colonial Yacht at Malta, is laid up in ordinary at Plymouth.

The Fox, building at Portsmouth, is expected to be launched in the middle of July.

PROMOTIONS.

CAPTAIN.

Joddrel, Leigh

COMMANDERS.

Dixon, G. F.
Frederick, C.
Robb, J.
Robertson, A.

LIEUTENANTS.

Beddeck, H.
Brown, J.
Codrington, H. J.
Curry, D.
Dechamps, H.
Grey, Hon. G.
Le Hardy, T. P.
Lunn, J.

MASTERS.

Dormer, J. T.
Gulliver, E.
Pope, C.
Richardson, T.
Thompson, W. H.

SURGEONS.

Burn, G.
Corry, M.
Field, E. H.
Monro, W.
Peters, J.
Stephenson, R.
Williams, D. P.

APPOINTMENTS.

CAPTAIN.

Rotheram, E.	Greenwich Hospital.

COMMANDERS.

Graham, C.	Philomel.
Talbot, C.	Helicon.

LIEUTENANTS.

Baker, G. S.	Ramillies.
Beechey, R. B.	Asia.
Bunbury, G. B.	Ramillies.
Currie, T. M.	Sparrow.
Duncan, A. C.	Sparrow-hawk.
Edmonton, W.	Seringapatam.
Fordyce, A. D.	Helicon.
Goodridge, R.	Hyperion.
Grey, Hon. G.	Asia.
Le Hardy, T. P.	Sibylle.
Hanns, J. R.	Protectory Assist. Surv.
Hewet, T.	Ramillies.
Hudson, J.	Philomel.
Huntley, H. V.	Childers.
Hyne, T. M.	Hyperion.
James, R. B.	Barracouta.
King, T. W.	Philomel.
Knox, A.	Asia.
Legand, J. A.	Infernal.
Mends, G. C.	Maidstone.
Mills, H. F.	Helicon.
Motley, J. M.	North Star.
Oxford, J.	Ramillies.
Pearce, F. W. B.	Ramillies.
Peyton, R.	Astrea.
Richardson, W.	Confiance.
Robinson, A.	Ramillies.
St. John, J.	Lyra.
Wynn, P. P.	Blonde.

MASTERS.

Crombер, A.	Helicon.
Gulliver, E.	Sparrow-hawk.
Thompson, W. H.	Philomel.
Withenbery, T.	Martial.

SURGEONS.

Ayms, A. M.D.	Barham.
Forrester, J.	Ramillies.
Harrison, J. G.	Crocodile.
Keete, W. H.	Ramillies.
Lindsay, W.	Blossom.

Little, J.	Sparrow-hawk.
Laughlin, A.	Helicon.
Linton, A.	Druid.
Runniman, J.	Pylades.
Smith, E. A.	Philomel.

ASSISTANT-SURGEONS.

Buist, J.	Confiance.
Dunbar, W.	Arrow.
Cottam, T. F.	Barracouta.
M'Gowan, J.	Basilisk.
Jardine, D.	Echo.
Menzies, J.	Barham.
Lane, J. W.	Helicon.
Peters, J.	Britannia.
Stevenson, R.	Blossom.

PURSERS.

Beal, J.	Sparrow-hawk.
Green, R.	Philomel.
Harris, C.	Blossom.
Lewer, R.	Helicon.

MARINES.

M'Allum, Capt. J.	Britannia.

CHAPLAIN.

Edwards, Rev. J. M.	Ordinary, Portsmouth.

ANNALS OF THE FLEET.

	Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.		Principal Commanders-in-Chief.
1795. War with France and Holland, declared in February.	Rt. Hon. Earl Spencer.	Lord H. Seymour.	Channel.—Adm. Lord Howe.
			Ditto.—Adm. Lord Bridport.
			Mediter.—V. Adm. Hotham.
	Lord Arden.	Sir P. Stephens, Bt.	W. Ind.—V. Adm. Caldwell.
			Ditto.—V. Adm. Sir J. Laforey.
	C. S. Pybus.	James Gambier.	Cape.—V. Adm. Hon. Sir G. K. Elphinstone.
	Sir C. Middleton, Bt.	Evan Nepean, (Sec.)	North Sea.—V. Adm. Duncan.
			America.—R. Adm. G. Murray.

No. of Ships in Commission at the end of the Year 1794, with the Number Launched, Captured, or otherwise lost, during the Year 1795.

Rate.	In Port and fitting.	Home Stations.	West Indies.	America and Newfound.	East Indies and Africa.	Mediterranean.	Total in Commission.	Launched.	Captured.	Wrecked.
Line	38	31	18	4	3	15	109	1	2	2
Frigates	39	41	14	13	4	25	136	6	1	2
Sloops	29	46	13	11	4	6	109	14	3	2

No. of Seamen and Marines as voted for at the commencement of 1795, 100,000.

No. of Commissioned Officers at the end of 1794, with the Promotions of 1795.

Rank.	Total.	Promoted.
Flag Officers	90	31
Post Captains	421	69
Commanders	222	100
Lieutenants	1624	270

ACTIONS, AND OTHER REMARKABLE OCCURRENCES.

January 5. West Indies, Bellona, 74, G. Wilson, captured La Duquesna, 44, French.—America, the Argonaut, 64, A. T. Ball, and Lynx, Sloop, captured L'Esperance, 12, French.—6. West Indies, the Blanche, 32 guns, 198 men, R. Faulknor, (killed) captured, after a gallant action, the Pique, 32 guns, 279 men, French.—15. West Indies, Bellona, 74, G. Wilson, and Alarm, 32, Capt. Carpenter, captured the Duras, 20, with part convoy and 400 troops, French.—19. A Dutch squadron with convoy, taken possession of at Plymouth.

February. Vice-Adm. Duncan dispatched with a small squadron to the North Sea.—12. The Daphne, 20, W. E. Cracraft, captured by a part of the Brest Fleet.—26. Coast of France, the Pomone, 44, Sir J. B. Warren, captured La Curieuse, 12, French.—26. Channel, the Thalia, 36, R. Grindall, captured Requin, 12, French.

March 2. Off Brest, the Lively, 32, G. Burlton, captured L'Espion, 18, French.—2. Mediterranean, the Dido, 28, G. H. Towey, captured Temeraire, 20, French.—Mediterranean, the Inconstant, 36, T. Fremantle, captured Speedy, 14, French.—7. Mediterranean, the Berwick, 74, Capt. Littlejohn, (killed) captured by a French squadron, part of Adm. Martin's fleet.—13. Off Ushant, the Lively, 32 guns, 251 men, G. Burlton, captured Tourterelle, 24 guns, 230 men, French.—13 and 14. Mediterranean, the British fleet, under V. Adm. Hotham, engaged the French fleet, under Rear-Adm. Martin; two French Ships of the Line captured.—18. The Illustrious, 74, T. L. Frederick, wrecked near Avenza, Mediterranean, crew saved.—27. Channel, the squadron, under R. Adm. Colpoys, captured Republican, 22, French.

April 4. Commodore Payne, in the Jupiter, 50, with a squadron of Frigates arrived at Gravesend from Cuxhaven, with her Serene Highness the Princess Caroline of Brunswick.—10. Channel, the

Astrea, 32 guns, 212 men, Lord H. Pawlett, captured the Gloire, 32 guns, 275 men, French.—11. Channel, the Hanuibal, 74, J. Markham, captured Le Gentill, 36, French.—Channel, the Cerberus, 32, J. Drew, and Santa Margaritta, 36, J. B. Martin, captured Le Jean Bart, 18, French.—15. Off Isle Rhé, the squadron under Sir J. B. Warren, captured Le Jean Bart, 26, and Espion, 16, French. —The Overyssel, 64, Dutch, taken possession of in Bear Haven, by Polyphemus, 64, G. Lumsdane.

May 1. The Boyne, 98, G. Grey, blew up at Spithead, eleven lives lost.—9. Coast of France, squadron, under Sir R. Strachan, captured L'Eclair, 3, and Crachefeu, 3, French.—17. Off the Chesapeak, the Thetis, 36, Hon. A. F. Cochrane, and Hussar, 28, J. P. Beresford, engaged five French store-ships, two of which, the Prevoyante and Raison, were captured.—25. West Indies, the Thorn, 14, R. W. Otway, captured Courier,—Nationale, Brig, French.—30. West Indies, the Alarm, 32, D. Milne, sunk La Liberté, 20, French.

June 9. West Indies, the Musquito, 10, Lieut. J. B. Macfarlane, (killed) captured Le Raison, National Privateer, French.—West Indies, Vanguard, 74, S. Miller, captured Le Perdrix, 24, French. West Indies, the Flying-fish, Schooner, Lieut. Seton, captured by two French Privateers.—17 Channel, V. Adm. Hon. W. Cornwallis, with five sail of the line and two frigates, made a gallant defence and masterly retreat from twelve sail of the line and fifteen frigates, French, under V. Adm. Villaret Joyeuse.—19. Island of St. Lucie, evacuated by the English.—23. Off L'Orient, LORD BRIDPORT'S VICTORY over the French fleet, under V. Adm. Villaret, three French Ships of the line captured.—24. Lat. 41 N. Long. 5 30 W. the Lowestoffe, 32 guns, 212 men, W. G. Middleton, and Dido, 28 guns, 193 men, G. H. Towey engaged Artemise, 32 guns, 275 men (escaped) and Minerve, 38 guns, 318 men, (taken) French.

July 3. Coast of France, the Melampus, 36, Sir R. Strachan, and Hebe, 38, P. Minchen, captured La Vesuve, 4, French.—On Isle Rhé, Phaeton, 32, Hon. R. Stopford, destroyed L'Echoue, 28, French.—13. Mediterranean, the British fleet, under Adm. Hotham, partially engaged the French fleet, under R. Adm. Martin, one French Ship of the line captured.

August 2. The Diomede, 44, M. Smith, struck on a sunken rock near Trincomale and was lost.—22. Coast of Holland, the Stag, 32 guns, 251 men, J. S. Yorke, captured Alliance, 36 guns, 240 men, Dutch.—25. Texel, the fleet under V. Adm. Duncan, captured La Victorieuse, 12, and La Suffisante, 44, French.—26. The Boats of a small squadron, under Capt. Horatio Nelson, cut out of Alassio and Longuelia Bays, the Resolue, 10, and five gun vessels, with their convoy, French.—30. Off Ireland, the Unicorn, 32, T. Williams, captured Comet, 18, Dutch.—31. The Island of Ceylon surrendered to Commodore Rainier and Col. Stuart.

September 2. Mediterranean, the Diamond, 38, Sir W. S. Smith, destroyed L'Assemblée-Nationale, 22, French.—2. Channel, squadron under Sir J. B. Warren, destroyed La Rude, 12, French.—3. Coast of France, Childers, 14, R. Dacres, captured Vigilante, 6, French.—15. Dutch Colony at the Cape of Good Hope surrendered to Gen. A. Clarke and R. Adm. Sir G. K. Elphinstone.—22. West Indies, L'Aimable, 32, C. S. Davers, destroyed Sans-Culottes, 18, French.—30. West Indies, Vanguard, 74, S. Miller, captured Superbe, 22, French.

October 7. Off Cape St. Vincent, Fortitude, 74, T. Taylor, Bedford, 74, A. Montgomery, Censeur, 74, J. Gore, (taken) Lutine and Tisiphone, with convoy, engaged by a French squadron under Adm. Richery.—10. West Indies, the Mermaid, 32, H. Warre, captured Republicaine, 18, and Brutus, 10, French.—15. Off Rochfort, squadron under Sir J. B. Warren, captured L'Eveille, 18.—Cape, Rattlesnake, 16, E. Ramage, captured Maria Louisa, 14, Packet, Dutch.

November 12. The Fleche, 14, C. Came, wrecked in San Fiorenzo Bay.

December 1. North Sea, Caroline, 36, W. Lake, captured Pandora, 14, French.—9. The Nemesis, 28, S. H. Linzee, captured in the Port of Smyrna, by Sensible, 36, and Sardine, Corvette, French. —11. The Shark, 4, Lieut. Watson, carried into La Hogue, by her Crew.—29. The Amethyst, 38, T. Affleck, wrecked at Alderney.

Amount of Enemy's Ships, Captured or Destroyed.—Line, 7; Frigates, 8; Sloops, 38; Privateers, 28. Ditto Wrecked.—Line, 4; Frigates, 2.

GAZETTES.

MILITARY PROMOTIONS, &c.

FROM MAY 25 TO JUNE 23.

WAR-OFFICE, MAY 24.

LONDON GAZETTE, MAY. 25.

1st or West. Regt. of Norfolk Mil.—Hamilton Francis Custance, Esq. to be Capt. vice Hare, res.

TUESDAY, MAY 29.

Ayrshire Regt. of Yeomanry Cavalry.—George Augustus Francis Marquis of Hastings, to be Capt. vice John Hamilton, res.; Cornet Archibald William Earl of Eglington, to be Capt. vice W. G. Campbell, res.; William Hamilton, gent. to be Cornet, vice Earl of Eglington, prom.

FRIDAY, JUNE 5.

The King has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting to Col. Frederick William Trench, the office of Storekeeper of the Ordnance of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

South Salopian Regt. of Yeomanry Cavalry.—Cornet Francis Harries, to be Lieut.

FRIDAY, JUNE 12.

The King has been pleased to direct Letters Patent to be passed under the Great Seal, appointing Lieut.-Gen. Lord Robert Edward Henry Somerset, K.C.B. to be Lieut.-Gen. of the Ordnance of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

TUESDAY, JUNE. 16.

Memorandum.—The half-pay of the under-mentioned officers has been cancelled from the 25th Dec. 1828, inclusive, on their receiving a commuted allowance for their commissions:—Ens. William Cooper, h. p. unatt.; Ens. John Gregory, h. p. unatt.

The half-pay of the under-mentioned officer has been cancelled from the 25th March, 1829, inclusive, on his receiving a commuted allowance for his commission:—Ens. William Bramley, h. p. unatt.

The half-pay of the undermentioned officers has been cancelled from the 16th June, 1829, inclusive, on their receiving a commuted allowance for their commissions:—Lieut. William Fitz-Maurice, h. p. 24th Lt. Drs.; Lieut. James Pritchet, h. p. 2d Prov. Batt. of Mil.; Ens. Henry Baynes Ward, h. p. 59th Ft.; Cornet Isidore D'Arcy, h. p. 13th Lt. Drs.; Ens. William Arthur Browne, h. p. 52d Ft.; Ens. Richard Lovell Browne, h. p. 60th Ft. Ens. Richard Hovenden, h. p. 5th Ft.; Lieut. John Butler, h. p. 22d Ft.; Lieut. Peter Bunworth, h. p. 44th Ft.; Lieut. George James Christie, h. p. unatt.

King's Cheshire Regt. of Yeomanry Cavalry.—Rowland Fyles Egerton Warburton, Esq. to be Capt. vice Marshall, prom.; Edward John Stanley, Esq. to be Capt.; Cornet Thomas Reade, to be Lieut. vice Johnson, res.; Cornet William Palin, to be Lieut. vice Calveley, res.; Ass.-Surg. —— Cockson, to be Surg. vice Holland, res.; dated 16th May, 1829; Richard Broadbent, Gent. Ass.-Surg. vice Cockson, prom.; dated 1st June, 1829.

FRIDAY, JUNE 26.

73d Regt. Ft.—Maj.-Gen. Sir Frederick Adam, K.C.B. to be Col. vice Gen. Lord Harris, dec.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE ARMY ON THE 1ST JULY, 1829.

REGIMENTS.	COLONELS.	Serv. Co.'s	Reserve Co.'s
1st Life-gds.	Earl of Harrington, G.C.H.	Windsor	
2d do.	Earl Cathcart, K.T.	Regent's Park	
Royal Horse-guards	H. R. H. Duke of Cumberland, K.G., G.C.B. and G.C.H.	Hyde Park	
1st Drag.-gds.	Sir Henry Fane, G.C.B.	Longford	
2d do	Wm. Loftus	Cahir	
3d do	Sir W. Payne, Bart.	Coventry	
4th do	Sir G. Anson, K.C.B., M.P.	York	
5th do	Prince of Saxe Coburg, K.G, G.C.B., & G.C.H.	Canterbury	
6th do	Hon. R. Taylor	Dorchester	
7th do	Sir Robert Bolton, K.C.H.	Ipswich	
1st Dragroons	Thomas Garth	Manchester	
2d do	Sir James Steuart, Bart.	Cork	
3d Light Drag.	Visc. Combermere, G.C.B. & G.C.H.	Manchester	
4th do	Francis Hugonin	Bombay	
6th Dragoons	Hon. Sir W. Lumley, K.C.B.	Dublin	
7th Hussars	M. of Anglesey, K.G., G.C.B, & G.C.H.	Newbridge	
8th do	Sir B. Tarleton, Bart. & G.C.B.	Dublin	
9th Lancers	Earl of Rosslyn, G.C.B.	Nottingham	
10th Hussars	M. of Londonderry, G.C.B. & G.C.H.	Hounslow	
11th Lt. Drags.	Ld. W. C. Bentinck, G.C.B. & G.C.H.	Bengal	
12th Lancers	Sir R. H. Vivian, K.C.B., K.C.H., M.P.	Edinburgh	
13th L. Drag.	Hon. H. G. Grey	Madras	
14th do	Sir J. O. Vandeleur, K.C.B.	Leeds	
15th Hussars	Sir C. Grant, K.C.B. & K.C.H.	Brighton	
16th Lancers	Earl Harcourt, G.C.B.	Bengal	
17th do	Lord R. E. H. Somerset, K.C.B., M.P.	Dublin	
R. Wag. Train	Sir G. Scovell, K.C.B.	Croydon	
Gr. Gs. 1st bat.	His Grace the Duke of Wellington, K.G., G.C.B. & G.C.H.	Dublin	
2d bat.		Portman Street	
3d bat.		King's Mews	
Coldst. 1st bat.	H. R. H. Duke of Cambridge, K.G. G.C.B. & G.C.H.	Manchester	
2d bat.		Tower	
3d ditto 1st bat.	H. R. H. Duke of Gloucester, K.G., G.C.B. & G.C.H.	Knightsbridge	
2d bat.		Windsor	
1st Foot, 1st bat.	Duke of Gordon, G.C.B.	Trinidad	Fort George
2d bat.		Madras	Tilbury Fort
2d do	Sir W. Keppel, G.C.B.	Bombay	Shorncliff
3d do	Sir H. Clinton, G.C.B & G.C.H.	Bengal	Tilbury Fort

REGIMENTS.	COLONELS.	Serv. Co.'s	Reserve Co.'s
4th Foot	Earl of Chatham, K.G.	Glasgow	
5th do	Sir H. Johnson, Bart. & G.C.B.	Castlebar	
6th do	Sir G. Nugent, Bart. & G.C.B., M.P.	Bombay	Chatham
7th do	Sir A. Clark, G.C.B.	Malta	Hull
8th do	Henry Bayly	Dublin	
9th do	Sir R. Brownrigg, Bart. & G.C.B.	Belfast	
10th do	Sir I. Lambert, K.C.B.	Corfu	Kinsale
11th do	Sir H. T. Montresor, K.C.B. & G.C.H.	Corfu	Wexford
12th do	Hon. R. Meade	Gibraltar	Londonderry
13th do	E. Morrison	Bengal	Chatham
14th do	Lord Lynedoch, G.C.B.	Ditto	Chatham
15th do	Sir M. Disney, K.C.B.	Upper Canada	Mullingar
16th do	Visc. Beresford G.C.B. & G.C.H.	Bengal	Chatham
17th do	J. Champagné	Rochdale	
18th do	Earl of Donoughmore, G.C.B. & K.C.	Corfu	Plymouth
19th do	Sir H. Turner, K.C. & G.C.H.	Barbadoes	Youghall
20th do	Sir W. Houstoun, K.C.B. & G.C.H.	Bombay	Chatham
21st do	Lord Forbes	Mullingar	
22d do	Hon. E. Finch	Jamaica	Tralee
23d do	Sir J. W. Gordon, Bt. K.C.B. G.C.H. & M.P.	Gibraltar	Brecon
24th do	Sir D. Baird, Bart. G.C.B., K.C.	Manchester	
25th do	Hon. C. Fitzroy	Demerara	Aberdeen
26th do	Earl of Dalhousie, G.C.B.	Madras	Chatham
27th do	Hon. Sir G. L. Cole, G.C.B.	St. Vincents	Jersey
28th do	Hon. Sir E. Paget, G.C.B.	Corfu	Gosport
29th do	Sir J. Byng, K.C.B. & G.C.H.	Mauritius	Devonport
30th do	Sir T. Bradford, K.C.B.	Chatham	
31st do	Earl of Mulgrave, G C.B.	Bengal	Dover
32d do	A. Campbell	Dublin	
33d do	Sir J. C. Sherbrooke, G.C.B.	Jamaica	Armagh
34th do	Sir T. M. Brisbane, K.C.B.	Cork	
35th do	Sir J. Oswald, G.C.B.	St. Lucia	Jersey
36th do	Sir G. Don, G.C.B. & G.C.H.	Limerick	
37th do	Sir C. Green, Bart.	Enniskillen	
38th do	Earl Ludlow, G.C.B.	Bengal	Chatham
39th do	Sir G. Airey, K.C.H.	N. S. Wales	Harwich
40th do	Sir J. Kempt, G.C.B. & G.C.H.	Bombay	Chatham
41st do	Hon. Sir E. Stopford, K.C.B.	Madras	Dover
42d do	Sir G. Murray, G.C.B. & G.C.H., M.P.	Gibraltar	Paisley
43d do	Lord Howden, G.C.B. & K.C.	Ditto	Devonport
44th do	Gore Browne	Bengal	Deal
45th do	Earl of Cavan, K.C.	Madras	Chatham
46th do	H. Wynyard	Ditto	Ditto
47th do	Hon. Sir A. Hope, G.C.B., M.P.	On pass. home	Isle of Wight
48th do	Lord C. Fitzroy	Madras	Deal
49th do	Sir M. Nightingall, K.C.B., M.P.	Bengal	Chatham
50th do	Sir J. Duff, Knt.	Blackburne	
51st do	Sir T. Hislop, Bart. G.C.B.	Corfu	Portsmouth
52d do	Sir G. T. Walker, G.C.B.	Halifax, N. S.	Portsmouth
53d do	Lord Hill, G.C.B. & G.C.H.	Birr	
54th do	J. Gascoyne, M.P.	Madras	Chatham
55th do	Sir W. H. Clinton, G.C.B.,	Cape	Chatham
56th do	Lord Aylmer, K.C.B.	Newry	
57th do	Sir H. Dalrymple, Bart.	N. S. Wales	Landg. Fort
58th do	K. Mackenzie	Ceylon	Naas
59th do	Sir F. P. Robinson, K.C.B.	Chatham	
60th do 1st bat.	N. C. Burton	Limerick	
2d bat.	Hon. E. Phipps M.P.	Berbice	Portsmouth
61st do	Sir. G. Hewett, Bart. G.C.B.	Ceylon	Naas
62d do	Sir S. Hulse, G.C.H.	Templemore	
63d do	W. Dyott	Chatham	
64th do	Sir W. H. Pringle, K.C.B., M.P.	Dublin	

REGIMENTS.	COLONELS.	Serv. Co.'s	Reserve Co.'s
65th Foot	T. Grosvenor, M.P.	Fermoy	
66th do	O. Nicholls	Quebec	Boyle
67th do	John Macdonald	Chester	
68th do	Sir H. Warde, K.C.B.	Up. Canada	Burnley
69th do	Sir J. Hamilton, Bart.	Athlone	
70th do	Ld. Howard of Effingham, G.C.B.	Buttevant	
71st do	Sir G. Drummond, G.C.B.	Kingston U. C.	Chatham
72d do	Sir John Hope, G.C.H.	Cape	Drogheda
73d do	Sir Frederick Adam, K.C.B.	Gibraltar	Spike Island
74th do	Sir C. Colville, G.C.B. & G.C.H.	Bermuda	Carlisle
75th do	Jas. Dunlop	Galway	
76th do	C. Chowne	Clonmel	
77th do	Sir G. Cooke, K.C.B.	Jamaica	Londonderry
78th do	Sir E. Barnes, K.C.B.	Ceylon	Edinburgh
79th do	Sir R. C. Ferguson, K.C.B. M.P.	Montreal	Birr
80th do	Sir R. S. Donkin, K.C.B. & G.C.H.	St. Maura	Sunderland
81st do	Sir R. D. Jackson, K.C.B.	N. Brunswick	Guernsey
82d do	H. Pigot	Mauritius	Sheerness
83d do	J. Hodgson	Gosport	
84th do	Sir F. J. G. Maclean, Bart.	Jamaica	Cork
85th do	Sir Herbert Taylor, G.C.H.	Malta	Devonport
86th do	Earl of Kilmorey	Barbadoes	Dublin
87th do	Sir J. Doyle, Bt. G.C.B. & K.C.	Stockport	
88th do	Sir H. F. Campbell, K.C.B. & G.C.H.	Corfu	Tralee
89th do	Sir R. Macfarlane, K.C.B. & G.C.H.	Madras	Chatham
90th do	R. Darling	Zante	Ft Cumberland
91st do	D. Campbell	Jamaica	Londonderry
92d do	Hon. A. Duff, M.P.	Kilkenny	
93d do	Sir H. Lowe, K.C.B.	Antigua	Weedon
94th do	Sir John Keane, K.C.B.	Gibraltar	Plymouth
95th do	Sir C. Halket, K.C.B. & G.C.H.	Malta	Gosport
96th do	Sir J. Fuller, G.C.H.	Halifax N. S.	Plymouth
97th do	Sir J. Lyon, K.C.B. & G.C.H.	Ceylon	Waterford
98th do	H. Conran	Cape	Clare Castle
99th do	G. J. Hall	Mauritius	Charles Fort
Rifle B. 1st bat.	Sir A. F. Barnard, K.C.B. & K.C.H.	Halifax N.S.	Portsmouth
2d bat.	Sir T. S. Beckwith, K.C.B.	Malta	Devonport
R. Staff Corps		Hythe and Colonies	
1st W. India reg.	Lord C. H. Somerset	Trinidad	
2d W. India reg.	F. Fuller	N. Providence	
Ceylon Rifle	F. Maitland	Ceylon	
Cape Cavalry	W. Cox, (Major)	Cape	
African Corps	H. J. Ricketts, (Major)	Sierra Leone	
Vet. Comp.	T. K. Burke, C.B.	Newfoundland	
Vet. Comp.	H. Dumaresq, (Capt.)	N. S. Wales	
Malta Fenc.	Count F. Rivarola	Malta	

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 18. At Bermuda, the Lady of J. Hall, Esq. of the Naval Hospital, of a son. And at the same establishment, the Lady of J. Richards, Esq. of a son.

At Sea, the Lady of Capt. Sterling, R.N. Lieut.-Governor of the Swan River Colony, of a son.

May 14th. At Nenagh, the Lady of Dr. Dempster, 94th Regt. of a son.

At Gosport, the Lady of Mr. Halliday, R.N. of a daughter.

May 24th, the Lady of Lieut. Smith, of the Ordinary at the port of Plymouth, of a daughter.

May 24th. At Southsea, the Lady of J. Sparshott, Esq. Purser of H. M. S. Crocodile, of a son.

May 26th. In Berners-street, London, the Lady of Capt. John Angelo, of the 3d Regt. of Bengal Cavalry, of a daughter.

June 3d. At Sheffield, the Lady of Capt. Henry Forster, Royal Horse Artillery, of a son.

At Youghal. The Lady of Lieut. C. Bagshot, R.N. Inspecting Commander of the Coast Guard Service, of a son.

June 5th. At his house in Lower Berkeley-street, London, the Lady of Lieut.-Col. Lindsey, of a daughter.

June 8th. At Cork, the Lady of Capt. Phillips, late of the 45th Regt. of Foot, of a son.

June 11th. At Plymouth, the Lady of Capt. E. Hawker, of H. M. S. Britannia, of a daughter.

June 12th. The Lady of Lieut.-Col. Pollock, C.B. Bengal Army, of a son.

At Englefield Green, the Lady of Lieut.-Col. Salwey, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

At Madras, Assist.-Surg. Robert Shean, 13th Light Dragoons, to Elizabeth, third daughter of Sir C. Garrett, of Portsmouth.

At Malta, Lieut. James, of the 85th King's Light Infantry, to Susannah Amie Ann, third daughter of Col. the Hon. W. H. Gardiner.

At Paris, Lieut. Charles Hay Seton, 5th Dragoon Guards, to Caroline, youngest daughter of Walter Parry Hodges, Esq. of Dorchester.

At Portsmouth, Mr. B. Camsdell, Master of his Majesty's ship Galatea, to Miss Tollervey.

At Ryersh, Kent, Mr. Abraham Sugden, R.N. to Miss Heover, of that place.

At Hospitalfields, N.B. Capt. T. Methven, R.N. to Janet Grant, youngest daughter of the late David Hunter, Esq. of Blackness.

June 4th. Lieut. W. Caudler, R.N. to Louisa, daughter of J. Evered, Esq. of Hill-house, Somerset.

June 6th. At Charlton, Kent, Capt. Crawford, Royal Artillery, to Harriet Bennet, youngest daughter of the late James Gell, Esq. of Peeling-house, Sussex.

June 9th. At Bramdean, Hants, Sir John Maxwell Tylden, late Lieutenant-Colonel, commanding 52d Regt. to Elizabeth, the only daughter of the Rev. Henry Lomax Walsh, LL.D. of Grumblesthorpe, Lincolnshire.

June 9th. At Maker Church, Charles Caseley, Jun. Esq. R.N. to Miss Scott, of Morice-town.

June 10th. At Stonehouse Chapel, Thomas Bush, Esq. late 5th R. V. B. to Mrs. Martha Moore, widow of the late W. Moore, Esq. of Torpoint.

June 13th. At St. Mary's, Marylebone, Capt. J. Potter Macqueen, of the 1st or King's Dragoon Guards, to Arabella, second daughter of Robert Holden, Esq. of Baker-street, Portman-square.

June 16th. At Dunchiedock Church, Capt. E. W. C. Astley, R.N. to Lydia Francis Pitman, daughter of James Pitman, Esq. of Dunchiedock-house, near Exeter.

DEATHS.

LIEUTENANT-COLONELS.

Jan. 9th. Dalrymple, 30th Ft.

Feb. 25th. Macpherson, late 4th Rl. Vet. Batt. Upper Canada.

April 4th. Martin, h. p. 2d Light Inf. K. G. L. Hanover.

April 29th. Major Cameron, late 8th Rl. Vet. Batt. Perth.

CAPTAINS.

Nov. 18th, 1828. Kennedy, 54th Ft. Ellichpore.

Dec. 28th. Mann, 30th Ft. Madras.

Jan 23d, 1829. Snoad, h. p. 19th Dr.

Danford, 49th Ft.

Feb. 10th. Love, 52d Ft. Sydney, Cape Breton.

Hyde, 72d Ft.

Read, Rl. Staff Corps.

Frost, h. p. unatt.

LIEUTENANTS.

Nov. 7th, 1828. Humphreys, 13th Ft. Dinapore, Bengal.

Dec. 8th. Jones, 16th Dr. Meerut.

Feb. 13th, 1829. Salkeld, h. p. 2d Prov. Batt. of Militia.

March 2d. Boyes, 26th Ft.

March 11th. Fred. Ritterholm, h. p. Brunsw. Inf. Hanover.

March 13th. Richmond, 11th Ft. Corfu.

April 7th. Mitchell, h. p. Newf. Fenc.

April 9th. Casey, 43d Ft. Gibraltar.

April 11th. Estaugh, h. p. 2d Prov. Batt. of Militia.

April 25th. Drummond, h. p. Rl. Mar. Edinburgh.

May 9th. Burrell, h. p. 3d Gren. Batt. Fisher row, N.B.

May 17th. Christian, h. p. 11th Ft.

ENSIGNS.

Thompson, 13th Ft.

April 17th. Preston, h. p. 96th Ft. Edinburgh.

April 24th. M'Pherson, h. p. 101st Ft.

Paymas. Boyd, 3d Ft.

QUARTER-MASTERS.

Dec. 23d, 1828. Taggart, 13th Dr. Arnee.

May 8th, 1829. Lawrence, h. p. 5th Dr. Gds.

Jenkins, h. p. 4th Ft.

April 6th. Tait, h. p. Dumfries Fenc. Leith.

Dec. 28th, 1828. Dep. Com.-Gen. Henderson, h. p. Ireland.

MEDICAL-DEPARTMENT.

Jan. 26th. Purv. Hugo, h. p. Ensbury, Dorsetshire.

Feb. 4th. Apot. Macdonald, Corfu,

April 28th. Surg. Job, 13th Dr. Leamington.

Jan. 4th. On board H. M. S. Java, in Madras Roads, Mr. T. Mainwaring, Midshipman of that ship, second son of Sir H. Mainwaring, of Peovor Hall, in Cheshire.

At Trinidad, Lieut. Charles Ford, of the Royals, aged 25.

April 11th. Off the Cape de Verd Islands, on board the Benbow, to join his regiment in the East Indies, Lieut. Robert Sterling, 3d Foot, son of Andrew Sterling Esq. of Drumpellier, Lanarkshire.

May 10th. At Madeira, Lieut. George Augustus Anson, 11th Light Dragoons, son of Lieut.-Gen. Sir G. Anson, K.C.B.

May 16th. At Greenock, Com. J. Grigg.

May 16th. At Exeter, aged 71, Rear-Admiral Richard Raggett. This officer was made a Lieut. in 1778, and a Commander in 1793, and Post-Captain in 1799. In 1807, Capt. Raggett commanded the Africaine frigate, and conveyed Lord Cathcart from England to Swedish Pomerania, at that period invaded by a French army, and defended by the Swedish Monarch, in person. On the arrival of Adm. Gambier in the sound, with a fleet destined to attack Copenhagen, Capt. Raggett proceeded with his Lordship to join the expedition, and after the surrender of the Danish Navy, had the charge of fitting out one of the captured frigates, which was conducted safely to the river Medway, by part of the Africaine's crew. Towards the close of the same year he accompanied a small armament under Sir Samuel Hood, sent to obtain possession of Madeira; the garrison of

which island surrendered without resistance on the 26th December. He subsequently commanded the Defiance, Conqueror, Spencer, and Albion. He obtained the Rank of Rear-Adm. in May 1825.

May 23d. At Midfield, Com. Sir J. F. Drummond, Bt. R.N. He was thirty-two years a Commander in the navy.

May 25th. Lieut. James B. Bowditch, R.N.

May 31st. At the house of Major-Gen. Ashe, Major Howe Daniel Showers, of the Bengal army. He began his career as an Ensign in 1801, and rose to the rank of Major in 1825. He served under Lord Lake in the campaigns of 1803-4 and 5, in the war with Scindia, Holkar, and the Mahratta confederates: he was present at the storm and siege of Agra; at the battle of Lasinarree; siege of Gevalior, in Col. Monson's disastrous retreat, and also at the siege of Bhurtpore, where he received a wound in one of the storms.

June 7th. At Exmouth, Lieut. J. Birch, R.N.

June 9th. At the house of Lord Wallace, in Portman-square, the Dowager Viscountess Melville.

On board H. M. S. Java, in the East Indies, the Rev. John Evans, Chaplain of that ship.

At Polbarth, Cornwall, Com. G. Davy, R.N. thirty-three years a commander in his Majesty's Navy.

Lieut. Mark Kent, R.N. in the Dart merchant vessel, foundered at sea.

At Woolwich, on board H. M. S. Helicon, Lieut. A. L. Montgomery, R.N.

On board H. M. S. Eden, on the coast of Africa, Com. H. C. Harrison, of that ship.

At Treguhan, Cornwall, Capt. William Carlyon, R.N. (retired) aged 79.

June 10th. At Portsmouth, Lieut. Francis Ward, 31st Foot, having landed six days previously from India.

Gen. Lord Harris, whose demise we recorded in our last number, was born in 1746, and before the age of thirteen, viz. on the 1st Jan. 1759, he was appointed a Cadet in the Royal Artillery. In 1771, he had attained the rank of Captain in the 5th Foot; and in 1774, he embarked for America, and was engaged in the action at Lexington, and the battle of Bunker's Hill. At the latter he was severely wounded in the head, and obliged to be trepanned and sent home; he, however, returned in time to take the field, previous to the army landing on Long Island, in July, 1776. We find him present at the affair of Flat Bush, in the skirmishes of York Island, in the engagement at White Plains, at Iron Hill, (where he was shot through the leg,) and in every action up to the 3d Nov. 1778, except that of German Town. In the latter year he embarked with his regiment, of which he was then Major, for the West Indies, with the force under Major-gen. Grant, by whom he was appointed to command the battalion of grenadiers. After the taking of Morne Forternee, Major Harris was second in command, under Gen. Medows, at the Vigie, where the French were most gallantly repulsed in their repeated attacks on our post, and in consequence compelled to retreat from the island. Major Harris subsequently embarked with his regiment, as marines, and was present in the engagement off Grenada, under Adm. Biron. He afterwards returned to England. In 1780, he succeeded to the Lieut.-colonelcy of the 5th Foot, from which he exchanged to the 76th, and accompanied, as secretary, Sir William Medows to the East Indies, on that officer being appointed Governor and Commander-in-chief at Madras. He served the campaigns of 1790 and 1791, against Tippoo Sultaun; and in the action of 15th May, of the latter year, he commanded the second line of the army. He was also engaged in the attack of the Sultaun's camp and the Island of Seringapatam, on the night of the 6th Feb. 1792, the success of which attack terminated that war. Col. Harris returned with Sir William Medows to England; and in 1794, with the rank of Major general, he re-embarked for India, and was placed on the Bengal staff. In 1796, with the local rank of Lieut.-general, he was appointed Commander-in-chief under the Presidency of Fort St. George; and in 1798, he succeeded to the military and civil government of the troops and territories of Madras. In Dec. 1798, the Marquis Wellesley selected Gen. Harris to command the army assembled to repel the threatened hostility of Tippoo, to besiege his capital, and reduce his power. The army exceeded 50,000 men, and the object of the expedition was accomplished by the capture of Seringapatam, death of the Sultaun, and the annexation of his dominions to his Majesty's crown.* The military services of the gallant General terminated at this period, and they were subsequently rewarded with the honours of the Bath and a Peerage. Throughout his career he was remarkable for clear understanding, simple and unaffected manners, and kind disposition. Lord Harris is succeeded in his title and estates by Major gen. the Hon. William Harris; besides whom, he has left one son and several daughters, the eldest married to Mr. Lushington, the present Governor of Madras.

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* The following extract of a letter to the General, shows the sense entertained of his services by the Government of India.—"The Governor-General in Council now directs me to signify his particular sense of the firmness, constancy, and perseverance, with which you subdued the difficulties opposed to the progress of the army through the enemy's country; of the zeal and unanimity with which you inspired all the great departments of your army, of the judgment displayed in the whole conduct of the campaign, especially in the passage of the Caveri, and in the position taken up before Seringapatam, and the vigour and skill with which the siege was conducted. This great achievement entitles you to the gratitude and respect of the Company, of your King, and of your country, and the Governor-General has already discharged, with particular satisfaction, the grateful duty of stating to the Hon. Court of Directors, and to his Majesty's Ministers, your eminent services, in a manner adequate to the honour and advantage which the British Empire in India is likely to derive from the splendid victories obtained by the army under your command.

"Fort St. George, Aug. 7, 1799."

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER,

KEPT AT THE OBSERVATORY OF CAPT. W. H. SMYTH, AT BEDFORD.

MAY 1829.	Six's Thermometer.		At 3 P. M.			Pluviameter Inches.	Evaporator Inches.	Winds at 3 P.M.
	Maxim. Degrees.	Minim. Degrees.	Barom. Inches.	Thermo. Degrees.	Hygrom. Degrees.			
♀ 1	46	42	29·42	45	648	....	0·045	W.S.W. squally weather.
♄ 2	53·5	42·5	29·42	53	680	0·031	....	S.S.W. fresh breezes & cloudy.
☉ 3	55	49·5	29·40	55	647	0·020	....	S.W. moderate winds.
☽ 4	56	49·8	29·60	55·5	606	....	....	Light westerly airs and clear.
♂ 5	57·3	52	29·70	54	657	....	0·555	W.N.W. fresh breezes & sq.
☿ 6	60	53	29·70	58	564	....	....	S.W. fresh breezes & fine wea.
♃ 7	56·4	52·7	29·70	56·2	568	....	....	W.N.W. fresh winds & fine w.
♀ 8	60	54	29·74	59·9	547	0·025	....	S.W. fine wea. light showers.
♄ 9	63	57	29·84	61·7	543	0·019	....	S.W. light airs & clear wea.
☉ 10	66·4	56	29·78	65	521	....	0·120	S. calm and clear weather.
☽ 11	67·2	56·3	29·77	64	411	....	....	E. light breezes and clear.
♂ 12	64·2	59	29·73	63·8	508	....	0·235	E. faint airs and clear wea.
☿ 13	64	52·3	29·73	63·7	378	....	....	S. by E. light br. very fine wea.
♃ 14	64	56·3	29·70	63	451	....	....	S.S.W. fine pleasant weather.
♀ 15	63·7	58	29·77	62·5	509	....	....	N.E. light airs & fine weather.
♄ 16	64·2	58	29·82	62	394	....	0·540	N.W. mod. airs, flying clouds.
☉ 17	64·3	57·5	29·87	63	437	....	....	S. by E. light airs, very fine w.
☽ 18	64·8	55	29·77	64·2	448	....	....	S. by E. fine clear weather.
♂ 19	70·8	54·8	29·72	65	410	....	....	E. by N. uncommonly clear w.
☿ 20	66·5	56·5	29·73	65·8	440	....	....	N.E. fresh breezes, very fine w.
♃ 21	66	57	29·88	64	434	....	0·645	N.E. mod. winds & cloudy.
♀ 22	64	53·5	29·88	63·7	465	....	....	N.N.E. light airs & fine wea.
♄ 23	70	58·5	29·90	69·3	320	....	....	S.S.W. faint airs, hazy horizon.
☉ 24	70	60·5	29·93	61·7	481	0·081	....	N.N.W. fresh breezes & sq.
☽ 25	61·5	54·2	30·14	58	458	0·150	0·530	Hard gales from the N.E.
♂ 26	58·1	52·2	30·10	57·4	461	0·010	....	E.N.E. fresh gales & squally.
☿ 27	61·5	53	30·02	61·5	445	....	....	N.N.E. fresh winds & cloudy.
♃ 28	63	55·8	30·00	61	450	....	0·350	Squally from the N.E.
♀ 29	61·3	55	29·94	59	460	....	....	N.N.E. fresh gales & cloudy.
♄ 30	62	58	29·94	60·7	469	....	....	N.E. by N. light winds & hazy.
☉ 31	57	52·7	29·76	57	487	....	0·220	N.W. light airs and hazy.

THE UNITED SERVICE MUSEUM.

The founding of a United Service Museum, as proposed, is so pregnant with ostensible advantages, that the difficulty of its accomplishment, being for the present placed in the back-ground, may be pardoned. The successful execution of the bold plan of producing an exclusive Naval and Military Journal, without the aid of professed scholars, is a proof that talent is not wanting in its contributors; and an establishment combining the advantages of study, lectures, and conversation, will not fail of arousing the dormant energies of many officers, who may have resigned themselves to an intellectual apathy. "Vitanda est improba siren Desidia," might be the rallying cry of the new Institution; for it is not less true than lamentable, that *vis inertiæ* and conceit, have occasioned the fall of more men, than the sword, or other accidents of active service. Owing to this fatal indolence in the many, the actual character of officers has been so strangely misunderstood, that we have seen military operations placed under the control of civilians, to the manifest injury of the glory and interests of our country; and by a still stranger assumption, equally presumptuous in the advisers, and offensive to the commanders, it was concluded that sailors could not express themselves, and therefore a man should be hired to write their voyages for them. A novelist was hereupon brought forward, who for the modest sum of six thousand pounds, produced three quarto volumes on the Pacific Ocean! But instead of the nervous style of truth and observation which marked Cook's subsequent voyages, and also King's continuation, the public were entertained with the *Adventurer's* impertinent ideas of Providence, and the obscene blandishments of Otaheite. We could easily point out absurdities still nearer to the present hour, and equally detrimental to the public, originating in the consummate assurance of some who, by mere accident, have fallen into situations influential on services of which they have no conception, either by education, taste, or understanding; but it is sufficient for our purpose, in rallying the Army and Navy to the cultivation of their own interests, to exhibit the above-mentioned flagrant instance only.

As it cannot be denied that the present æra is distinguished by an increasing taste for the cultivation of science, both abstract and mixed, the means of acquiring information should be extended to meet the growing demand. Our most zealous officers are therefore earnestly called upon to exert their own merits and means for the benefit of their professional brethren, since it is characteristic of the British nation to forward institutions by the efforts of individuals. The teaching of science is so praiseworthy as to have been a favourite object in all ages, with the most learned and eminent benefactors of the human race; and this remark holds true, says Adam Smith, "from the days of Lysias and Isocrates, of Plato and Aristotle, down to those of Plutarch and Epictetus, of Suetonius and Quintilian."

With such numerous garrisons and colonies, and our ships in constant communication with every part of the globe, it may be predicted that the United Service Museum, would effectually rescue us from the stigma of being incapable of estimating the advantages and pleasures of natural philosophy. It has been want of opportunity, rather than defect of perception, that has hitherto retarded the pursuit. The ac-

tive interchange of ideas, proposed by frequent meetings, will stimulate, regulate, and promote the spirit of inquiry. Men should encourage themselves to speak and think earnestly, in order to invigorate their energies, instead of indulging idle discursive fancies, by which useful thought is supplanted: with a habit of reflection, investigation will follow; ideas will be imparted with precision and facility, and the mind will reap the sure reward of its labour and application.

The "hard bargains" in His Majesty's service, if such there be, may protest there is no occasion for improvement; that "we have hitherto done well enough; and that we can go on as before;" but even such might be reminded, that men may be ambitious without genius, enterprising without talent, and brave without a prospect of success—from the want of cultivation. The most illustrious officers, of whatever nation, have been superior in education and acquirements, and the object of the present Institution is, to multiply their numbers. Cæsar was not only the greatest warrior and statesman of his time, but also the most accomplished scholar; and it was remarked that, if he ranked only as the second orator of Rome, it was because he gave place to Cicero from ambition of higher authority:—he spoke, says the historian, with the same force with which he fought; and moreover could read and write, hear and indite at the same moment. Nor need we refer to the Bayards, and Raleighs, and Sidneys, and Peterboroughs of other days, while the annals of the present age furnish such a galaxy of naval and military talent, united with philosophical ardour, and a taste for polite literature. Others may make objections from diffidence, but the neglect of improvement is an evil which moralists of every persuasion have decried. Knowledge, besides enlarging the understanding, elevates and polishes the intellectual faculties; and the apparent difficulty of obtaining it is no reason why it should remain unattempted. Though the fundamental elements may require labour, such an endeavour is commendable at any period of life, and the pleasure derived from the application of those elements amply rewards the toil. Pliny remarks that the visage of the Diana of Chios was so disposed, as to seem grave and forbidding on entering the temple, but pleasing and cheerful on going out again: this is emblematical of science,—however austere she may appear at first, acquaintance soon brightens her aspect into benignity.

It has been advanced, and with much appearance of justice, that an illiterate officer either hardens into a turbulent bravo, or refines into an insignificant fop. Something beyond a mere common education is not only necessary to enable men to take a lead in society, but also to qualify them for domestic retirement, and place them above what is miscalled "a disgust of the world." "Nothing," says Burton, "begets melancholy sooner, encreaseth and continueth it oftener, than idleness." Montesquieu remarks that, though most people have placed it amongst the joys of heaven, it ought to have been ranked as one of the punishments of hell; and Cicero asserts, that the Romans never took more pains in any thing, than in restraining their children from indolent habits. The infirmity of our nature is but an additional reason to aim at gaining strength, for every body is improvable who is earnest in the effort; and in becoming acquainted with the laws and operations of the creation, brilliant talents are not more conducive to eminence, than the useful and attainable quality of diligence.

The art of war itself, with its various ramifications, forms a science of no easy acquirement; and even in this, few officers are so incessantly occupied as not to have an occasional chasm, which would be dreary and listless, but that an active mind will always seek employment. A sedulous man finds relief from variety; by turning his ideas from abstruse learning, to subjects of a lighter nature, he relaxes and recreates his faculties, so as to enable him to resume his main object with fresh vigour. Under this impression, Locke recommends all persons, of whatever rank or profession, to undertake some handicraft trade; for relaxation is so arbitrary, that he who from weariness can dig no longer, will be found able to play at cricket, although a greater corporeal exertion is required; and the order to "knock off work, and carry deals," though trite, is apposite. The mind cannot, any more than the body, bear a state of inactivity: instead of being worn out and destroyed by action, both are rendered stronger, for it is not exercise, but indolence that enervates and enfeebles the faculties;

> "Life's cares are comforts, such by Heaven design'd;
> He that has none, must make them, or be wretched."

The best mode, perhaps, of occupying exofficial moments, is in drawing, studying models, conversing with intelligent friends, manly exercises, and above all reading judicious, entertaining, and useful authors —a recreation equally suited to all times and seasons. Yet many a youth, albeit neither soldier nor sailor by excellence, may exclaim, —"Oh! but I am no mathematician,—I am no mineralogist,—I do not understand this or that science,—I have no turn that way;" —it will then be but fair, though cruel, to demand what he does understand, and which way his *turn* lies. It is sometimes considered *knowing* by dunces to profess to know nothing;—before you are influenced by declamations against physical and experimental truths, only look to the declaimer, and, the Royal George to a fishing-boat, but the "*damnunt quod non intelligunt*" of Quintilian instantly presents itself. When a storm having blown down several trees, a witling remarked it was a mathematical wind, because it had extracted the roots,—and his Bœotian friend said he could not see the point he aimed at,—which was the worst, the punster or his companion? Others may cry "*cui bono? quorsum hæc?*" but those who are too young to see the utility of a study, ought not on that account to doubt it; there are things which he who learns must take for granted, lest he remain a learner all his life; and perhaps, like the blockhead in Pliny, never be taught to count. Youths of genius are often too impetuous in their pursuit of knowledge; they are impatient to reach the head-quarters of science, before they have ascertained either the bearing or distance; and to avoid the fatigue of the regular road, wander by a path of their own into a mere wilderness.

Another injury to professional character has arisen from the facilities for travelling, a cause somewhat unsuspected, because the fair side only of the cloak is generally exposed to view; and one of the grand objects of the proposed Institution is, to supply some of the deficiencies which are made the excuses of this insidious and expensive system of idleness. It is not the enterprising and inquiring spirit, shedding a ray of glory on the national character, that is here decried; but the fri-

volousness of those who, in defence of the desertion of their homes, and fields, and factories, absurdly seek to depreciate the salutary climate, frank manners, and wholesome laws and usages of their native country. No one will deny the utility of modern languages to an officer; but an adequate knowledge is soon mastered, and none but an enemy would persuade him to relax his attention to duties and acquirements, of immeasurably greater consequence, to gain an idiomatic proficiency in what only qualifies him for conversing, some ten or a dozen times in his life, with people whom he may hold in contempt; or to consult in foreign books, that which is much better told in those of his own nation. Travelling for improvement is undeniably a beneficial impulse, but it is not the gift of many, to reap advantages at all counterbalancing the injury an unformed character may receive. Addison has said, "a man that goes out a fool, cannot ride or sail himself into common sense;" now as, according to the testimony of Solomon, this class is infinite in number, the statesmen, scientific officers, scholars, and others, who roam to enlarge their views, and polish their understandings, bear no more proportion to the wandering mass, than a bucket of water does to the boundless ocean. "I have made the tour of Europe," cried a booby—"And so have your trunks," retorted his hearer.

> "Go where we may, rest where we will,
> Eternal London haunts us still.
> The trash of Almack's or Fleet-ditch,
> And scarce a pin's head difference *which*,
> Mixes, though e'en to Greece we run,
> With every rill from Helicon!"

Indeed, from the force of fashion and prejudice, the mania has become so epidemic, that even a tallow-chandler, or a grocer, cannot marry his brother craftsman's daughter, but he must spend his honey-moon in France, or the Low Countries; and the freedom of our Constitution precludes any check upon the practice. It is a rage which no calling or profession can restrain, no domestic ties counteract, no paucity of means subdue; goaded on by the servile yet urgent spirit of imitation, the silly, the idle, and the dissolute, quit the enjoyments and beneficial moral restraints of home, to acquire incongruous tastes and manners; to associate with people whose acquaintance they cannot continue; and to bring back a luminous verbiage on taverns, galleries, billiard-rooms, theatres, and promenades:—

> "Returning he proclaims by many a grace,
> By shrugs and strange contortions of his face,
> How much a dunce that has been sent to roam,
> Excels a dunce that has been kept at home."

Impelled by this influenza, even the fair sex, casting aside their wonted modesty, and bursting the trammels of propriety, rush forth unprotected, to the astonishment and disgust of the natives of every place which they visit. Though their gentle spirits may fail them during the awful moment of crossing the Channel, they glory in the privations of their pilgrimage; and screwing their courage to the sticking point, welcome with brazen front the liberties of the *douanier*, the filth and indecencies of France, the accommodating transparent advertisements of its towns, and the exclusive male attendance in the Italian hotels. The copious and nervous language of their forefathers,

and its inexhaustible fund of volumes on every branch of theology, history, science, art, and amusement, are surrendered for the inferior productions of inferior people. Indeed, by some malign influence, the erroneous predilection for other tongues, and for Morganizing them into our own, is fostered in our females from the very cradle; yet why it should constitute a part of their education, would puzzle even a Philadelphia lawyer to discover. Thus, any nonsense, provided it be uttered by a foreigner, is pronounced enchanting by these feeble critics, who having heard of the *naïveté* of the French, the *pathos* of the German, and the *dolcezza* of the Italian, would fear they condemned themselves as ignoramuses, did they not detect these characteristics, whether jabbering with the conceited *garçon* of a restaurateur, the dull peasant of Bavaria, or the garrulous Ciceroni, who infest the *videnda* of Italy. Is it surprising then, that with this unfeminine rage in the fair sex for deserting their tender duties, to riot in frailty, french, and frippery, in contempt of all the delicate and interesting habits of life—is it surprising, that celibacy should be on the increase? or that men will not now marry, unless a woman has money to defray her senseless extravagance?

The English migratory tribe has always been formidable in numbers; and the affectation of foreign fashions so prevalent, that many artisans fabricate names as well as wares. Old Stowe remarks, that in Queen Elizabeth's reign, that which was called in London a French mode, was unknown in Paris. The Platonic laws forbade travelling, till the mature age of forty or fifty, as not likely before to be either useful or instructive: but what fatal swarms of our youth, eating their corn in the blade, are hurried abroad at an age when they are both raw and unruly; as if the "*ex asino lanam*" were an easy operation!

"Tell me, Sempronius, why, forsaking home,
From realm to realm, our new-fledg'd striplings roam;
Do they desire to mark each shade of mind—
Each state of man from savage to refin'd?
Or do they visit every foreign clime,
To vary idleness and kill the time?—
Bald-headed fools! 'tis you who raise my spleen,
Fathers who trust the prudence of *eighteen!*
You, you I censure, while through Europe runs
The idle herd of your unbearded sons:
Yours is the blame, while they their faults expose,
Of friends make strangers, and of strangers foes."

"This is the season," says Locke, "of all his life, that most requires the eye and authority of his parents and friends to govern it. If they do bring home with them any knowledge of the people and places they have seen, it is often an admiration of the worst and vainest practices they met with abroad; retaining a relish and memory of those things, wherein their liberty took its first wing, rather than of what should make them better and wiser after their return."

"Forth from his home, with passions all on fire,
His bosom burning with uncheck'd desire,
The youth proceeds to ramble Europe o'er,
Indulge in pleasure, and reflect no more."

But what is it that even the more mature wanderers, who "come

not to their lands, sooner than to their wits," go forth to see? Have they prepared themselves by a careful perusal of voyages and travels, or decided wherein their predecessors excelled or failed? Have they studied the arts, manufactures, policy, and establishments of their own pre-eminent and beautiful country? The art of seeing accurately must precede the power of comparing; and unless by comparison, how can we judiciously tell what we prefer? Those who, neglecting the past, judge only by the occurring incident, must be subject to continual wavering; and what more irksome or destructive to himself and every one around him, than a man who knows not his own mind! This is, in other words, an absence of the intellectual faculty; a weakness the more to be deplored, as exposing the individual to the delusive allurements of vice. For those families who reside wholly abroad, under the pretence or error of educating their children, a punishment is always impending, in the mortification arising from their insignificance; the rupture of social ties; the suspension of moral, domestic, and religious habits; and above all, in the vague, precocious, and shallow pretensions of their offspring.

The economists are equally as unsuccessful in their schemes, since in the search for cheap living, the market-price of butter and eggs, and chickens and meat, and of wines beneath notice, is not an object of the consequence to which it has been raised. The real advantage in this plan, is the getting rid of former connections, and quitting the place where vanity had made its votary vie with superiors. But a rational person may, by overcoming the aversion to retrenchment, fall into a different scale of living, as well in Cornwall or Cumberland, in the heart of London or Mid-Lothian, as in France or Italy, and without the expense or fatigue of long journeys. The confirmed and fashionable idler may assert, with empty flippancy, that he travels merely to kill time; but it is plain that he does not succeed, for his dull *genus* is found stagnating in every variety of situation which can awaken and gratify sensibility, blind to every object but self, yet generally as proud "as if of the blood-royal of France."

The investigation of intricate objects, allures to the acquirement of various branches of knowledge, each amusing, cheering, and elevating to our best feelings; and inducing us truly, through Nature, to venerate Nature's God. When we do travel then, let us not grovel; every country of the earth produces, or contains something which would be curious and illustrative in a series; and how can a cabinet be better formed than by the individual contributions, and zealous exertions of the Army and Navy, who, it should be borne in mind, have easier access to the treasures of Nature, than any other class of the community. *The United Service Museum* would so immediately concern every officer wearing the British uniform, that they would no longer slight the opportunities which court their erratic life, of treasuring up rare, as well as useful objects. Such an Institution would furnish every member with an interesting and varied occupation; and the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms, might be all invaded for the general benefit.

On considering the multifarious duties of soldiers and sailors, and the particulars to which either may apply every branch of knowledge, it is unnecessary to dwell upon the benefits likely to accrue from such an establishment. The attack and defence of places, permanent and

field fortification; naval and military surveying; the arcana of artillery; the laws of dynamics and hydrodynamics; the theory and practice of navigation; magnetism and its wonderful connection with galvanism; optics, geography, chemistry, and every other branch of professional education, are the obvious objects. Not only ought it to furnish information and assistance to the man of talent, but prove also an enlivening place of resort to *οἱ πολλοὶ*, and eventually be the means of eliciting valuable information from quarters hitherto barren. The esoteric and exoteric doctrines being fortunately abolished in England, the high road to knowledge is open, and there is not a path which may not now be trodden. But those officers who aim at distinction should be recommended to cultivate mathematical lore, with greater ardour than even the truths of natural philosophy. So highly was the study of numbers and figures regarded in ancient times, that the Greeks held it scandalous to be ignorant of the properties of the triangle, the square, and the circle. Yet some sages who, like Lucian's ass, though superlatively grave and thoughtful, have never been heard to speak sense,—are peevish against demonstrative science, and gladly seize on the invective, that the mathematician can proceed just as well upon false data as upon true: this is certainly the case, but it is paradoxical rather than ingenious, and does but prove that no axiom should be assumed which is erroneous, even where the aim is only to deduce consequences from self-evident principles.

Nothing, perhaps, would accumulate faster than a professional library:—to attempt to prove the utility of such a branch of the Institution would be superfluous, for it is universally admitted that books store the mind with important and agreeable facts, bring us acquainted with those inhabitants of the world who are gone before us, and, from the examples of antiquity, inspire us with a zeal to excel. Montesquieu observes, "that to delight in reading, is to have the power of changing those moments of lassitude that visit every man, for the most delicious moments of life." To the library, a collection of naval and military maps, plans, and models, would be an indispensable appendage: many subjects can scarcely be comprehended without their assistance; and objects of sight at all times make stronger impressions on the senses, than laborious or verbose descriptions. Various portions of mechanics and machinery are closely connected with the art of war, and some of the most intricate of its mysteries are thereby easily available. It is not only hydrostatics, pneumatics, and gunnery, that are assisted by models, but even the nymph Urania, whose elegant intricacy can be understood only by zealous votaries, delights in diagrams and drawings. A keen attention to such treasures would recruit the veteran, and prepare the inexperienced for deriving the utmost benefit from their future voyages and travels. In this, the latter will differ from the hundreds who have to regret the golden opportunity of campaigns which they have merely waded through, together with the commonest of the common, instead of having made them the stepping-stone to glory and renown.

Visiting museums, to those who are no more gifted with taste "than a frog is with feathers," and who have no object but that of killing time, may be a merely transient amusement; but in men of observation and reflection, it awakens, as it were, a new sense, since every

article possesses an interest to them, which to the heedless is imperceptible. Collections of whatever nature, by arrangement, are more easily understood and remembered; and arouse a desire to know the local peculiarities on which they bear. To impart a general view of such subjects, and gratify the more particular curiosity, perhaps there is no method better suited than Lectures,—for although oral instruction is insufficient to form the scientific man, yet, possessing the command of experiments, specimens, models, and illustrative drawings, they assume an animation, which few hearers are insensible to. It is therefore to be hoped that, of the numerous body constituting the United Service, many will be found willing to contribute to so patriotic an object, as putting their experience and knowledge into form, and reading convenient portions of the same, to an assembly of their brothers in arms. There cannot be a stronger inducement to sift one's ideas carefully, and clear up the flagging doubts, which but for such an impulse, might stagnate through life. Thus Young with great aptness says,—

> "Thought in the mine, may come forth gold or dross;
> When coin'd in words, we know its real worth."

But in order not to scare the reader, in the very outset, with the rugged x, y, z, mazes of the differential and integral calculi, we proceed to some of the more general views of the United Service Museum,—which, like the shoe of Theramenes, may fit all comers.

Geology, a term scarcely yet known to our Cyclopœdias, has not till very lately excited much attention as a science; but although some of its speculations are vague and unsatisfactory, its discoveries, owing to very able mineralogical pioneers, have advanced with a rapidity unprecedented in physical inquiries. The dislocations and contortions of the globe, together with the many changes effected by the operation of atmospheric phenomena, the circulation of water, and the action of earthquakes and volcanoes, are characterized with such peculiar features, that a system founded on facts has been established, which offers a new and enlarged impulse to philosophical research. Granites, sienites and other primitive rocks, are crystalline in their contexture, and inorganic; but the successive incumbent strata, contain such vast and peculiar assemblages of fossil remains, that the mind is lost in astonishment, and full employment is held out to the zoologist, botanist, conchologist, and chemist. Even in the immediate vicinity of London, the seeds of several hundred species of plants, natives of the torrid zone, are found mixed with the remains of crocodiles, tortoises, fish, and shells, belonging to genera that have totally disappeared from the exterior of the globe. From the abundance and accessibility of coal, added to its fortunate association with iron, and this again being accompanied by limestone, with which the ore is fluxed, we have been enabled to surpass all other nations in cheap machinery, and it has consequently proved a main organ of the opulence and power of Great Britain. The formation of this mineral must have occurred at a very remote period, and whether in New Holland, America, Germany, or England, it is marked with a peculiar identity,—huge palms and ferns being the principal vegetable substance of the carboniferous strata. The earliest of the lower beds contain mere aquatic plants, succeeded by madrepores, trilobites, mollusca, and multilocular

shells; these are followed by fishes and ferns, ascending gradually to amphibia, which mark the first existence of dry land. Animals, from those exhibiting the simplest germs of life, to the vertebral, and thence onwards to the full-formed herbiferous and carniverous quadrupeds, divide the successive formations which repose over the primordial rocks, and rise with undeviating gradation to the fresh water deposits. In the early strata, the organic substances, though reducible to system, are of an unknown kind, referable only to distant ages; but in the recent ones, they approximate to existing species. These relics in the higher formations, differ so essentially from their predecessors, as to afford indubitable evidences of the distinct existence of former surfaces of this world; in the more recent we meet with an increased number of shells and fish, together with every description of cetaceous and mammiferous land and sea animals, but men and monkeys,—which singular exception would indicate their being the latest branch of the creation. In a word, so far from an accidental or capricious disposition, the fossils, whether animal or vegetable, plainly demonstrate the order, both in time and position of their *habitat*.

The extraordinary nature of the circumstances brought to light, may be estimated by the singular fact, that in England, besides the innumerable kinds of tropical plants, shells, and other fossils, every where found, there exist several varieties of the elephant, rhinoceros, hippopotamus, hyæna, bear, beaver, and elk; that ichthyosauri, creatures holding an intermediate place between the crocodile and the lizard, are dug up more than twenty feet in length; and that other saurian reptiles have been found in Sussex, whose length must have exceeded sixty feet, with a bulk equal to that of an elephant! while marine shells are seen dipping beneath the present level of the sea; and the effects of volcanic fires are visible in every direction. The mineralogy of the several strata, however deranged, establishes a remarkable constancy of leading features; and the celebrated Humboldt repeated to us his having observed in South America, the climate, foliage, men, birds, and beasts, dissimilar to those which he had left in Europe, and the very constellations over his head different; but looking to the earth, the same granites, schists, gneiss, lava, trap, and recent formations met his gaze, as those with which he was already so intimately acquainted.

Such really wonderful conclusions would appear to border on the marvellous, but the reader may rest assured they are not derived from hearsay,—we have witnessed what is here asserted. Nor is the present crust either immutable or quiescent,—the calcareous deposit of springs and lakes, the wearing of torrents, the alluvion of rivers, the eruptions of volcanoes, the erosion of the atmosphere, the cataclysms of earthquakes, the crumbling of precipices, and the alternate encroachment and recession of the sea, are all sensibly operating, and account for many terrestial changes. Some of the wonderful coral reefs of the Pacific Ocean, are hundreds of miles in extent; they wholly result from the habits of countless myriads of polypi; and with such celerity is their incessant labour continued, that Endeavour Straits, through which Cook sailed, are now nearly closed to navigation,—so that another generation may see New Guinea joined to New Holland. These diminutive workmen do not commence their struc-

tures in the profoundest depths of the ocean, but on submarine elevations, and rise almost perpendicularly from the bottom on the windward side, from a depth of a hundred and fifty to two hundred fathoms. Thus the unseen, silent, and insensible toils of a barely visible insect, are constantly exerted towards the manufacture of solid rocks and islands, by means which, but for the glaring truth, we should have despised as inadequate: and thus another grand instance is added of the versatile powers of Nature in the preparation of a new world.

However necessary a tedious course of studies may be in pursuit of perfection, much important information may be acquired without possessing the knowledge requisite to a confirmed geologist; and the system has been explained in so clear and popular a manner, in recent works, that every Tyro can provide himself with a Mentor. For the pleasing occupation of amassing specimens, a naval officer can easily accompany a watering-party, and wandering from the rivulet to the ravine, may gain an insight into its peculiar features. A lead line let down from the top of the cliff will measure the height, a leaf of his pocket-book will contain a sketch of the disposition and direction of the strata, and his pockets will hold the mineralogical specimens, which he will, with a hammer, have broken into convenient pieces and fresh fractures. By such facilities on the various shores, a museum would soon be furnished, and the archives of the yet infant science become enriched with stratigraphical details of intrinsic value. How many a subaltern, doomed to a desolate outpost, finds existence listless and irksome, who with such a pursuit might hold agreeable converse with the very stones.

The mammiferous animals of the globe are estimated at 500 genera; and an inquiry into their form and structure; periods of gestation; fecundity, instinct, and antipathies; fitness to probable circumstances, and various habits, is both a profitable and instructive entertainment. Leisure cannot be better employed either for personal gratification, or for awakening religious veneration, than in admiring their wonderful attributes, from the sagacity of the elephant, the circumspection of the beaver, and the beauty and strength of the horse, down to the contemptible existence of the sloth and the glutton; from the utility and patient endurance of the camel, to the voracity of the hungry wolf; and from the fidelity of the dog to the treachery of the lion, the leopard, the tiger, and the whole feline species. Nor can the circulating of the blood by the auricles to the heart, the rapid growth of stags' horns, the powerful agglutination of bristles on the nose of the rhinoceros, the foot and water-bag of the camel, or the pocket of a kangaroo, be contemplated without acknowledging the admirable dispositions of the universal Creator.

The feathered tribe, amounting to 4000 genera, is also deeply interesting, from their beauty and peculiarities; as every species is so admirably adapted, by strictly mathematical proportions of beak, body, legs, wings, and neck, for its destined functions and manner of life, that nothing can afford greater food for reflection. The plumage of some is pervious to rain, but the extraordinary oil gland on the rumps of birds for arranging and dressing their feathers, is, in the aquatic, furnished with a larger quantity of the fluid. Their flattened beaks, lined with a minute ramification of nerves, enables them to feel accu-

rately for their proper food. In some ducks, particularly the anas clypeata, the bill is furnished with a comb-like strainer for separating the particles. They moreover have the power of altering their gravity at pleasure, as any one who has attempted to shoot them on the water must have perceived. The entire construction of the flying race, from the bones to the feathers, is cast in the lightest mould consistent with strength; the eyes are protected from external injuries by a nictitating membrane, which also regulates the light, and by winking keeps the surface of the pupil clean; their breast-bones are finely proportioned to their muscular strength; and their nests, besides being of materials and in situations adapted to their wants and safety, are mostly constructed with a skill which confounds human ingenuity. The bones of birds are filled with air, and communicating with the lungs, this air becomes rarefied by the more than ordinary animal heat, by which they are rendered altogether lighter. The migrating kinds are so strongly urged by their natural propensity, that even if confined, they show the utmost anxiety to escape at the proper season, and the expedients of the whole race, in peculiar exigencies, have been found occasionally to exceed the limits we usually ascribe to instinct.

In drawing attention to the peculiarities of fishes, we are approaching a department which is more known than studied, because the element in which they live, precludes that close observation of their habits which accuracy requires. Of those already classed, there are no less than 2,500 genera; and the admirable adaptation by which they can reside, and exercise the organs of motion, in a medium so much denser than ours, furnishes the mind with abundance of pleasing contemplation. Every sailor must have remarked, that the teeth of the voracious shark, when the monster is killed, lie flat, but have they inquired into the muscular powers by which he erects them when seizing his prey? or remarked that, by turning on his back to bite, he adds a mechanical lever to his dreadful jaws? We have all seen whales spouting up water, but without being aware, probably, that this occurs only while the fish is catching the shrimps, clios, and other insects which constitute the disproportioned food of the modern leviathan. In this action a large volume of water is taken in; and to get rid of it without opening his mouth again, by which the prey might escape, it is propelled through two openings in the upper part of the head, after being strained through the fibres of whalebone fixed in its palate. The chætodon rostratus shoots flies with unerring dexterity, by ejecting a single drop of water from its tubular mouth; the journeys of eels are so surprising as yet to require scrutiny; and though the electric powers of the torpedo are now well known, the popular ideas of fishermen and sailors on their *cold* quality, as they term it, would be worthy of record: amongst other superstitions on the coasts, it is believed that any one stung by a sting-ray, will feel an acute pain until the next tide. In many points of this department of natural history we are deficient, yet the mechanical progression given by the tail, the balance maintained by the fins, the power of sinking or floating by the air-bladder, the exemption from sleep, the brilliant and varying colours, the enormous reproduction, and above all, the numbers that live by gradation the one on the other, according to strength and voracity, being within our means of observation, we may hope that our Institu-

tion will promote their farther developement. The shores of every country possess boats, canoes, or other embarkations adapted to the locality; and the fishermen of every clime appear to be conversant with the resort, food, and habits of their finny prey. Aristotle and Ælian have left very valuable descriptions of fish, and Pliny has enumerated the 176 kinds known in his time; but Oppian, who wrote about a century after him, affords information by which a Mediterranean sailor may at once discriminate their species, and the mode of taking them.

Conchology, though not greatly subservient to the useful arts of life, is, from the beauty and diversity of its objects, a pleasing and curious department of rational inquiry. Who can look at the nautilus, "the sea-born sailor," without valuing it as the only relic of the once numerous family found in organic remains? This specimen of a former world, claims the most indubitable antiquity of all the living tribes; and on inspecting his habitation, with the several chambers divided by partitions, pierced for the exclusion or admission of water, by which he can sink or float, at pleasure, the mind is impressed with a conviction that it might still survive many shocks and changes of the globe. Often have valuable shells been crushed under foot by the sauntering stragglers on a beach, which would have supplied a new variety in this branch; and often have larger ones, thought hideous by the uninitiated, from being covered by their valuable epidermis, been merely taken up for the purpose of pelting. Has the officer in attending the turning of turtle, ever remarked that they are covered with plates of shell, the sutures of which are never over those of the rib-bones? or has he observed the peculiar organization by which the head and legs may be protruded and withdrawn at pleasure? Examine the habits of the seal, its *taste* for music, its chivalrous duels, and its tenacity of life, and we shall no longer wonder at the popular legends respecting mermaids. How many of these amusements await on the inquirer; but we view many things with as little reflection as sheep or swine do the stars; and the unconscious mariner is frequently walking over onyxes, cornelians, and other precious pebbles, the beauty of which no one would admire more than himself; from this general neglect, we have found, on coasts not unfrequented, abundance of the finest agates and other stones, that a lady need to be decorated with.

The mind now turns to the inexhaustible myriads of tribes comprehended under the term of Entomology, and of which no less than 45,000 species, already classified, attract inquiry, as they comprise the largest portion of organized bodies, possessing vitality. Insects differ from all other animals, in undergoing striking changes of form at stated periods of their lives; in having more than two eggs; in their incongruous affinities; and in the singular joints and segments of their bodies. While we are lost in wonder at the admirable policy of the bee, and the geometrical order of its residence,—the misanthropic economy of the voracious spider, and the formidable associations of ants, yield a no less extraordinary scope for investigation. But to comprehend the boundless numbers and diversity of the minute living creation, a microscope becomes absolutely requisite, for the smallest beings we are acquainted with are the animalcules in fluids. The one we have been in the habit of using is a reflector and its excellence is owing to the admirable figure given to its metals, by Cuthbert, of

Bishop's Walk, Lambeth. This instrument is so perfectly aplanatic, that in a fair trial, made during Amici's late visit to England, it defined very sharply the striæ on a feather of the wing of a menelaus butterfly, which was chosen as a test by the Modenese professor; yet no compound microscope in the country would have shown them. With this means of detecting the infinity of animal diminution, we have watched the vorticella with its animated wheels, the snake-necked proteus, the hair insect, and multitudes of infusoria, till perplexity and astonishment overpowered pleasure. Boyle declared that his wonder was more raised by a mite than an elephant,—but the mite becomes an elephant when compared with some of these objects! We are indebted to the microscope for various singular discoveries; by it the foot of the fly and the lizard was proved to be so constructed, that it can form a number of small concave vacuities, which by atmospheric pressure, act like so many suckers, or cupping-glasses, and enable them to proceed against the laws of gravity, and walk inverted, with their back downwards. A similar mechanism gives the huge and unwieldy walruss the power of adhering to icy ridges; and it has been well observed, that the same principle causes "the quicksilver to stand in the weather-glass, the wind to whistle through a key-hole, and the piston to descend in an old steam-engine."

There are some very inexplicable functions belonging to the entomological varieties. It is positively ascertained that there are amongst them perfect hermaphrodites; and that in an apiary, the labourers have the power of altering the very nature of an animal, by metamorphosing a grub into a queen-bee. The production of aphides, for ten successive generations at once, is an anomaly; as is that of the planaria feeding themselves by a tube in the side; whilst the latter, together with earthworms and polypi, may be multiplied by being cut into pieces. A bee will eat after its abdomen is cut away; ants and cockroaches can walk after they are deprived of their heads, and wasps will attempt to sting under similar circumstances. The reptile race, of which there are upwards of 700 species, has the peculiarity of renewing injured limbs. In recollecting the facility with which even the largest snakes cast their skin, and the mysterious fascinating power of others, it may be well to mention, that, instead of no feet, they may be said in effect to have many; for the numerous and almost filiform ribs, descending from the ball-and-socket spine, end in a manner in the scales, which on the belly extend from side to side, so that when raised, they forcibly cling to their advanced position, while the tail exerts the propulsion. The entire change which occurs both in the interior and exterior of a frog, when emerging from a tadpole, is truly astonishing, for the very organization of its heart becomes totally altered: this singular animal exists for months without eating, and is so tenacious of life, that it will live several days after the brain is extracted.

The actual propagation of distinct creatures, by animal and vegetable infusions, is sufficient to stagger the sceptic in Aristotelian and Egyptian tenets. Although we receive as granted, that there is no such thing as spontaneous generation, the insects produced in pepper water, and the eels found in boiled paste, would court an inference that the flies which deposited those eggs, were hovering round the spot when the mixture was made. If the pepper animal was not known in Eng-

land before our commerce with the East, and the phenomenon has taken place actually after the spice was dried in an oven, such things

"One knows not what to call,
Their generation's so equivocal."

In the same unaccountable manner, crops of white clover are known to spring up on the application of lime to barren soils; and raspberry bushes arise where fir woods have been burnt down, though not a vestige of either could be previously perceived on the spot. River fish offer another field for reflection, because many of them are killed by salt-water; and as each set of streams is distinct from the other, and some do not even run to the ocean, the cause of their first production demands inquiry. Of the three kingdoms, according to Linnæus, minerals are said to grow; vegetables to grow and live; and animals to grow, live, and move. But the accurate bounds of animal and vegetable life, are somewhat difficult to decide, for the sexual system of many plants, their sleep and sensibility, place them nearly on a footing with animals; while corallines, tubipores, gorgons, sponges, animal flowers, and the whole tribe of zoophytes, exhibit but feeble symptoms of the vital principle. How singular is the contrivance by which the whole Silene family catch their *prey:* the plant is furnished with six valves or teeth, on the inside of two small leaves, answering to a mouth, the inner surfaces of which are provided with a lure of viscid syrup, and when the fly enters, the lips closing, squeeze it to death! In the Silene, this becomes part of the nourishment; but most flowers have an appropriate contrivance to protect as much of their honey as will secure the impregnation of the seed. Thus the pistil of the violet about this time becomes a regular trap; the drop which is intended to catch the floating farina of the male, is exposed within a cup, and on a fly putting its proboscis into it, a bag draws up quickly and closes the entrance. And the air vessels of the water lily, are furnished with cylinders, divided at intervals with a thin texture of pith; but lest this should be insufficient to prevent flies from entering, as soon as the plant sinks, a circle of sharp hairs rises, and meeting in the centre, not only assists in keeping out the water, but runs every intruding insect through.

The vegetable tribe, whether considered as to physiological, or economical and medical properties, is a deeply important department, of which nearly 40,000 species are now classed. From this extensive and profitable field, we derive the greater part of our food, raiment, and lodging. In nothing does nature display more ingenious contrivances than in the development of plants, from the minute gaseous globules which float with the wind, for the purpose of fecundation, to the loftiest trees that weather the tempest. How wonderful are the valves and vessels in the apparent hairs of the leaves, as well as the whole method by which heat and moisture are absorbed and evolved! Plants alone have the faculty of deriving nourishment from inorganic, elemental substances, and of transforming inert matter into life. The different zones of the earth may be known by the species and growth of their vegetable creation: thus, while England is obnoxious to the gigantic grasses called bamboos, the towering talipot, and the wide spreading banian; the richness of her meadows incalculably repays her:

and it is found that the two Americas do not produce a single heath; nor the southern hemisphere a rose. Here then is delightful occupation for the officer of either service when abroad; from which he cannot fail to reap a lasting benefit, whether in observing the various growth of timber, at different elevations and in different climates, or in forming a hortus-siccus of the smaller plants and flowers—an ingenious resource for those who are not free with the pencil. This succedaneum, as evinced by the Polar voyagers, has already been brought to considerable perfection amongst us; and we were presented with one, by Sir Edward Parry, which would have reflected credit upon a professed botanist. The humble but numerous family of Fungi, offers excellent subjects for modelling in wax; and having mentioned this method of preserving the fleeting wonders of nature, it will be well to notice that extraordinary parasite, the Rafflesia. This enormous production was sent from Java, by the active governor from whom it is named, together with portions of the vine, within the bark of which its germ first strikes root. The interesting specimens were forwarded, immersed in ardent spirits, to the care of an able naturalist, who finding them beginning to decay, caused waxen models to be made of them, which now astonish the beholder with a flower upwards of a yard in diameter!

In conclusion:—some of our readers may, no doubt, still feel deterred from entering the arena, by the dread that any thing of a scientific tendency will require unremitting assiduity; but though the disciple will, of course, advance in proportion to his study and earnestness, yet be it borne in mind, in this appeal to the two Services, that it is not intended to convert sailors and soldiers into sages and philosophers. As all cannot, and many will not, reach perfection, it is only represented to them that, "*aliud sceptrum, aliud plectrum,*" is certainly a consideration; and that our knowledge of the three kingdoms of Nature might receive essential assistance from their co-operation, even in moments, otherwise their most vacant. Let a consciousness of this truth encourage the backward, for the contracted principle of doing nothing of which we perceive not the immediate advantage, is beneath the liberality of an officer. A taste for knowledge once formed, is never satiated, but, on the contrary, receives wholesome incitement from every object brought within its examination; and he who has conquered the induction may, like a mariner in a haven, look back with delight at the difficulties he has surmounted in attaining his object, and applaud the resolution which led him to contend with the chances. "Study," says Cicero, "forms the mind of youth, is useful in maturity, and cheers us in old age; it consoles us in adversity, and in prosperity adds lustre to our fortune; it entertains us by day and by night; it is an amusement in town, an employment in the country, and on a journey a relaxation." And the greatest authorities of all ages and climes, have contended that man, in his present state, is incapable of any enjoyment or advantage, equal to those arising from education.

> "C'est par l'étude que nous sommes
> Contemporains de tous les hommes,
> Et citoyens de tous les lieux."

AN ACCOUNT OF THE BRITISH CAMPAIGN OF 1809, UNDER SIR A. WELLESLEY, IN PORTUGAL AND SPAIN.*

FROM THE REVISED JOURNAL OF AN OFFICER ON THE STAFF OF THE ARMY.

The remainder of Sherbrooke's division, after repulsing the enemy, had retired to their former ground in excellent order. The enemy had made an attack at the same time on the fourth division; they accompanied this by a *ruse*, which nothing but the determination of our troops could have overcome. Trusting to the similarity of uniform, they advanced towards the 7th, 97th, and 53d, crying out they were Spaniards, and repeating the Spanish cry of *Vivan los Ingleses!* Though this did not deceive our officers it did the men, who, under this false impression, could not be brought to fire on them; this allowed their approaching quite close, when they gave their fire so unexpectedly, that it staggered our line, and even caused them to fall back. This was, however, only to exemplify the French proverb, *reculer pour mieux sauter*, as indignation and anger took place of surprise, and a spontaneous rush with the bayonet instantly threw the enemy into utter rout. A Spanish regiment of infantry on the right flank of the fuzileers, broke and fled on this attack; but the King's regiment of horse, with great gallantry, dashed into the wood in co-operation with our troops in pursuit. Several pieces of cannon fell into the hands of Gen. A. Campbell, and three were captured by the Spanish cavalry, while the flight of the enemy was so rapid, that several others were left in their retreat.

Besides these attacks, the enemy's endeavours and intentions were extended along the whole British line, with the exception of the hill, which they did not again attack after the morning. We had not posted any troops in the valley, or on the hills on our left, the former being commanded, and the latter considered too distant; but it soon became evident that the enemy had turned their views to these points.

The Spanish division of Gen. Bassecourt was in consequence borrowed from Cuesta, and sent across the valley to oppose the enemy's light troops on the distant ridge. The French soon after advanced two heavy columns into the valley, consisting of the divisions of Vilelle and Ruffin, and two-thirds of our cavalry were ordered to occupy the valley opposite them. Gen. Anson's brigade arrived first, while the heavy brigade was moving from the rear of the centre to its support. The enemy's two columns advanced, supported by cavalry, threatened to turn our left, and orders, either positive or discretionary, were given to charge them if opportunity offered; these were either interpreted into direct orders or considered as definitive, under particular circumstances, and the 23d regiment soon after advanced in line against one of the columns, the brigade of Laval, which had taken post with its flank against a house. This gallant regiment moved forward with great steadiness, and the squadron, for the width of only one could embrace the front of the column, on arriving within firing distance, received a well-directed volley. It seemed to stop them in their career—the whole country was instantly covered with horses galloping back with-

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* Continued from page 12.

out riders, and men straggling to the rear without horses, while a dense spot seen from the hill marked where the slaughtered lay.

Though this squadron was annihilated, the others dashed on, passed between and round the columns, and fell upon a brigade of cavalry in the rear, broke through them, and rushed on a second brigade beyond. Of these, some cut their way back, while many were slain or taken. Though this desperate charge cost the 23d two-thirds of its men and horses, it had the effect of astounding the enemy, who seeing not only the 1st German, and the 3d and 4th dragoons prepared for a similar act, but the Spanish cavalry moving into the valley in support, and their efforts unsuccessful elsewhere, not only gave up all farther idea of penetrating in that quarter, but seemed satisfied that it was imprudent and hopeless any longer to continue the contest. But for being on the defensive, the gaps in our lines, which now forcibly showed themselves, by the regiments not covering one-third of their former ground, would have made us come to the like conclusion; and it was no unpleasing sight to see them begin gradually to draw off their infantry, and bring forward, to cover their retreat, their cavalry, which had been all day in numerous *echellons*, extending back to the woods. They formed several lines, and must have numbered not less than 9 or 10,000 cavalry, dressed in all the colours of the rainbow.

But the views of the British were attracted to a new enemy which had threatened occasionally during the day, and had gained great head soon after the defeat on the right and centre. The ripe corn and dry grass took fire from the cartridges and wadding, and hundreds of acres were rapidly consumed, involving in their conflagrations the more severely wounded and helpless; adding a new and horrid character to the misery of war.

It was so general, that it was a consolation to the friends of officers slain, to learn that their bodies, when found, did not bear the marks of being scorched or burned in their last moments!

But the attention of all was directed till dusk to the enemy's evident preparations for retreat, and during the night they drew off behind the Alberche, which river they had all crossed by the daylight of the 29th; on which morning, Brig.-Gen. R. Craufurd joined the army with 3000 men, and a troop of horse-artillery, and was pushed on to the old ruin, from which Sir Arthur had so narrowly escaped two days before. But these reinforcements, consisting of the 43d, 52d, and 95th, (the beginning of the celebrated light division,) did not make up for the heavy loss we had sustained during the 27th and 28th.

Out of 17,500 men we had lost 5335, including Gen. M'Kenzie and Langworth killed, and Gen. Hill, Sir H. Campbell, and Brig.-Gen. A. Campbell, wounded. This was two-sevenths of our force, and is, with the exception of Albuera, the heaviest list of casualties offered, for the men engaged, of any victorious army in modern war. The loss of the 23d Dragoons was remarkable from its extent; that fine regiment, which had only joined three weeks, being only able to assemble, after the action, one hundred men. Two officers and forty-six men and ninety-five horses were killed on the spot, and besides the numerous wounded, three officers, and about one hundred men were taken, in consequence of penetrating into the enemy's supporting

cavalry. The whole regiment was so reduced, as to be sent home to England, on our return to the Portuguese frontier.

The Spanish returns gave between 13 and 1400 men, but this included their loss on the 25th in front of St. Ollala.*

The French army fell back across the Alberche, diminished not less than one-fifth, if not one-fourth of their effectives, their loss being indifferently rated from 10 to 14,000 men. Some of the little enclosures in front of the right of the British were choked with their dead, and in one little field more than 400 bodies were counted.

Besides the innumerable dead, vast number of wounded were left in our front; and many more stand of arms, than the most sanguine rated their loss, were abandoned on the field of battle.† Nineteen pieces of cannon remained in our possession as trophies of our victory.‡ Besides these, they left in our possession several silk standards, but whether they had borne eagles or not it was difficult to say; as, besides being much broken and torn when brought into head-quarters, the staff of one had been used as a poker to a bivouac fire. It was the custom of the French to unscrew their eagles, and for the eagle-bearer to conceal them about their person when in danger.

Having only one to a regiment, and there being five battalions to each, every eagle taken by us during the war, may be considered as equivalent to five stand of colours, and the trophies at Whitehall as ten times more numerous than they appear.

It is a remarkable and curious instance of the instability of human institutions, that these idols of the French armies for so many years, and around which so much blood was spilt, only now exist but as trophies to their conquerors.

This hard fought battle was remarkable from the circumstance of almost the entire efforts of an army being directed on the troops of one nation of their allied opponents. It is, perhaps, fortunate, that the rancour and vanity of the enemy led them to this conduct, as, had they forced the Spaniards from the difficult country on our right, our army would have been thrown from off the Tagus, and had to combat the whole French army, with its communications threatened, if not cut off.

With the exception of occupying the ground, the dash of the regiment of King's cavalry, and the employment of a few battalions in skirmishing on the hills on our left, the Spaniards did nothing whatever.§ But their previous behaviour had tended to make us uneasy during the whole battle, and so disgusted was Cuesta with some of his troops, that he ordered several officers and men to be shot for cowardice

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* Nous pumes remarquer à l'occasion de ces deux affaires, le peu de cas que les Espagnols faisoient des Anglais; ils ne les surent aucun gré des efforts qu'ils firent à Talavera, et croyoient faire éloge de leur armée en disant qu'elle n'avoit essuyé presqu' aucune perte. Les Anglais de leur côté l'en meprisent souverainement et sont honteux de les avoir pour Alliés.—*MS. Journal of a French Officer taken at Badajoz.*

† It was said 17,000 were found.

‡ A noble Peer, on the vote of thanks to the army, after remarked, that the capture of these guns was no proof of a victory, as he sagaciously observed, it might have been *convenient* for the enemy to leave them on the field of battle.

§ "Les Espagnols seuls restaient paisibles spectateurs du combat," says a French author.

the next day. This battle gave the character to all the subsequent actions in the Peninsula. They were ever almost entirely of infantry and artillery, while the cavalry, which acted with such effect on the continent, did not assert its power. However brilliant Vimiera and Corunna, still Talavera must be considered as the place, where the military character of the two nations was fairly brought to trial and proved. This battle proved the total want of firmness of the enemy in meeting our troops with the bayonet, and offered an example, followed by others on every occasion, of their best troops flying like chaff before the wind, on the hostile troops arriving within charging distance.

The French would ever expose themselves to fire at the smallest distance as long as ourselves, but a hurra and a rush with the bayonet, within reach, caused their instant flight.

With the exception of a few desperate men at the rear of a flying column, or from accidental circumstances, scarce any bayonet wounds were exchanged during the whole war; and their dread of closing was so strongly evinced in foggy weather, that a shout was sufficient, as at the pass of Maida, to disperse a forming column.

Indeed, our bayonets might as well have been of pasteboard, from their temper being so seldom tried, for the dread of them alone was sufficient to scatter the best troops of France. But it is a bad, if not useless weapon in their hands, and the Portuguese beat them with it on more than one occasion.

Brig.-Gen. Alex. Campbell had two horses shot under him, and though wounded through the thigh, continued on his horse till the close of the battle. Sir H. Campbell, who headed the brigade of Guards, was wounded in the face, the ball entering the cheek and coming out behind the ear. Col. Gordon, of the 83d, was badly wounded in the neck, and when in the act of being removed to the rear, a shell fell into the blanket in which he was carried, and bursting, slew alike the wounded and his bearers. A man of the 87th, while lying down, was shot, the ball entering the head, and was alive five days after.

The incessant and terrible cannonade had created the most shocking wounds, and an unusual portion of wounded were not expected again to join the ranks. The standard of one of the regiments of Guards had three balls in its staff. The prisoners and deserters stated that during the action, a Westphalian regiment, in the enemy's service, mutinied, but that they were reduced to obedience and marched to the rear.

The morning after the battle was employed in removing our numerous and suffering wounded into the convents and churches, now converted into hospitals. By requisitions of beds and blankets, within three days, principally through the exertion of the head of the medical staff, Dr. Frank, no patient was without a mattrass. Nurses and orderlies were selected to attend, and Sir Arthur visited the hospitals himself. The number of deaths from wounds that proved mortal, obliged immense burial parties to be employed during the first three or four days in removing the bodies from the hospitals. Even in the case of the officers, it was only through the attention of their brother officers, who read the service themselves, that the usual funeral forms were used, while the men were interred without prayers, being generally placed in ditches and the bank dug in upon them.

The heat of the weather rendered as necessary a proper attention to the dead of the enemy, and the Spaniards burned a vast number of the slain; but the weather was too rapid for all exertion, and the tainted air was fraught with every horror, and the quarters of some of the troops were forced to be changed. Though distressing to relate, it must not be overlooked, that the 29th was disgraced by the atrocious conduct of the Spaniards, in putting to death most of the enemy's wounded left in our front. The amount has been rated as high as one thousand, but it is certain several hundred were thus inhumanly butchered. One of our officers found a French officer badly wounded, and on offering to seek aid, the poor fellow remarked, that he had no right to expect it, until our own numerous wounded were housed and dressed. But while seeking assistance, the Spaniards had passed the spot, and he was found stabbed to death!

Sir Arthur felt he could not too soon thank the army which had so nobly aided his efforts, and on the 29th his Excellency issued a long order to that effect, naming distinguished officers and regiments. The enemy continued a rear guard on the Alberche till the night of the 31st July, when they retired through St. Ollala, and our patroles passed through that town: here our officers learned some curious details of the enemies' bearing, under the different feelings of confidence of expected success and the discouragement of subsequent defeat. In the house where the King had lodged, an instance was given highly creditable to Joseph. A caricature was discovered of El Rey Pepé, which created great indignation in those around Joseph's person, accompanied by threats and ill-treatment. The King the next morning on his departure, tendered his host a snuff-box, remarking, that he should be more careful of its contents than of the caricature; on its being opened, it was found to contain the King's miniature.

We were prevented from moving after the enemy, not only on account of our numerous wounded, but from want of provisions. Our difficulties on this head greatly increased after the battle, and were felt to so great an extent, that the army in part became disorganized, from the ravenous callings for food overpowering all other considerations. While it was said comparative plenty reigned in the Spanish camp, our troops were driven to seek and take provisions by force, wherever they could find them; this led to such straggling from the camp, that on the 2d of August the rolls were ordered to be called every two hours. While our position was thus unsatisfactory and even doubtful, news reached head-quarters that our rear was threatened by troops moving down from Castile and Leon. On the 30th a rumour (however proved to be anticipated) spread that the French had arrived in Placentia, and the anxiety became universal.

Our information at this time was less perfect than it afterwards became, and the various reports left the impression that it was Soult's corps alone of 12 to 15,000 men that was thus menacing our communication with Portugal. This however did not make our position untenable, as our army of between 15 and 16,000, was capable of defeating his force, if Cuesta could be persuaded to hold his ground, and keep in check the lately defeated army, and thus cover our hospitals. To this Cuesta agreed, and ordering Gen. Bassecourt's division to act as our advance, caused it to march to Oropesa on the 2d. Arrangements were made

respecting the hospitals, and Col. M'Kinnon was left in their charge, with but thirty-four medical officers (all we could spare) to attend 5,000 sick and wounded.

We left Talavera on the 3d, under the full expectation of fighting the forces coming from the north, concentrating about Naval Moral. On our arrival at Oropesa on the evening of that day, Bassecourt was pushed on towards that place, and orders were given out implying active and immediate operations, by directing the troops to hold themselves in readiness to march by such orders as they might receive from the Quarter-master-general.

But the course of the night changed all our prospects. Sir Arthur received a despatch from Cuesta stating, that he had received information on which he could depend, that not only had Soult's corps moved from the north, but that it was accompanied by the two other corps, the 5th and 6th, and that he had, in consequence, determined to retire from Talavera. This implied the sacrifice to the enemy of all in our hospitals who had not the power of walking, as the Spaniards, on Col. M'Kinnon applying to them for means of transport, furnished only ten or a dozen carts, while very many quitted the town empty. Col. M'Kinnon, thus under the painful necessity of leaving near 2,300 sick and wounded, gave directions for the rest to withdraw by a nearer road to the bridge of Arzobispo, than through Oropesa.*

This unexpected news added to Sir Arthur's difficulties; and while these were under consideration, they were greatly increased by the whole Spanish army coming in upon us, at daylight on the 4th, with their carts and baggage.

On this occasion the old gentleman had not wanted discretion, and within a few hours of taking his departure, the presence of himself and army proved its accomplishment.

The intelligence of Cuesta proved most true; a junction of the three corps had taken place, and the King before he left Madrid, had sent them orders on the 22d to advance on Placentia. The head-quarters of the 2d, 5th, and 6th corps were at Salamanca on the 27th of July, and directing their march on three succeeding days to the south, forced all the weak passes and posts, and arrived on the 1st of August, at Placentia, making prisoners 300 sick in the hospitals.

The Spanish troops retiring before Soult, crossed the Tagus, and fortunately destroyed the bridge of boats at Almarez. But the enemy only thought of intercepting and surrounding the British, and their advance, reached Naval Moral on the 3d, but five leagues from Oropesa, thus cutting off the direct road by Almarez to Portugal.

No time was now to be lost, as we were not only likely to be attacked from the west, but in consequence of the retreat of the Spaniards, threatened with the advance of King Joseph, and his defeated army at Talavera, within three or four days. In which case, we should have had, besides 36 to 38,000 from Madrid, 30 to 34,000 from Placentia.

But Sir Arthur soon decided, and gave directions, at four o'clock on the 4th, for all the baggage to proceed across the bridge of Arzobispo.

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* We had the satisfaction of hearing after, that Victor, on entering Talavera, behaved with the greatest attention and kindness to those who, by the chance of war, had thus been left to his mercy and care.

This was preparatory to a similar movement of the army ; and recalling Bassecourt's division, the whole British force filed over to the left bank of the Tagus, where the wounded had safely reached a short time before.

The Spaniards followed to the side of the river, but did not cross that evening. So nearly had the enemy intercepted our retreat, that at dusk his cavalry interchanged some shots with our advance-posts, close to Arzobispo, and carried off one of our videttes. The Spaniards did not cross the next day ; but the British army proceeded down the river, by the same road the enemy had turned Cuesta's flank before the battle of Medellin, in the preceding spring. This was rendered most necessary, as the occupation of Almarez could alone secure a retreat upon Portugal ; and the pontoons, though removed, had been left but in the charge of some militia. Head-quarters on the 5th were near the village of Peretada de Gabern, and the 3d division, which had been placed under the orders of Gen. Craufurd, with the addition of his light brigade, was pushed by narrow paths across the mountain, and reached a point within two leagues of the passage over the Tagus.

On the 6th it reached Roman Gourdo, which secured this important position, and head-quarters moved on to Messa de Ibor, (the spot of Cuesta's unsuccessful affair on the 17th of March,) and the following day to Deleytoza. It was now possible to halt with security, from the pass at Almarez being secured, and in a large convent about a mile from the town a hospital was formed, and it was found above 2000 wounded had accompanied the army.

Gen. A. Campbell had found his way in a huckster's tilted-cart, with a bed made in it, across the most difficult passes in the mountain.

The roads during three days' march were scarcely capable of transport, and the greatest difficulty was experienced in conveying the artillery, and the troops were often halted to cover their retreat.

As we moved over the high ridges, we had a most extensive view across the place we had traversed a fortnight before from Placentia, and saw the glittering of the arms, and the rising dust of the French columns moving on Oropesa.

Col. Waters and Capt. Mellish crossed the river, and reconnoitred the last of these columns, and learned from the peasants, that it was the third of the same size that had passed along that road within the preceding few days ; thus fully confirming the information of the three corps, having been directed on our rear.

Thus, as in the preceding year, the British had again drawn five *corps d'armée* of the eight in Spain upon them. Some of the troops from the north were not re-equipped after their losses in the north of Portugal, but the three corps had little short of 35,000 effectives. However precipitate the retreat of Cuesta, it would have been eventually necessary, for, although we could have checked on the 5th, 6th, and 7th, the successive arriving columns of the enemy from Naval Moral, (allowing time for the very desirable transport of many more of our wounded beyond Arzobispo,) still our position would sooner or later have become untenable.

It may be conjectured that few armies have witnessed such vicissitudes as the French and English armies within the short period of eleven months. The two armies had more than once advanced and retired in the face of each other. Many of those we saw marching

across the plain with the sanguine hope of intercepting our retreat, had been driven from Portugal and carried to France, had witnessed our embarkation from Corunna, and had since been expelled from the Tras os Montes, and now again were compelling us, by an immense superiority of numbers, again to retrograde.

After leaving the Spaniards at Arzobispo, the two armies were totally disunited, and little or no subsequent communication took place between them. We had seen enough of both officers and men to despise and distrust them, from their chief to the drummer, and to hope that we might never again be in the same camp. They not only were incapable of acting as a military auxiliary, but were wholly remiss in fulfilling their promises, and instead of attempting to find us in provisions, while plenty reigned in their camp, even our officers were destitute of bread. While our troops were on one occasion four days without this indispensable necessary, they had the shameless impudence to sell loaves to our starving soldiers at an immoderate price. So pressing were our wants, that one of our commissaries took from them by force one hundred bullocks and one hundred mule loads of bread. But if their conduct before us had been despicable, it no less at a distance deserved reprehension. Vanegas, who was to have made a powerful diversion from La Mancha on Toledo, completely failed, even to the extent of alarming the enemy, who felt satisfied that 2000 men in that city was sufficient to keep in check his whole force, while the passes along the Portuguese and Spanish frontier were gained almost without a struggle.

But disasters quickly followed the Spaniards after our separation. On the 6th they crossed to the left bank of the Tagus, and on the following day Cuesta retired with his main force, leaving two divisions of infantry, and the cavalry with the artillery in battery to defend the bridge. The enemy showed themselves on the 6th on the opposite bank, and increased in number on the 7th, but the interposition of the river between them, made the Spaniards consider themselves in perfect safety. On the 8th, the French brought up the artillery, and opened a fire on some redoubts constructed by the Spaniards, while they made preparations for crossing the river. The Spanish cavalry, devoid of all caution, were out in watering order, when 2000 cavalry dashed into the river, above the bridge, at a good ford, and attacked the redoubts in the rear, at once enveloping the Spanish camp in confusion, dismay, and rout. They fled, some in the direction of Messa de Ibor, others to the southward, leaving their baggage and guns in the hands of the enemy. Those who fled on the former road abandoned guns and ammunition-waggons several leagues beyond the point of pursuit; and Col. Waters, sent from our head-quarters with a flag of truce, finding them thus safe, persuaded the Spaniards, with difficulty, to return and bring back their deserted guns.

This disgraceful affair was the climax of disaster to this army. It could not assemble in a few days subsequent 18,000 men, and the Duke of Albuquerque (against whose advice the Spanish cavalry had been left unprepared,) quitted it in disgust, sending in charges to the Cortes against his commander. This was anticipated by Cuesta, who, on the plea of his health, resigned on the 13th the command of the army. To complete the sad picture presented by the Spaniards,

Vanegas, without answering any purpose, just so committed himself on the Toledo side, that Sebastiani fell upon him at Almonacaio on the 10th, and routed him with considerable loss.

Want of forage and provisions continued to an alarming degree in the mountainous tract around Deleytosa and Almarez, and still keeping the advance at the latter place, rendered necessary the armies moving more to the westward. Head-quarters were on the 11th at Jarecejo, in order to be nearer Truxillo, where a large depôt was forming. Sir Arthur ordered, with justice, that the stoppage for the troops usually of six-pence a-day for their provisions, should be only three-pence from the 27th of July till further orders, in reference to their want of regular supplies.* While the head-quarters were at this place, the effects of want of food began to show themselves on the troops, by sickness breaking out, though not at first to the alarming extent it did a month after on the Guadiana. But the road by Castel Branco to Lisbon was only covered by a small force of four British regiments, which had been moving up under Gen. C. Craufurd, and it became necessary to place the army nearer to Portugal, in a position to cover both banks of the Tagus, should the enemy direct his march from Placentia. Although Craufurd was soon joined by Marshal Beresford from the north, the army moved on the 20th from Jarecejo to Truxillo, and gradually withdrew towards the frontier, head-quarters passing through Majadas, Medellin, Merida, to Badajoz, where Sir Arthur established himself on the 3d of Sept. with the troops cantoned as follows:—

First Division at	Badajos, Arroyo, Lobone, Almendralejo, Talavera la Real, and Santa Marta.
Second Division	Modtejo, La Mata, La Puebla de la Calsada, Gorravilla, and Torre Major.
Third Division	Campo Mayor. Villa de Rey.
Fourth Division	Olivenza. Badajos.

In the mean time the enemy had not followed the defeated Spaniards, but fearful of leaving the north of Spain without troops, as early as they had separated the two armies, and felt secure of the capital, the three corps set out on their return, on the 9th, towards Salamanca. Sir R. Wilson, whose advance to Escalona had not produced the supposed effect on the French army, or at Madrid, in retiring from his exposed situation, took post in the pass of Baños. This was the direct road for the enemies returning columns, who, after a sharp affair on the 12th, forced the position, and continued their route, leaving Sir Robert to fall back on the frontier of Portugal.

Thus ended the campaign of 1809, which was not less brilliant than interesting, and tended greatly to the ultimate deliverance of Spain and Europe. Though no immediate results were produced from it, there can be no doubt it saved Andalusia for a time, which province would never have fallen into the enemy's power, had not the besot-

* It was not till the 12th of Aug. that rations of spirits were delivered to the troops, and only on the 2d Sept. that the regular delivery of provision, allowed the stoppage of sixpence per day.

ted Spaniards sought opportunities for defeat, and committed themselves as at Ocana. In drawing the three corps from the north, it showed all that part of Spain that the struggle was continued with firmness in other quarters, and the very fact of relieving the country from the pressure of the enemy, allowed breathing time, and proved their stay might not be permanent.

The battle of the 27th and 28th July, broke much the enemy's confidence when opposed to us, and their repulse gave spirits not only to the Spaniards, but opened the eyes of Europe to the possibility of defeating the French; for it may be fearlessly advanced, that the *morale* of the European armies was restored by this and our succeeding campaigns in Spain.

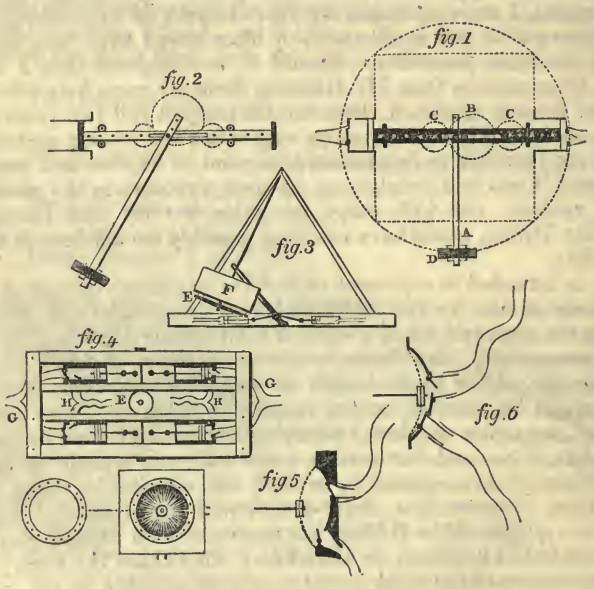
DESIGNS FOR A PENDULUM PUMP,

BY MR. LEITH, OF DEAL.

A COMMANDER in the Navy having recently called my attention to the Pendulum Pump, as sketched in your periodical, No. 5, of the 1st of May instant, I am encouraged by your remarks on its probable efficacy, to forward to you delineations of ideas that I have long entertained of the same possibility. Should it be imagined that I have borrowed these notions from Mr. Hilton's, there are many here who can certify my having consulted them on the subject full two years ago. It strikes me, that my modes require very much less of nice workmanship, and are therefore to be preferred in point of expense and readier adjustment; if you will indulge me by their exposure to the remarks of your readers, you will oblige one who, but for your liberality towards Mr. Hilton, would have remained possibly too diffident of their practicability.

Fig. 1. is intended to represent to and fro rectilinear thrusts of pistons in force pumps, by the rotary action of a horizontal arm or lever A, driving the eccentric wheel B against the friction rollers CC; the degrees of eccentricity, and consequently the variation at fancy, as also of the leverage, either by its length or weight of the roller, which I suppose might be allowed to play round the hatchway, (the pumps being fixed, say under the deck,) following her motion sometimes going the complete circle, and but seldom quite still, yet capable of being worked manually as a capstan is, or with any velocity, by being connected at any distance by a chain or rope with the capstan. Fig. 2. shows that a slight shift will bring the same gear into vertical play, as a pendulum in the hatchway, or elsewhere; this I think the more powerful, the impetus of the roller being somewhat retarded in the other, by its bearing upon the plane or deck. The advantages of the eccentric over a crank seem to be, that the power varies commensurately with the lateral pressure to be overcome in the cylinders, being at its maximum as nearest its axis when the cylinders are full, and besides, strong pulleys are usually plentiful on shipboard, a defective crank would require a smith, and slings would also be requisite for the straightly driving the piston-rods. Cogs would not endure the jerks.

Fig. 3. is a side view of another plan, and, I trust, speaks sufficiently for itself. Fig. 4. is its platform, the circle in the centre being a channel wheel E, at the bottom of the weight-box F, and rising over the pipes. GG, are the branched escapements; HH, the inlets. Two, three, or four pumps at a time may be worked: the requisite height of the apparatus, six feet; length, six feet; and width four feet. This I have ready for trial, it promises to be a good fire-engine, the vibrations relieving as a fly. The pendulum being removed, a fly or tread-wheel may be introduced and laid on to the pumps, the resistance of which to be regulated by the bore of their outlets to graduate the labour where ventilation is desirable, and the avoidance of friction and heat. Pumps, such as shown at Figs. 5 and 6, may be used, flanching on a circular entire piece of leather to a board concaved, will do. A pump so made, has been found to force water tolerably well, to obtain a quick rotary action by means of a pendulum when its motions are irregular; I have found water forced by it on an overshot wheel to answer, and thus one set of pumps may drive another, discharging water overboard by the way. Saws upon rackets might do better for the mere single rotary.



SPECULATIONS ON THE USE OF HOWITZER CANNON AND STEAM-VESSELS IN NAVAL WARFARE.

Of the superior efficacy of shells in the destruction of shipping there can be no doubt, and the improvements which are either made or preparing in naval artillery, for the purpose of throwing them horizontally, will considerably surprise the unmilitary public when called into action at the commencement of a war. To the thinking portion of the army and navy, the probable consequences of these improvements, combined with the use of steam-vessels, are already subjects of much speculation, but I have not yet seen any thing published on the subject in England.* Mr. Paixhans, whose work on "La Nouvelle Force Maritime," has acquired some celebrity, congratulates his own country and the continent on the introduction of steam-vessels armed with heavy howitzer guns, as likely to set aside the use of line-of-battle ships, frigates, &c.; in short, of all those enormous and complicated machines, in the dexterous management of which, he takes it for granted that our naval superiority chiefly consists. On reflection and examination of his premises and deductions, if the *naval part* of his theory be as true as his artillery part, I cannot but allow all his postulates excepting the last. The naval superiority of Great Britain rests not solely on the dexterity of her seamen, but on the nautical habits and courage of her people; which, whether on board of steamers, or of line-of-battle ships, will, and ought to give her an advantage over her continental foes. Still it may be expected that the next war will be signalized by very great changes in naval tactics. Vessels are so unable to resist shells, that with our present ships, the use of such weapons would make every engagement most fatal both to life and property; and when the superior swiftness and handiness of steamers, their capability of advancing and retiring by opposite actions of their wheels, without exposing more than their prow, and thus having it in their power to completely baffle and out-manœuvre every vessel dependent on the winds; when all *these advantages are considered as allowed*, it appears to me that Mr. Paixhans's presumption, that steam-vessels, armed with howitzer cannon, will take the place of our present vessels of war, is very far from unwarrantable. If these inferences be true, naval combats will return to much what they were in ancient times. Flotillas of armed steam-vessels will be formed, for the management and fighting of which, a much smaller proportion of sailors than of soldiers will be required. The sword and bayonet will decide the affair as on land, and the engagements will generally be fought near shore, so as to afford a chance of escape to the losing party by boats and swimming. The difficulty of keeping the sea with fleets of steamers, especially if crowded with men, will prevent distant expeditions, until the contest shall have been decided near home; and will also put a stop to permanent blockades. Decisive blows will be struck by floating armies. The victors will land and march to destroy harbours, dock-yards, &c. or to subdue the capital. If such be the case, a more complete military organization of the country will be requisite; for our insular advantages will certainly be di-

* I believe, nevertheless, it has not been unnoticed.

minished, and our liability to invasion increased. Perhaps a large standing army and fortresses may be found necessary, the expense of which will be met by the economical arrangement of the naval service in material, building, and equipment, arising from the use of steam flotilla, instead of line-of-battle ships. Assuredly, in such case, war will be more alarming to us than it has yet been; but Mr. Paixhans is mistaken in fancying that this will deprive Britain of the empire of the seas; for it is not the management of tackle, but the daring delight in the element and the service, which makes the Briton the best sailor in the world.

Changes may also be expected, in what I may perhaps be allowed to term Naval strategy; for as in their draught of water, and independence of the winds, steamers differ so widely from our present vessels of war, places for anchorage and depôt will be multiplied, and perhaps altered from those of late wars, for it must not be lost sight of, that the most rapid and skilful concentrations of force will carry the day; and that these will much depend upon the situations of the depôts, &c. The truth of these speculations depends upon the irresistibility of steamers and howitzer guns; a problem, of which no Englishman, and, least of all, an English sailor, will willingly be convinced: as of course the system upon which our present superiority has arisen must be a favourite one with us; but this must not make us shut our eyes, or suffer ourselves to be surprised out of this superiority, which ought not, and must not depend upon any system.

May 18th, 1829. MENTOR.

ORDER OF BATTLE, POSITIONS, AND ENCAMPMENTS.

THE ROGNIAT CONTROVERSY.*

Treating of cavalry, the General observes:—

"The cavalry is destined to perform two very different parts: on the march, it must disperse, in order to scour the country, reconnoitre, and pursue; in the battle, on the contrary, it can only produce a great effect by throwing itself suddenly in mass upon the weakened, and battered points of the enemy's lines. Almost all the nations of Europe have felt that parts so distinct from each other require two kinds of cavalry; and this has led them to distinguish the light cavalry from the cavalry of the line, which is generally called heavy cavalry. I have already spoken of the first kind, which I attach to the legions; with regard to the cavalry of the line, it seems preferable to form only a single corps for each *corps d'armée*, since it can only obtain great results by fighting in combined order. In the battle, it will be placed in reserve, under the immediate orders of the general commanding-in-chief, ready to attack at the favourable moment. It will be employed, after the line has been a long time in action, in turning and taking in flank that one of the two wings which is the least supported; or, in forcing an opening through the enemy's lines, as soon as the cannon and musketry shall have produced disorder and numerous vacancies among them. It is thus that the movements of the cavalry of the line may secure the victory, at the end of a battle, in the moment when the infantry, fatigued and exhausted by a long contest, presents only an uncertain and ill-directed fire.

"But if we were to allow it to charge at the commencement of the battle, upon infantry unharmed and firm, it would doubtless be forced back upon the rest of the army, which would be infected with its disorder. I am aware that

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* Continued from page 22.

my reasoning might be opposed by the recent example of two illustrious generals, who engaged their cavalry almost at the commencement of the battle of Waterloo. Thus, the right of the French, consisting of four divisions of infantry, each formed in close column of divisions, advanced to attack the left and centre of the English line; when the English general sent against these columns in march, a brigade of cavalry from his left. This charge succeeded, contrary to all probability. One of our columns, dismayed at the mere aspect of this cavalry, fled, and dispersed, leaving behind it a battery of thirty pieces of artillery, which it had been ordered to support: but the English cavalry, in retiring after its charge, was taken in flank and rear by the other divisions of infantry and by some French squadrons; it suffered much, and these two regiments were almost destroyed.

"The French cavalry engaged immediately afterwards, and we charged, with about twelve thousand horse, the centre of the English line, at the moment when our infantry on the right made an attack upon the village of Mont Saint Jean. This charge had at first some success; we broke several battalions, took cannon, and a part of the English line lost ground, and was obliged, in order to rally, to retire towards its second line, which immediately formed three great squares that checked our further advance. Here was the limit of our success, and in vain did our cavalry perform prodigies of valour in their attempts to break the squares of the second English line; they remained firm and entire. Nevertheless, the position which had been carried, was obstinately maintained until evening, and our dragoons allowed themselves to be almost all killed under a dreadful shower of projectiles rather than abandon it.

"I shall remark that these charges of cavalry, made at the very commencement of a battle, though partly justified by success, cannot be proposed as examples for imitation. The charge of the English brigade upon our columns of attack, before they were at all broken and disordered by the fire of artillery, owed its partial success solely to the inexperience of our foot soldiers, who, being but newly formed into battalions, had not, as yet, acquired the unity and *esprit de corps* which constitute the strength of infantry. However, the manœuvre of the English general, vindicated by its success, comprised but a very small portion of his cavalry.

"When the French cavalry attacked the English lines, before the latter were shaken by the fire of the artillery and small arms, Napoleon, who was at too great a distance from the field of battle to be able to see well what was going on, appeared surprised, and doubted, for a moment, whether those masses of cavalry, which he saw in the midst of the English, belonged to him; and when he became certain of the fact, he seemed discontented with this premature charge. But as his inflexible spirit was never able to yield, at the right moment, to the sway of circumstances, he preferred allowing his cavalry to be uselessly destroyed under the fire of the English, to having it withdrawn. This untoward charge was doubtless made without his knowledge; but why did he remain so far off? Why did he not overlook his field of battle, so as to be able to give his orders, and enforce their execution? Is not every general-in-chief responsible for the faults which are committed on a field of battle only half a league in extent? And his was scarcely more extensive!

"The cavalry of the line, attacks, like the infantry, in lines, which succeed and support one another. It is customary to form these lines of only two ranks, though the charges of cavalry, which generally produces *mêlées*, wherein the superiority of numbers has usually the advantage, might seem to call for a greater depth. Previously to the charge, this cavalry is to be joined by a fourth of legionary horse, who hang upon its flanks, in order to pursue the enemy the moment he is broken. The squadrons of the line, which are brought into disorder by their charge, will attend to their rallying instead of pursuing.

"It needs scarcely be observed that the quantity of cavalry of the line should vary according to the nature of the theatre of war; less is required in mountainous and intersected countries, such as Switzerland and Italy, than amid the plains of Germany and Poland. In certain cases, the reserve cavalry might be

reduced to fifteen hundred horses for every *corps d'armée*, instead of three thousand."

The General attaches to the *corps d'armée*, in addition to the legionary artillery, (namely 20 pieces for the four legions,) a reserve park of 15 howitzers and 20 twelve-pounders, as also 5 light pieces served by mounted gunners, (flying artillery,) to accompany the advanced guard, forming a total of 60 guns for a *corps d'armée* of 30,000 men.

Having determined the strength and composition of a *corps d'armée*, he proceeds to range it in order of battle. The order in two lines, proposed for the legions, as already explained, he affirms to be too weak, if unsupported by a reserve; and then dwells at considerable length upon the importance of reserves, for preventing the enemy from turning a flank, for taking his own lines in flank and rear, for opposing detached corps on the right or left, for remedying the misfortunes of a battle, for withdrawing the troops engaged, and supporting a retreat. In short, he looks upon a reserve as a small army under the immediate orders of the general in chief, by which he is enabled to take advantage of favourable circumstances, and convert them into brilliant successes, and to correct mismanagement or bad fortune, by means of prompt and efficient support.

The General fixes the strength of the reserve at a third of the *corps d'armée*, namely, the 3,000 heavy cavalry, and the best of the four legions, altogether 10,000 men. He places it in one or two close columns, five hundred toises in rear of the second line, beyond the reach of small shot; but remarks that this, though a general, must by no means be considered an invariable rule, since the situations and movements of the reserve must be regulated entirely by local circumstances, and by the views and dispositions of the general commanding. "The talent of a general," he observes, "never shines forth so brilliantly as in the judicious employment of his reserves; it is with these he gains the victory."

The following is the order of battle for the whole *corps d'armée*:—

"Three legions ranged in two lines, upon the principles already explained. These legions to be separated from one another by intervals of forty or fifty toises, which are necessary for the movements of the artillery and the legionary cavalry.

"The reserve legion at five hundred toises in rear of the centre of the second line, in close column of divisions, having, on one side, the 3,000 horse, and on the other, the 35 pieces of reserve artillery, also in column.

"In this manner, the field of battle will be a thousand toises in length, and six or seven hundred toises in depth; a space sufficiently circumscribed to enable the general commanding to give his orders, to change his dispositions, to repair in person to any point, and to send support from his reserves, according to circumstances, as will be shown when we treat of battles."

With regard to the usual strength of European armies, the General observes:—

"I do not think that much more than 120,000 men can be made to act upon one field of battle, with the unity and the precision which are indispensably necessary, in order that the greater part of what takes place may not be left at the disposal of fortune. The belligerent powers that can bring forward much more considerable forces, will act wisely in forming armies of reserve, ready to recruit and support the main army, (which becomes weakened even by its victories), in preference to staking their existence on a single battle.

" It is upon this main army of 120,000 men that great operations of war will turn. If the enemy attempts to assemble a more considerable army, it is easy to compel him to divide his forces, by sending detached corps upon his flanks to threaten his communications and his depôts, and to disquiet him upon points of importance. Besides, with an army less numerous than his, and consequently more readily put in motion, we have always the resource of avoiding the battle which he offers: by manœuvring upon his flanks and upon his communications, and by occasioning a deficiency in his means of subsistence, we may force him to change his position and march after us; and we should be peculiarly unfortunate if, amid all his movements, marches, and countermarches, we did not succeed in surprising, and beating separately, one of his *corps d'armée*. It is only in surrounding us, and in confining us more and more, by means of detachments, that he can force us to a battle; but then he weakens himself, and our army becomes as strong as his own in the field. If, in 1813, Napoleon had avoided the battle of Leipsic, as he might have done, by retiring along the right bank of the Elbe, upon Magdeburg, he would have compelled the allies to divide again their immense army of 300,000 men, which they had just collected together with so much difficulty, and he might have hoped to beat them afterwards in detail; but I shall treat of this memorable campaign hereafter.

" Four *corps d'armée* of 30,000 men each, organized in the manner we have described, suffice to form an army of 120,000 combatants. If, in the order of battle, we place three of these corps in line, and the fourth in reserve with all the heavy cavalry, we shall have a front of a league and a half, or two leagues, in extent. Napoleon, in all his orders of battle, formed his reserve with the imperial guard, which he had made a corps of *élite*, and placed it under his own immediate orders. It is an example well worthy of imitation, and I would wish our corps of reserve to be composed of old soldiers, selected from among the bravest in the other corps, and to receive honourable distinctions, as also a higher rate of pay. These veteran bands, the example and support of the remainder of the army, would govern the fate of battles in the decisive moments.

" The artillery of the whole army will amount to 240 pieces, since each corps has 60 attached to it. Between the lines of the *corps d'armée*, empty spaces of one or two hundred toises will be left for the batteries, in such a manner that the latter may never have infantry ranged in order of battle in their rear. This requires to be more particularly attended to, as there is always a mutual contest between the artillery of both sides; for it is a fact confirmed by experience, that the fire of the one draws upon it that of the other, since they universally endeavour to silence and dismount each other's guns. Hence our batteries become so many conductors of the round shot; and our lines are preserved from them, if we range them on the sides of the batteries and not in their rear, when, every shot which does not strike a gunner, loses itself in an empty space.

" It was the custom of the Romans to place the cavalry upon the flanks of the infantry, in order to protect and cover the latter. It is also that of the moderns, when the wings are not defended by natural obstacles. The legionary cavalry suffices for this service of flankers; but the whole cavalry of the line should be kept in reserve behind the centre on the wings. The four reserves of cavalry will form an imposing corps of 12,000 horse, which mass is to be spared until the latest moment, either for deciding the victory, or for covering the retreat of the army. A general attack made, at the end of a battle, upon lines of infantry already shaken and put in disorder by the fire of artillery and musketry, may lead to immense results.

" But, let us take special care not to incorporate the cavalry in our lines of infantry: it is, of all orders of battle, the most vicious that can be imagined. The cavalry, the whole strength of which consists in rapidity, becomes paralysed by the slowness of the infantry, to the movements of which it is obliged to conform. It occupies a place in the line, where it furnishes no fire, and where it can sustain neither the fire nor the charge of the enemy's infantry. It is soon forced to retire, and then leaves a vacancy in the line, which may become extremely dangerous, as was experienced by the French in the fatal battle of

Hochstedt, which tarnished for a length of time the reputation of the arms of Louis XIV."

Hitherto, the General has formed his orders of battle upon a perfect plain, for the purpose of establishing certain general rules and principles; but he now proceeds to apply them to the various conformations and accidents of ground.

"We have ranged our *corps d'armée* upon an open plain, in two regular lines, supported by a central reserve. Let us now suppose the field of battle no longer uniform, but consisting, on the contrary, of different accidents of ground, such as woods, heights, rivers, valleys, or hollows, rocks, ravines, villages, &c. Of these accidents, there are some, such as woods, heights, rocks, and villages, which contribute to the strength of the field of battle; the woods secure the infantry against cavalry, afford it the immense advantage of seeing without being seen, mask and conceal all its movements from the enemy, who finds himself compelled to fight without cover, against invisible adversaries; the heights command, and discover the enemy at a distance, augment the effect and range of the projectiles, conceal and cover the troops behind their ridges; the rocks, from their rugged steepness, offer points of security; the villages afford their defenders shelter behind houses and walls from the small shot and grape; they cover the movements of a troop, and limit the attack to the outlets of the streets, which, in general, are defiles, that may be easily defended.

"The other accidents, such as marshes, rivers, valleys or lowlands, and ravines, contribute to weaken the field of battle; the marshes render the march of troops difficult and often impracticable; the rivers, by separating the different corps, isolate them, and prevent them from offering mutual assistance and support; the valleys, and, in general, all the lowlands, greatly limit the effect of fire-arms, leave the troops constantly without cover, and expose them to the fire of the enemy's artillery from all sides; and the disadvantages of the ravines are still more serious.

"The whole science of positions consists in choosing a field of battle favourable for the defenders, by forcing the assailants to fight upon one that is unfavourable to them. Hence, in the choice of a position, we ought to consider two distinct fields of battle, the one of the defenders, and the other of the assailants. The more the former is advantageous, and the latter disadvantageous, the greater is the strength of the position.

"An advantageous field of battle, is that which admits of the troops moving freely and easily from the right to the left, and from the rear to the front, so that they may afford one another mutual assistance and support; which commands the surrounding ground within reach of cannon-shot, and before which the latter is completely exposed, at least, within reach of small shot and grape; which, without impeding the movements of the troops, presents woods, rocks, villages, &c. for supporting the wings, or any other weak part of the order of battle, and which affords cover for concealing the troops from the view and from the fire of the enemy, until they come into action. Its extent ought to be in proportion to that of the primitive order of battle, that is, it should be a thousand toises in length, and seven hundred toises in depth, for a *corps d'armée* of 30,000 men. Further, the heights which it commands should have a gentle and uniform inclination towards the enemy, so as to leave no hollow of ground but what is perfectly exposed.

"A disadvantageous field of battle is that which is everywhere seen and commanded from heights within cannon and musket shot, and which is encumbered with marshes, rivers, ravines, and defiles of every kind. The enemy moves upon it with difficulty, even in column; he cannot deploy for the contest, and is made to suffer under a shower of projectiles without being able to return evil for evil.

"A position which combines these two kinds of fields of battle is doubly strong, both by its situation, and by the obstacles which cover it. But if it fulfils only one of these conditions, it ceases to be easy of defence. Suppose that a position, for instance, offers to the defenders a field of battle well situ-

ated, but admitting of easy access upon all points; the assailants, finding no obstacle to their deployment for the contest, will be able to force it in a tolerably short time. Suppose another position presents to the assailants a field of battle abounding with obstacles and defiles, but without offering at the same time, in the rear, favourable ground for the deployment of the defenders; these could then only act upon it with difficulty, and would be forced to fight the assailants in the defiles themselves, without any advantage.

" In general, the best positions are those, the flanks of which are inaccessible, and which command from their front a gently inclined ground, favourable for attack as well as defence; farther, if the lines lean on villages and woods, each of which forms, by its saliency, a sort of defensive bastion, the army becomes almost impregnable, without being reduced to inaction.

" Supposing these points of appui to be at no greater distance from one another than three or four hundred toises, the enemy finds himself placed in the necessity of attacking them, in order to force the lines; for how could he penetrate between these kinds of bastions, furnished with cannon and musketry, without becoming destroyed by their flanking fire? The whole battle then turns upon the defence of three or four points, which are the keys, as it were, of the position; a defence which may be supplied from the troops of reserve and the second line.

" The circumstances of war rarely admit of a field of battle being studied at leisure. At every step, and at every movement of the armies, the ground varies, and presents a different aspect; and this constantly gives rise to new combinations, which must be executed as promptly as they have been conceived, for, in war, circumstances change with great rapidity. The moment they become favourable, we must seize the golden opportunity. There is a great art in profiting by all the advantages of ground which fortune presents in the moment of battle; in taking possession, at the right time, of favourable heights, villages, woods, &c.; in adapting each arm to the ground which is fittest for its exercise; in concealing the troops, by taking advantage of all hollows, from the view and from the fire of the enemy; in estimating distances correctly; in seizing every local advantage for covering or protecting the order of battle; in maintaining an equilibrium of force upon the principal points; in reconnoitring the weak parts of the enemy's field of battle; in directing thither the attacks, either in column, or deployed, according to localities; in short, in instantly perceiving and taking advantage of every accident of ground favourable either for defence or for attack.

" It is this art of quickly comprehending what is best to be done, upon a first inspection of the localities and of the respective positions of the two armies, which is called the *military coup d'œil.* It is generally considered as a gift of nature, rather than the fruit of education. As for myself, who have no belief in innate ideas, I look upon it as the result of study, exercise, and reflection, like all other knowledge. Every well-educated officer can acquire it by frequently exercising himself in manœuvring troops of different arms, and in taking sketches of various kinds of ground. Sketches will accustom him to a just conception of the formations of ground, and to a correct estimation of distances; the manœuvres will teach him to consider any kind of country under a military point of view, and to make thereon a suitable disposition of the troops, either for the march or for action."

The General then treats of encampments, approves of their being made in conformity to the general order of battle, and concludes the subject with an earnest appeal in favour of tents; of which he distributes eighty to each cohort, with three or four bât-horses for their transport, so that every legion requires only sixty or eighty horses for this service.

(The remarks of Marbot and Napoleon, together with Rogniat's reply, will be given shortly.)

A MIDSHIPMAN'S LIFE ON THE COAST BLOCKADE.

BY LIEUT. CHARLES BRAND, R.N.

THE Coast Blockade for the suppression of Smuggling, was first established by the late Capt. M'Culloch, but was not considered of much importance till the extension took place in 1818; which is the period I am about to speak of, as I was then one of that thoughtless and happy class of youngsters termed midshipmen, whose ambition and love for the service is continually kept alive by the flattery of their superior officers, constantly holding out to them the prospects of their being the future admirals and heroes of the navy. It is to describe the mode of life of this class of officers on the service of the coast blockade, which is somewhat different to that of the service afloat, that I now sit down to narrate part of my own career on my first appointment to it, which, as usual, will be extracted from my private journal.

In, August, 1818, his Majesty's ship Rochfort, was paid off in Portsmouth Harbour, and laid up in ordinary. I was then appointed to his Majesty's ship Queen Charlotte (the flag ship), and had scarcely been three months on board, when an order came from the Admiralty for all supernumerary midshipmen to be sent to Deal, in order to join his Majesty's ship Severn, where we were to be distributed along the coast for the suppression of smuggling.

Sixty of us were very soon crammed on board the Vigilant cutter, and sailed from Portsmouth Harbour for our destination, few of us relishing the service to which we were appointed.

The following morning we arrived in the Downs, and were all transported to the Severn, on board which ship we found about fifty others all destined for the same service; here was a circumstance I may say unprecedented in his Majesty's navy—upwards of a hundred midshipmen met together, and all belonging to the same ship.

We soon formed a mess, but as we were not likely to remain long together, it may be supposed that we were not overstocked with mess materials, and if Babel had broken loose, a greater noise and uproar could not have existed than on board this ship, while the one hundred future admirals of the service were in her. We took our meals as well as we could, in different divisions, and it was truly ludicrous to see the various uses to which the few articles we possessed were applied; never was the proverb that "necessity is the mother of invention," more fully verified than in this instance.

Where a steel knife could not be procured, a wooden one was made to answer the purpose; if that could not be had, a piece of broken plate or iron hoop was used to lacerate the enormous masses of boiled beef that were put on the table; the latter piece of furniture consisted of three large planks roughly put together on cross trees, and our chests served for seats; on this elegant table, without a cloth, large quantities of potatoes were distributed in cabbage nets, for the purpose of keeping them together, for we had no dishes; dabs of salt were also distributed in different directions, into which we rubbed our meat, but seldom escaped picking up sundry lumps of tallow-grease which occasionally fell from the candles that were stuck into black bottles or raw potatoes, which answered the purpose of candlesticks.

Soup-plates, broken bottles, cups, saucers, tin pots, &c. formed our tumblers, and after the greasy soup was turned out of an old rusty tureen that had sundry holes stuffed up with rags, the grog was mixed in it: then the delights of confusion commenced. Some would dance and sing, others play the flute or violin, others vociferously maintain a long argument upon any thing, or nothing, while the more quiet ones would play cards, backgammon, drafts, &c. &c. In the midst of all this din of confusion, some sober-minded young gentleman would be penning a letter to his dear mamma or papa, giving an account of the pleasures of a seafaring life. His pleading eyes in vain looked up for a cessation of the noise, while deeply involved in a well-turned sentence to prelude a request for a little more cash, in order to defray the expenses of his extravagant mess, as he would term it, but in other words, a few of his juvenile freaks on shore. What with the effects of drinking and smoking, this noise would dwindle away by degrees, as the various groups dropped off to sleep on the chests, lockers, and deck, which were soon covered with the sprawling carcases of the young heroes, wrapped up in their naval cloaks; their cares and troubles were soon drowned in oblivion.

We were not suffered to remain long in this happy state of enjoyment, for very soon fifty of us were ordered on board his Majesty's ship Enchantress, which vessel was destined to be laid up in Rye Harbour, as a receiving ship, in order to form a depôt and head-quarters of a division of the coast. We sailed from the Downs, and arrived safely in Rye Harbour, but the ship grounded before we could get her into the dock that had been cut for her, and the tide ran out at the rate of four knots an hour.

All of a sudden the ship fell over on her beam ends, and immediately the water rushed below, half filling her, setting all our chests, trunks, beds, &c. floating in the hold. Here was confusion to save our clothes! every man was for himself; all hands went below to rescue their floating property, each pulling, hauling, and bawling with all his might. "That 's my cocked hat!" cries one; "hand me that sword!" says another; "oh! there 's my portmanteau with all my new uniforms!" cries a third; such splashing to extricate them and get them on shore! Here a new scene occurred, for we had to carry them over half a mile of soft mud to get to a neighbouring public-house at the mouth of the harbour, and soon the future admirals were seen stripped and busy as bees, wading through it, loaded with their various cargoes of wearing apparel.

We had no men to assist us, there being only eight in the ship, and they had enough to do looking after her, so that from necessity we were obliged to work for ourselves, and most manfully did we do it. In a few hours we were scattered over the mud like a horde of gipseys, dragging our chests and trunks along with tow-lines, frequently sinking up to our knees, and floundering about like porpoises to extricate ourselves. This was all very fine sport for the natives of Rye, numbers of whom came down purposely to laugh at us; but we were too much engaged to be laughed out of endeavouring to save our clothes, and soon there was seen a diversity of toggery scattered over the beach in all directions; cocked-hats, boots, shoes, swords, belts, white lined, or rather now, mud lined coats, white breeches, shirts, beds, bedding, &c. &c.

which were spread out for the purpose of drying, and gave the beach all the appearance of an encampment.

For two days we were obliged to live at this public-house, where we kept up a jovial mess and uninterrupted noise and confusion: the landlord, I verily believe, thought we were all mad; I'll venture to say he never had such a mad-brained set in his house before, and although we paid him liberally for all our freaks, he appeared heartily glad to get rid of us. At the end of the two days, the ship was got into the dock, and soon put to rights again, when we began to receive our different destinations along the coast: five other gentlemen and myself were ordered to march to No. 32 Tower, near Winchelsea. These gentlemen's names I shall take the liberty of mentioning, as they are now lieutenants, and may chance to meet this description of our then happy pastime, which I trust may amuse them, and remind them what times were when unclouded by cares.

Their names were Messrs. M'Cleod, Hudder, Drake, Burns, and Johnstone. We marched about three miles to take possession of our dungeon, our luggage being sent round in a boat. These Martello towers may truly be compared to dungeons, having only two small windows, that barely admit the light through the narrow aperture in the massive walls, which are twelve feet thick, and shot and bomb proof; the entrance is by a ladder, which when hauled up, and the massive door closed, nothing could assail us, as we were then impervious to every thing. Into one of these towers we went, and found it wet, damp, and mildewed, not having been tenanted for years. We soon set to work and cleaned it out; being now our own masters, (having no servant,) we felt delighted at the novelty of such a life. Each took his turn to cook the dinner, clean the rooms, fetch the water, go to market, &c. &c. but carrying the water hurt our pride a little, for we had to go about a quarter of a mile for it, and were frequently met by persons whom we did not wish to see us; however, we made ourselves extremely happy for about three weeks, when another separation took place, by Mr. D. being ordered to Eastbourne, and myself to No. 50 Tower, near Bexhill, then under the command of Mr. now Lieut. Fitzgerald. On arriving at this station, my duties commenced, and I very soon found out the nature of the service I was appointed to, and that it was no sinecure to be a midshipman on the coast blockade for the suppression of smuggling.

Our duty consisted in parading the beach half the night during the winter season, and generally the whole night during the darks, (as those nights were termed when the moon did not shine,) in the summer season; visiting our sentinels, who consisted of some few old seamen and very few young ones; but the majority of the coast blockade parties were raw young Irishmen, who deserted nearly as fast as we got them, not relishing seven or eight hours' parade, exposed to a cold and stormy winter's night on the sea shore, and probably being drenched to the skin the whole time.

On going our rounds, (particularly if any smuggling was going forward,) it was by no means an unusual occurrence to find that a sentinel had vanished, leaving behind his Government clothing, pistols, and cutlass, by way of memento; for they never took these articles with them, well knowing that they might lead to detection—a pretty convincing

proof that they had been bribed by the smugglers previously to making their exit. Our duty was also to prowl about inland, to see if any thing was moving that would lead us to suppose that smugglers were off the coast: on these occasions we would frequently meet their scouts or sentries, and sometimes stumble over large parties of men concealed in the hedges and ditches before we were even aware of any persons being near us. When this was the case they would sometimes joke us and sometimes abuse us, but seldom proceed to acts of violence, unless we were actually engaged in seizing their goods. At these times many serious affrays took place between them and our parties, in which several lives were lost on both sides.

While lying in bed one cold December's night, just after being relieved from eight hours' fatigue, and dropping comfortably off to sleep, one of our look-out men came running into the tower, and reported that some smugglers had landed close to us. All hands immediately jumped out of their beds, and seizing their pistols and cutlasses, hurried to the spot, where we found a large party of them flying in all directions to escape us: various were the scuffles which ensued in endeavouring to secure some of the smugglers, but owing to the darkness of the night, and our arriving rather late upon the spot, they succeeded in escaping from us, leaving some of our party a few compliments with their cudgels as they passed; we, however, captured fourteen tubs of spirits, also the boat which had landed them, but she had unfortunately struck upon the rocks, where she got so wedged in, that she was ultimately dashed to pieces by the violence of the surf. We should most undoubtedly have succeeded in capturing some of the smugglers, had it not been for a riding officer whom we found on the spot, and whom we had every reason to suppose had given the smugglers warning of our approach; for it was afterwards proved that he had connived at the escape of one man that had been taken; and as we found this officer drunk, and particularly insolent, his conduct was reported to the Board of Customs, the consequence of which was, that a court of enquiry was held upon him, and he was dismissed his Majesty's service. Such was a specimen of the officers we found upon the coast for the suppression of smuggling, men who were receiving the pay of his Majesty's Government, and at the same time open to bribery and corruption from the smugglers: that this man was bribed can scarcely be doubted, and had not the Blockade (as we were termed) been on the spot, nothing would have been heard of the boat having landed. Shortly after this circumstance, Mr. Fitzgerald obtained leave of absence, when I was left in charge of the station, and in the month of January made a few small seizures. On Feb. the 24th, the look-out-man on the top of the tower reported "Firing to the eastward;" we immediately turned out of our beds and hastened to the spot; the night was so dark that we could scarcely see a yard before us, but heard the smugglers running over the beach, very distinctly.

As we gave chase to them they dropped their tubs, so that many of us fell over them, and the smugglers escaped; but I found that my party, had captured the boat, and altogether forty-six tubs of spirits. Flashing, bonfires, and rockets were now seen along the coast, as signals to other smugglers that were off; so placing the seizure under a strong guard, I went up to inform my commanding officer (Lieut. Collins) what had

transpired, and that I had every reason to believe more boats would attempt to land, as the smugglers began to collect very numerously on the beach and fields.

Finding this the case, he came out with me, and while proceeding towards the tower again, we perceived three men under a hedge striking sparks with a flint and steel; knowing this to be a signal to some smugglers in the offing, we took them into custody in order to prevent their giving any alarm.

At first they appeared inclined to dispute the point as to whether or not they should go with us, but on presenting our loaded pistols to their ears, they very quietly marched up to the tower, where after depositing them in the coal-hole, and placing a sentinel over them, we retraced our steps to the spot from whence we had taken them.

On getting into a field, just after jumping over a hedge, much to our astonishment we found ourselves in the midst of about two hundred smugglers, lying concealed under the hedges; they were equally surprized with ourselves, and were on their legs in a moment, and endeavoured to close upon us. We drew back to parley with them; at the same time pulled out our pistols, and informed them that we were King's officers, with a large party of sailors close at hand ready to come to our assistance in a moment: on hearing this, they behaved very quietly, and asked us to shake hands and drink with them, which of course we refused, as their object was to draw us in amongst them in order to deprive us of our weapons, which would prevent the possibility of our giving any alarm, when they might run their goods with impunity, and most probably discharge us with broken heads. Finding we resisted their entreaties, they extended their hands in token of friendship, at the same time endeavouring to get round us; on this we presented our pistols at them, vowing that we would fire if any man came near enough to touch us: seeing we were likely to put our threats into execution, none appeared anxious to approach nearer, so we backed out from the field, followed by a few yells, threats, and groans, accompanied with a few stones.

We proceeded towards the beach again, where we lay down under a bank, and had scarcely been five minutes in this situation, when the report of a pistol was heard close to us, then another, and another; we instantly came out from our hiding-place, and ran towards the spot from whence the firing proceeded.

No sooner were we out, than over the bank came all the smugglers we had just left, and in a moment we were mingled amongst them as if belonging to the same party, all driving down to the beach as fast as possible: fortunately for us, in the midst of their hurry and confusion, we were not recognized (it must be observed that we were always disguised in smock-frocks, so that we were seldom known until an affray took place to distinguish us). Presently we saw a boat on the beach with one man in her, and the whole body of smugglers made towards her. Lieut. Collins having only one brace of pistols, and I having two, he asked me to lend him one of mine, and while in the act of lifting my frock to give it to him, the smugglers discovered us: the cry of "Officers! Officers!" immediately ran through the crowd, and in an instant I received a blow across the neck, which sent me sprawling amongst the shingle.

On recovering my legs, I found myself separated from Lieut. Collins, and that I had lost my pistol. Having now recourse to my sword, I attempted to get into the boat, as the smugglers were carrying the tubs away very fast; in this object I was defeated for some minutes, by a man who tenaciously kept me at bay with his stick;—several times I threatened to shoot him, but he only cried out "shoot and be d—d."

Every way did I try to get a blow at him, but to no purpose, till at last, as I drove him close to the boat, I succeeded in laying him senseless, then jumped into the boat, but was no sooner there than I was knocked out of her, backwards, into the surf, by a violent blow with a boat's oar, which rendered my sword useless, as I could not reach the man who struck me: the smugglers repeated this assault, and when I regained the boat, they knocked me out a second time, and began throwing volleys of beach stones at us.

I had now nearly lost the sight of my right eye, received a severe cut on the lip, and likewise felt much exhausted.

Finding that I could not get at them with my sword, I was obliged, unwillingly, to use my pistols, when, unfortunately, one man was shot; then the smugglers retired, carrying the poor fellow up the beach with them: they afterwards made a stand, as if preparing to give us a second attack, but on assistance arriving from our blockade stations, who had heard our firing, they all dispersed. Our prize proved to be a very fine boat, containing two hundred and twenty-eight tubs of spirits, besides sundry bales of tea and tobacco; the man who had first discovered the boat, belonged to the Hound Revenue-cutter; he informed me that he found her lying on the beach, without any person in her. It must be observed that when a smuggling boat lands, the crew have nothing further to do with her; their agreement only applies from shore to shore; when that is fulfilled, they immediately decamp, leaving the cargo to the care of the land parties. The reason of this is obvious, for should the men in the boat be caught, their punishment is greater than that of the smugglers on shore, the latter being subject only to the penalty of one hundred pounds, or in default of payment, committal to prison for three years, while the former are sentenced to serve his Majesty afloat, and banished the country for five years.

The crew no doubt had gone up to inform the body of smugglers that the boat had landed, and it appeared that the men whom we had previously taken into custody, were the scouts, making signals for her to come on shore; therefore had not we, in the first instance, fortunately secured these men, we should have lost our prize. Lieut. Collins came up soon after the capture of the boat, and had been dreadfully beaten, for the handle of his sword was completely squeezed into his hand, by a violent blow from one of the smugglers; he was otherwise much cut about the face, and bruised about the body. William Stace, the man who was in the boat, escaped with a few bruises, but we were all amply compensated on learning that our exertions had met with the approbation of the Lords of his Majesty's Treasury, who were pleased to reward us with the King's share of our seizure, a circumstance of very rare occurrence; and the first instance that was ever known on the coast blockade. By this reward, one hundred pounds, independent of my other portion of the prize-money, came to my own share.

It may appear surprising, to those who are not acquainted with the nature of smuggling on the coast of England, how such an immense body of men could so quietly submit to have their goods taken by only one or two individuals. This surprise may in some degree be removed when we are aware, that the main body of the smugglers have nothing more than their night's labour at issue, that is, they are paid five shillings for every pair of tubs they chance to get off clear with; but should the boat not work, as it is termed, that is, does not land, then they are paid only one shilling each man for being out during the night; therefore they have very little inducement to face a loaded pistol and run the risk of being shot, by offering resistance, particularly when the chances are so much in their favour of getting off clear by showing no opposition. It must not be supposed, that the smugglers are fired at by the officers, when their goods can be seized without it; this they are aware of, and will continue running away with as much as they possibly can, till the officers are close upon them; but when resistance is offered, it is generally by the head men of the company, (the master men they are termed,) who have, generally speaking, some share in the cargo, which is not the case with the main body of the smugglers; but even laying these reasons aside, it must be observed, that if any smuggler be taken with arms upon his person, his punishment is death! Therefore the cases of smugglers being armed are very few, compared with those unarmed; and bold must that man be who is unarmed, that would face a loaded pistol, with the law of his country against him, and offer resistance to an officer in the execution of his duty, merely for the sake of gaining only four shillings. That these men will sometimes be led on to commit acts of violence, by the example of others, who have more interest in the cause than themselves, is but too evident; their feelings or passions are worked upon by these people to induce them to offer opposition by saying, "What! shall a hundred men quietly submit to have our goods taken from us by only one or two officers? No, let's have at them, and send them to ——, &c." Such expressions as these inflame the minds of the smugglers, and in the heat of the moment, they are apt to mistake that for bravery, which, upon reflection they regret having listened to; and all the smugglers whom I have spoken to on this subject have assured me, that they would never offer opposition to the officers, were it not for the master-men urging them on to it.

These large bodies of smugglers are well organized. They consist of master-men or principal leaders, captains, scouts, flashers, and sometimes fighting-men. When the smugglers intend to run a boat, the leader collects his captains, and desires them to assemble a body of men at an appointed time and place; each captain collects his own number, but neither they, nor the men thus engaged, have any idea at the time where it is likely the boat may land, that always being kept strictly secret. At the time appointed, the leaders meet them, and send out the scouts to see that the coast is clear, while all the smugglers are moving down to the sea-side. Should any officers be seen about, the alarm is immediately given by the flashers, who carry a flash-pan and powder for that purpose; this is a warning for the smugglers to keep clear of that spot: the flasher immediately decamps,

for should he be caught with his flash-pan about him, his penalty is much greater than that of any other smuggler.

Should a boat be flashed off from one place, a difficulty may be supposed to arise as to where she should land a second time, and also how the large body of smugglers are able to meet her. To provide against these casualties, the leaders have a number of spot notes, informing them where to land at such and such hours, so that when a difficulty arises at one place they proceed to another: counterparts of these notes are on board the vessel afloat, so that the captain is aware of the movements of the smugglers on shore, and where he is to land at such an hour; for instance, supposing the leader of the smugglers and captain of the vessel have six of these spot notes, which run thus:—at 2 a.m., the boat is to land at a spot called A.; at 3 a.m. she is to land at B.; at 4 at C, and so on; therefore when the vessel is flashed off from any of these spots, the captain knows where to proceed, and is followed along the coast by the whole body of smugglers.

Several small seizures followed this, in which various affrays took place with the smugglers. Shortly afterwards I was ordered to proceed to Eastbourne, to take charge of the Martello Tower, No. 73, called the *Wish* Tower, from being situated on the Wish land: at this station were two other Midshipmen, Messrs. Drake and Dobson; the latter gentleman and myself were waiting for the completion of a new house, then building in the town, as one of our stations. Here also we made several seizures.

On one occasion, while going to the theatre in company with Mr. S., a brother officer, we were surprised to see a large body of smugglers going across a stubble field, towards the sea-shore: anticipating their purpose, we ran and got out all our party, and placed them so as to intercept the smugglers coming from the beach; then making towards the spot where the boat had landed, we arrived just in time to be amongst them.

Much to their surprise (before they were even aware of officers being near them) we had seized three men and forty tubs of spirits, and would most certainly have secured the boat with all her cargo, had not the man whom we had placed on the spot fired his pistol too soon, by which over anxiety on his part, we lost her, for she immediately pushed off to sea, without discharging any more of her cargo. The wonderful escape of one of these smugglers, afterwards, deserves to be related. A day was fixed for them to appear at the Custom-house, before the Magistrate, for the purpose of having them convicted; their cases being very clearly made out, as they received sentence, they were sent outside one by one, under the charge of two armed men belonging to the coast-blockade.

It must be premised that many rescues had taken place after smugglers had been convicted, which made it necessary to use every precaution against such an occurrence. One of these convicted smugglers, while standing between two armed sentinels, with his back towards a door, close to the Custom-house, disappeared all of a sudden, as if by magic; the door having been opened from behind, and immediately shut again, thus precluding the sentinels from following him.

The alarm was immediately given, and the whole town was in an

uproar, delighted at what had occurred: our men were obliged to run round a corner of the street to get to the other side of this door, when to their astonishment they saw the bold smuggler mounted on a very fine horse, galloping off at full speed. Lieut. S. instantly started in chase, but it was like following the wind, so he gave up the pursuit; and we could not but smile at the dexterous manner in which the man effected his escape.

My friend E. J. Mascall, Esq. Collector of the Port of London, who happened to be on the spot at the time, declared that he would scarcely have believed the man's escape possible had it not come under his own observation.

[To be continued.]

NOTES OF A FRENCH OFFICER TAKEN PRISONER BY THE GUERRILLAS.

Sir,—I have great pleasure in forwarding the enclosed note and accompanying papers, which have been addressed to me by a *brother outpost officer* to my deceased hussar friend. The Journal is curious, from being written by a French officer taken at the same time with Gen. Franceschi, as noticed in "the revised Journal of an Officer of the Staff," published in your valuable periodical. Though the Subaltern Officer's Elegy depicts rather a darker side of the picture than that taken by my esteemed relative, I consider it by no means a bad *codicil* to his posthumous correspondence.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
The Editor of the Hussar's Life on Service.

My Dear Hussar,—I enclose you a manuscript of the Adventures of a French Officer, which fell into my hands after the storm of Badajoz. I take the opportunity of sending you *an Elegy written on the Banks of the Coa*, printed at Freneda, and written, I believe, by an officer of the 6th division; it may be of service in describing our campaigning, which, I believe, you will agree with me, was the happiest period of our lives.

Believe me, ever yours truly,
Captain on Half-pay of the Light Division.

NOTES SUR MA CAPTIVITÉ.

Une bande de 30 brigands me fit prisonnier le 29 Juin, 1809, avec le Général de Division Franceschi Delonne, et M. Bernard aide-de-camp du Gén. Soult, entre Toro et Tordesillas, tandis que nous courrions tous les trois la poste pour porter à Sa Majesté Catholique des dépêches de S. E. le Marechal Duc de Dalmatie. Nous nous fîmes connoître, et ces brigands, plus par l'espoir d'une récompense que par humanité, nous conduisirent à Ciudad Rodrigo. Le Gén. Duc del Parque, qui y commandoit, nous traita avec distinction; et nous donna un de ses aides-de-camp et 30 chevaux du regiment de la Reine pour nous conduire à Séville. Le 5 juillet, à trois journées de Ciudad Rodrigo, nous traversâmes l'armée Anglaise; le 10 nous arrivâmes à Badajoz, où le Général qui y commandoit nous logea dans un corps de garde. Le 15 nous étions dans un petit village près de Séville, d'où nous fûmes transportés à Grenade. Le 25 nous entrâmes dans cette ville, et fûmes enfermés ensemble dans une tour du chateau de l'Alhambra. J'y suis resté jusqu'au 28 Septembre, où je reçus la nouvelle de mon échange avec un Sergent-major du régiment de cavalerie de Santiago, dont le Gén. Suchet, commandant en chef le 3d corps d'armée,

étoit convenu avec le Gén. Blake, commandant l'armée de Catalogne, d'après l'autorisation qu'il en avoit reçu de S. E. le Ministre de la Guerre, Duc de Feltre. Je fus conduit à Malaga, où je m'embarquai le 5 Octobre pour Tortose. Ma traversée a duré 32 jours ; j'ai attendu 2 semaines dans une maison de campagne près de cette ville l'ordre de mon échange, et il a eu lieu le 27 Novembre, en avant de la ligne que les Espagnols occupent sur les bords de l'Alga, qui sépare la Catalogne de l'Arragon.

La partie de la Castille que nous traversâmes pour nous rendre à Ciudad Rodrigo avoit été occupée par l'armée Française. Elle étoit tranquille, mais point soumise ; le chef des brigands qui nous prirent avoit des agens dans tous les villages ; partout il étoit bien reçu et bien servi, partout on crioit des *vivats* en son honneur et en celui de Ferdinand VII. On nous banda les yeux pour nous faire entrer à Ciudad Rodrigo ; tout le peuple, instruit de notre arrivée, se porta en foule sur notre passage, vomit mille injures contre nous, et il fallut la forte escorte que le Gén. del Parque nous avoit envoyée, et l'autorité de ses officiers, pour le contenir. Il en fut de même dans toute l'Estramadure, partout on nous insulta ; on s'empressoit de nous voir pour nous maltraiter, et même dans plusieurs villages on nous lança des pierres. L'exaspération contre les Français est à son comble dans cette province ; il faut l'attribuer à l'esprit des habitans aussi sauvage que leur pays, et au passage de la division du Gén. Lapisse, qui, s'y étant battu, n'a pu le préserver du pillage.

L'armée Anglaise que nous traversâmes, n'avoit fait que quelques marches dans le Portugal, et se rendoit à Plasencia. Elle étoit encore belle et nombreuse. Nous couchâmes dans le village, où le Gén. Vellesley avoit son quartier-général ; il nous invita à dîner, et nous traita avec toute sorte d'égards. Le Gén. Franceschi reçut de lui les plus grands éloges sur sa retraite de la Vouga à Porto ; et il nous témoigna son étonnement sur celle que le corps du Marechal Duc de Dalmatie avoit faite en Gallice.

On nous banda encore les yeux à une lieue de Badajoz ; mais je dérangeai mon mouchoir sans qu'on s'en apperçut, et je pus voir plusieurs ouvrages très forts et bien armés qui la défendent ; la Guadiana, qui baigne les murs de la ville, est très large ; on la traverse sur un pont en pierre de dix-sept arches. Le corps de garde où l'on nous logea, fut rempli toute la journée d'officiers aussi insolens qu'ils s'étoient montrés lâches et sans honneur. La plupart avoient été faits prisonniers et s'étoient échappés ; plusieurs se vantèrent d'avoir déserté jusqu'à trois fois. Nous leur fîmes sentir leur peu de délicatesse, et notre fermeté leur commanda le respect.

Le peuple ne nous épargna pas plus à Badajoz qu'à Ciudad Rodrigo ; il avoit, deux mois auparavant, horriblement maltraité M. Villiers, Capitaine Adjoint au premier corps d'armée. Cet officier avoit été envoyé en parlementaire par S. E. le Mar. Duc de Bellune pour remettre aux avant-postes une lettre de S. Maj. Cath. à la Junte de Séville. Les dragons de Lusitanie qui vinrent le recevoir, excités par la canaille, violèrent à son égard les droits les plus sacrés de la guerre. Ils tombèrent sur lui à coups de sabre, et l'emmenèrent prisonnier avec son trompette. Il entra couvert de sang et de blessures à Badajoz, où le peuple lui envoya une grêle de pierres. Sa guérison étoit presque achevée lorsque nous arrivâmes, et il partit avec nous pour ne plus nous quitter.

Nous entrâmes en Andalousie par un des bras de la Sierra-morena, où passe la route royale de Badajoz à Séville. Nous y avons vu des redoutes armées de canons de gros calibre en face de tous les défilés ; mais ces montagnes ne sont point assez rudes pour empêcher de les tourner, et il n'y a qu'un ou deux passages assez difficiles.

Nous passâmes à Séville à la petite pointe du jour ; nous pûmes y voir les ouvrages et les forts retranchemens que l'on a élevés à l'issue de toutes les rues et sur les bords du Guadalquivir ; on passe ce fleuve sur un pont de bateaux ; il n'y a qu'un immense fauxbourg sur sa rive droite.

Nous trouvâmes en Andalousie des habitans plus civilisés, et sur lesquels la beauté du climat et du sol produit son influence ; mais leur aveuglement et leur

haine contre les Français y sont aussi grands que dans le reste de l'Espagne. Cette province est extrêmement peuplée, et les hommes y sont forts et robustes. Elle en envoie presque autant que les autres réunies à l'armée—le seul royaume de Grenade en a fourni 30,000. Après la retraite de Talavera et la victoire d'Almonacide, 6000 déserteurs vinrent se réfugier jusqu'à Grenade ; on lui demanda à cette époque 12,000 hommes pour renforcer l'armée, et ils furent bientôt levés.

Nous pûmes remarquer à l'occasion de ces deux affaires, le peu de cas que les Espagnols faisoient des Anglais ; ils ne leur surent aucun gré des efforts qu'ils firent à Talavera, et croyoient faire l'éloge de leur armée en disant qu'elle n'avoit essuyé presqu'aucune perte. Les Anglais, de leur côté, les méprisent souverainement, et sont honteux de les avoir pour Alliés.

Grenade est dans un immense bassin de 8 lieues d'étendue en tous sens, il est entouré de hautes montagnes, et on ne peut y entrer, en venant de Séville, que par la ville de Loxa, située à son extremité. Sa position sur le revers de deux montagnes très élevées, que sépare le Genil, la rend très susceptible de défense ; cette rivière est guéable presque partout en été.

Nous fûmes enfermés dans une tour du chateau de l'Alhambra, le Gén. Franceschi, M. M. Bernard, Villiers, et moi. On nous gardoit comme des prisonniers d'état, nous refusant le plus petit adoucissement à notre malheur, et la consolation d'écrire à nos familles pour les rassurer sur notre sort, et faire venir de l'argent, dont nous manquions entièrement. Nous n'avions pour fournir à toutes nos dépenses que 11 francs par jour ; le Gén. Franceschi 5 francs, et nous 40 sous. Dès que nous nous montrions à notre grille, le peuple nous insultoit et menaçoit nos jours ; les prêtres, les moines, qui font presque la moitié de la population de Grenade, l'excitoient à ces excès, et les personnes au dessus du commun, qui en général prenoient intérêt à notre sort, n'osoient le faire connoître. Plusieurs cependant ne nous l'ont point caché, et nous ont témoigné le désir que l'état présent des choses changeât en notre faveur.

La route royale de Grenade à Malaga passe par Loxa, Alciona et Anteguera. Elle a 22 lieues, tandis que celle en droiture par les montagnes n'en a que 18, mais la cavalerie seule peut y passer. Je suivis la route royale jusqu'à Alciona, où l'on me fit prendre celle de traverse par Casa-mermeja. Elle est très mauvaise et impraticable pour l'artillerie jusqu'à ce village, qui est à 4 lieues de Malaga et d'Alciona. Je vis sur un col très élevé à 2 lieues de ce dernier endroit, un fort rempart en pierres, précédé d'un large fossé creusé dans le roc, que l'on y a élevé lors de l'entrée en Andalousie du corps d'armée du Gén. Dupont ; il y a sur les hauteurs à droite et à gauche du col deux batteries avec sept pièces de canon. Ces préparatifs annoncent qu'on a dû également élever des ouvrages sur la route royale d'Anteguerra.

Pendant les trois jours que je restai à Malaga, enfermé dans une caserne de cannoniers qui servoit d'arsenal, je fus témoin de l'esprit de frénésie des habitans de cette ville. Un grand nombre de bourgeois y venoient soir et matin pour y faire la manœuvre du canon. Il en est très peu qui n'aient un emploi militaire ; mais Malaga, assez fort du côté de la mer, où trois batteries sur son môle et une sur le quai défendent son port, est très foible du côté de la terre, où elle est ouverte et dominée partout.

Je m'embarquai sur une barque Catalane, chargée de divers comestibles pour les troupes de Tortose, et de sept mortiers de 14 pouces, 672 bombes, et 500 grenades, qu'elle avoit pris à Cadiz pour Tarragone ; 300 hommes devoient s'embarquer à Malaga pour cette place, et nous voyageâmes quelque tems avec un convoi de deux gros bâtimens, chargés de poudre et de canons aussi pour Tarragone. Je relâchai dans ma traversée à Alicante, qui est dominé par une montagne escarpée, sur laquelle il y a un chateau fort, qui défend bien la ville du côté de la mer ; on prétend qu'il est formidable du côté de la terre.

La classe des matelots a été aussi exaspérée que les autres ; mais comme elle a moins de communication avec la terre, elle a conservé moins de haine, et elle se rappelle toujours des avantages qu'elle a retirés de la paix avec la

France. Elle est d'ailleurs tourmentée par le gouvernement, qui prend tous les marins pour armer ses vaisseaux et ne les paye pas. Les matelots de mon bord m'ont cependant dit que Cadiz étoit rempli de bâtimens chargés d'argent arrivés des colonies Espagnoles. Ils m'ont donné comme certaine l'entrée dans ce port du vaisseau le Prince des Asturies et de tous ceux que nous avions trouvés au Ferrol. Ils me dirent aussi que Cadiz étoit devenu aussi fort que Gibraltar, depuis qu'on avoit creusé sur la péninsule un fossé que remplissoit l'eau de la mer; à Valence, ajoutèrent-ils, les canons y sont comme les doigts à la main, Tortose et Tarragone en sont hérissés.

Mon sort commença à s'adoucir en Catalogne, où le Gén. Blake avoit déjà donné des ordres pour me traiter avec distinction. L'accueil que me firent les officiers, et le respect que me portèrent les soldats, me prouvèrent qu'il existoit des sentimens d'honneur et de générosité dans l'armée Espagnole. J'ai cru remarquer qu'ils désiroient tous faire avec nous une guerre régulière, et qu'ils voyoient avec peine le soulèvement du peuple, mais ils le craignent toujours, et évitent les emplois qui peuvent leur donner quelque responsabilité. Un militaire ne recherche pas un grade supérieur à celui de capitaine; et dans le civil, il n'y a que les prêtres, les moines, qui se mêlant de tout et se faisant craindre à cause de leur influence sur le peuple, entrainent les timides. Ils sont de toutes les Juntes, de toutes les députations, et leur assiduité près des grands prouve bien qu'ils les dirigent. Tous sont les dupes des fables qu'on leur débite, la chose la plus invraisemblable est reçue avec transport pour peu qu'elle flatte leur amour propre. Cette passion est dominante chez eux, et ils sont très sensibles à l'estime qu'on leur témoigne. Le bon traitement que le Gén. Suchet a fait à leurs prisonniers et à leurs parlementaires a produit le meilleur effet; tous les militaires rougissent des cruautés de leurs compatriotes, et sont animés du plus grand désir de les faire cesser.

Je passai loin de Tortose, mais je pus voir que les montagnes et l'Ebre rendoient sa position très forte. On m'a dit qu'il n'y avoit sur ce fleuve qu'un pont de bateaux, et que la garnison de la place étoit composée du premier regiment de Savoïe et de plusieurs autres de nouvelle création. Ces regimens formés les uns dans le royaume de Valence, les autres en Catalogne et dans le haut Arragon, se méprisent réciproquement. Les Catalans surtout sont régardés par leurs voisins comme le rebut de l'Espagne; ils forment cependant les meilleurs soldats, les meilleurs marins, et ne sont pas moins enthousiastes.

La route directe de Tortose à Saragosse suit les bords unis de l'Ebre jusqu'à Certa, 2 lieues au dessus; elle passe ensuite dans des montagnes couvertes de pins, et tellement rudes qu'on n'a pu y pratiquer que de très mauvais chemins; ils n'offrent que des défilés continuels, où dans plusieurs endroits un mulet chargé d'un gros bagage ne peut passer. Leur hauteur est moins grande, et leur pente plus douce, vers les rivières de St. Antonio et de l'Alga.

Cette rivière forme la limite des postes avancés de l'armée de Catalogne. J'eus le bonheur d'y être échangé, de courrir au milieu de nos grenadiers, et de crier enfin "*Vive l'Empereur!*" à l'avant-garde d'une armée qui sert avec autant de dévouement que d'amour, et qui repète toujours ce cri avec enthousiasme.

ELEGY OF A SUBALTERN.

IN CANTONMENTS ON THE BANKS OF THE COA.

In these dark, wretched, and unfurnish'd cells,
Where many a moping, half-starved hero dwells,
And ever musing Melancholy reigns,
What mean these tumults in an Ensign's veins?
Whence come these twitchings that invade repose—
Is it roast beef, or shadows cross my nose,
Which, eager snuffing up the tainted air,
Fancies it feasts on *culinary* fare?

Vain shadows hence! nor dare to sport with one
So sad, so comfortless, so woe begone;
Whose clam'rous bowels cease to know good cheer—
Hunger in front, starvation in the rear.
Night's sable mantle now wraps Nature up;
Now bucks to dinner go, now cits to sup;
Deep lost in sleep around my comrades snore,
I alone waking my hard fate deplore;
Groan to the night's dull ear my lonely grief,
And sigh for England and her fat roast beef.
Oh! plenteous England, comfort's dwelling-place,
Blest be thy well-fed, glossy, John Bull face!
Blest be the land of aldermanic paunches,
Of rich soup turtle, glorious ven'son haunches!
Inoculated by mad martial ardour,
Why did I ever quit thy well-stored larder?
Why, fired with scarlet fever, in ill time,
Come here to fight and starve in this cursed clime?
In visions now I only feasts prepare,
And, waking, feed like poets on thin air.
My days lag tardily on leaden wings,
And night no comfort, no refreshment brings;
For though, oppressed with toil, I seek for ease,
Nature's restorer flies from scoundrel fleas;
Who even more numerous than Arcadia's flocks,
Bite from my night-cap to my very socks,
And swarm all o'er, and thick infix their smarts,
As erst on Gulliver pour'd pigmy darts,
When fast by Lilliputian fetters bound,
He fumed, and swore, and bellow'd on the ground.
Now, while o'er all around uncurtain'd sleep
Prevails, alone I my sad vigils keep;
Let me, like Philomel, pour forth my sorrow,
The sad detail that fresh awaits to-morrow.

First, milkless tea presents the morn's repast,
Miscall'd a breakfast, but in truth a fast:
Harsh mouldy biscuit, served in portions spare,
By niggard commissary's frugal care.
No butter, no fresh eggs, no mutton chops,
No crisp brown toast, such as spruce waiter pops
In London coffee-house beneath your beard,
When thrice the well-pull'd hungry bell is heard:—

Not even a cup or saucer decks the board,
But, from the havresack's foul motley hoard
A vessel's dragg'd, ten thousand debts to pay;
Doom'd to ten thousand uses night and day.—
Then dinner—oh ye Gods! who deign to stoop
To mortal's moans, contemplate this our soup.
See the hot smoking bullock's thin, lean flanks,
Portion'd in morsels through the famish'd ranks;
See in camp-kettles all we have to dine,
Yielding soup-meagre that would frighten swine.
Such the two sorry meals—but *two*—alas!
And these scarce even enliven'd by a glass.
'Twere impious to insult the God of Vines,
Profane his sacred juice, his rosy wines,
By calling wine, the rank, sour, scanty stuff,
Which "*special favour gives*," nor gives enough.

Can such repasts be meant to feed and drench
Great Britain's heroes sent to fight the French?
Better at home, in some dark cellar vile,
Mend shoes as cobbler, than starve here in style;
Or muffins cry, or occupation meek
Ply in St. Giles's, for a pound a week!—

Ye fat rich citizens of London town,
Who roll in coaches, and who sleep on down;
Upraised by trade, who wallow in your wealth,
And, snug o'er claret drink "the Army's health,"
Turn here your eye, and give a pitying stare,
Come and behold how we lank warriors fare.
Think not of ball-room strut, or lounging gait
In public walks, our military bait
To catch your daughters, oft ten thousand prize,
Our gold and scarlet sparkling like their eyes;
But see the crimson coat seam'd o'er with stitches,
The torn, degenerate, regimental breeches;
Behold how pale and worn the once brisk sash is,
See the last relics of these spatterdashes;—
The *ci-devant* gay suit, how alter'd grown,
All glare, all brilliancy, all splendour gone.
Hail! sweet recruiting service, pleasing toil,
Ball-room campaigns, tea-parties, cards, dice, Hoyle!
Ye days, when dangling was my only duty,
Envied by cits, caressed by every beauty—
Envied by cits, who trembled at each glance
Shot at their daughters going down the dance.
Ah! how tormenting memory sad reviews
Those happy hours when, in silk hose, thin shoes,
And sprightly scarlet, (much the tailor's pride,)
I loung'd and flatter'd at the fair one's side!—
Away! cursed busy fancy, leave this vision,
Increase not misery by keen derision—
Away! quick hasten from these dreary walls,
Attend soft heroes to their plays and balls.
Pleasure's fled hence, wide now the gulf between us,
Stern Mars has routed Bacchus and sweet Venus.—
I can no more, the lamp's last fading ray
Reminds me of parade, ere break of day,
Where shiv'ring I must strut, though bleak the morning,
Roused by the noisy drummer's hateful warning.
Come then, my *boat cloak*, let me wrap thee round,
And snore in concert, stretch'd upon the ground
'Midst all these snorers, grunting in their nooks.
Oh! may I dream of frying-pans and cooks,
Pots, spits, and larders, and when viands pall,
Guzzle with aldermen of famed Guildhall.
And haste the day, when I on Albion's shore,
May stuff and cram till I can cram no more.
Haste the blest night, when deep shall sink this frame
In fields of feathers, not in fields of fame.

Freneda.

MILITARY SURVEYING.

NO. II.

HAVING, in our last paper on this branch of military science,* considered the delineation of ground chiefly with reference to the methods pursued in our national schools of instruction, we shall now proceed to examine, more at large than we were able to do on that occasion, the comparative merits of those foreign systems, by which it has of late years been proposed to supersede the existing practice of the British service. But before we enter into this inquiry, some acknowledgment is in courtesy due to Lieut. Siborn, for the communication with which he has favoured us,† in consequence of our former cursory remarks on the subject. We hope it is needless to assure him, that when in alluding with praise to his able illustration of Major Lehmann's method of representing ground, we naturally associated his name with the style of drawing which was first recommended by his labours to the students of the British army, we were totally unacquainted with the publication of his *second* work; in which we find that his better matured judgment has led him wholly to reject the German mode of delineation. The explanation of his change of opinion, has directed our attention to his "Practical Treatise on Topographical Surveying and Drawing;" and we shall here only add, that we feel obliged to him for introducing us to the contents of a little volume, which is in many respects deserving of more general notice than it has hitherto attracted.

In instituting any comparison between the various modes which have been proposed for the delineation of ground in military surveys, it is necessary to begin by clearly defining the common end which it is proposed to achieve. In our apprehension, the problem to be solved is, simply, to represent on paper the features of a country for the assistance of military operations with the utmost degree of accuracy, which under the ordinary circumstances of warfare, shall be consistent with rapidity of execution and easy expression. It is the union of these conditions which distinguishes the nature and purposes of practical military surveying, from those of the more elaborate science of civil topography. The legitimate object of the latter, is to perform every geodesical operation with mathematical precision; to hold the greatest consumption of time and labour, as cheaply bestowed in the attainment of scrupulous correctness; and to employ any character of delineation, that will most minutely and securely register the results of each process, however artificial the scale and complex the calculation by which the meaning of every sign must be measured. Thus, for all purposes of civil engineering and mensuration, for exhibiting the surface of a mining district, for regulating the course and construction of canals and conduits and roads, and even for the ordinary operations of irrigation and drainage, it is impossible that almost any plan can be adopted to represent the undulating slopes and varying levels of a given tract of country, with too fastidious an attention to geometrical exactitude.

But to a military sketch of ground, all this nicety would be strangely

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* Part i. p. 337—345. † See part i. p. 497—9.

misapplied. Here, any degree of accuracy which cannot be procured with the most portable and simple instruments must be in the outset disclaimed; any processes which demand long intervals of leisure and repeated verifications, must be wholly rejected. All pretension to lay down and exhibit the precise height in feet, or the positive angle, in degrees and minutes, of each declivity, must be altogether abandoned. Attempts of this kind, with the ordinary means and time which the staff officer has to bestow on actual service, would be utterly unattainable; and we may add that, if attainable, they would still be in most cases useless for the only purpose which he has in view. For, it should never be forgotten, and cannot be too often repeated, that the sole object of a military sketch or survey, is to assist the acquaintance of general and superior officers with the great features and localities of a country; to facilitate the duties of the staff in the march and disposition of troops; and, in a word, to supersede, in some measure, the necessity of a personal reconnoissance, by the directing powers, over every mile of country in the theatre of operations. And it is just as absurd to suppose that, for these purposes, it is necessary to take every angle of elevation in a range of mountains, or to level an extensive tract of territory like the land-surveyor of a canal company, as it would be to imagine a general and his staff directing the march of columns by sextant and measuring tapes, or ascertaining angles of depression and altitudes at every height, in a position on the eve of a battle, by the theodolite and logarithmic table.

The Military Survey, in a word, should only aim at conveying on paper, on a more extensive scale, the same species of information which, in the military reconnoissance, is obtained by the unassisted eye: the general character of ground, and its fitness for tactical purposes; the relative strength and command of its features; the correct outline and contour and connexion of every chain of hills. Above all, it should convey this information in a style of expression the most clear and perspicuous: it should be capable of being read and apprehended at the first glance; and should speak a language at once intelligible to all, without the need of any key to decypher its characters, or calculation to discover the value of its terms. These differences, then, between the proper objects of topographical surveys in general, and of those restricted to the purposes of military service—or briefly between civil and military surveying—it is, as we have already said, very material to define, before we attempt to investigate the peculiar worth of any method of geodesical projection. For, as we have explained, it may be very possible to establish a system of great value and utility in an abstract scientific view, which shall still be altogether useless and impracticable for that particular branch of the topographical art, which is applied to the immediate business of warfare.

If the correctness of the distinction which we have here endeavoured to draw between the nature and design of civil and military surveying be admitted, a fair standard of comparison will at once be established for trying the relative merits of the British and Continental methods of delineating ground for tactical purposes. Following the order of their publication, the first of these foreign systems which we shall submit to the test of practical utility, is that of the late Major Lehmann, of the Saxon service, to which we have before referred. It

will not, however, occupy our attention at any great length; because, though at first highly eulogized, and adopted with little variation in the Saxon, Bavarian, Prussian, and Austrian services, we have reason to know that its inconvenience for all practical military purposes has already been discovered by experience in the German schools; and this primary defect seems to be now pretty generally admitted by its original advocates, both in our own country and on the Continent. The system of Lehmann, in common with all the other attempts which have of late years been suggested for improving the delineation of ground, assumes that the older methods of merely expressing, in general, relative steepness of ascent by a corresponding intensity of shade, are too vague, inaccurate, and unsatisfactory, for military purposes; and it therefore professes to introduce perfection in the art, by describing every elevation with precise mathematical truth. It sets out with the principle of adopting entire white for the representation of the horizontal plane, and entire black for that of the extreme declivity of 45°; which its projector justly regarded as the greatest angle of elevation that can ever enter into question in military operations. Every different angle of inclination which ground can assume between these extremes is delineated by the comparative thickness of vertical pen strokes, and their proportion to the white intervals left on the paper between them.

Thus, on a given breadth of nine parts, one of black ink to eight of blank paper, represents the ascent on an angle of 5°; two of black to seven of white 10°; three of black to six of white 15°, and so on; one-ninth part of black being added for every increase of five degrees in the declivity, until, in the angle of 45°, the whole nine parts become black. Or, in other words, the ink strokes in the angle of 5° are one-eighth the thickness of the white intervals, and in 15° one-half; in $22\frac{1}{2}$° the white and black spaces are of equal thickness; in 30° again, the black strokes increase in thickness to double that of the white intervals, and in 40° to eight times: the same scale of proportion being of course progressive in the intermediate angles. There is thus provided, accordingly, for every degree of ascent, a sign and description of geometrical correctness; and it is impossible to deny that, for all representations of ground on a minute scale, where, (as for example with a view to operations of civil engineering,) critical exactitude is really indispensable, and time and instruments may be abundantly commanded, this system offers all the perfection that can be desired.

But it is precisely these advantages which the method of Lehmann possesses for the nice operations of civil topography, that unfit it for employment in practical military surveys and sketches in the field. For these latter purposes, indeed, its inconveniences and insuperable difficulties are so obvious, as scarcely even to require demonstration. But we may just observe that, in the first place, as the exclusive merits of this system avowedly rest upon its extreme accuracy, its only value is lost in all cases in which this quality cannot be rigidly preserved. Now to effect this, every angle of ascent in every varying chain of heights, must literally be measured by instrumental observation. For if anything be left to a mere estimate by the eye, there is no more security against error than in the older methods of military surveying; and it matters little whether we are compelled to trust to

the accurate judgment of the draughtsman in guessing the angle of elevation itself, or merely in apportioning the darkness of his shades to the relative steepness of the declivity. Unless we can be geometrically assured that the ascent is exactly at a true given angle, we are not a whit nearer the truth by representing the slope under the exact sign peculiar to that angle. But that it is practicable really to measure every angle of elevation in a military survey, we have never heard maintained by the warmest advocates of this system.

In the next place, supposing even all the vertical angles of the ground to be correctly obtained, there are required no less than nine different scales of expression to represent the varieties of ascent between a horizontal plane and the slope of 45°, within five degrees of the truth in each case; and when these have been ably and scrupulously delineated by the draughtsman, a skill and habitude at least equal to his own, are next demanded for reading the signs with facility. For as the style rejects all pretension to exhibit the slopes of the ground by what may be called the natural shading of its falls, a plan on this system can afford no assistance to an eye unpractised in its conventional marks. Indeed, as Lieut. Siborn has observed, even the initiated reader, to ascertain exactly either the actual or relative steepness of the slopes which it represents, "must set to work with ruler and compasses, and minutely estimate the proportion of the thickness of the shading lines to their intervening white spaces." Again, the slightest want of care and mechanical dexterity on the part of a copyist, in preserving the exact thickness of the pen strokes, and the intervals between them, must completely vitiate the truth of the original drawing. The weight of this objection will be sensibly felt by every officer who is conversant with the mode in which military surveys in the field are necessarily composed: the different portions of a tract of country being allotted for rapidity of execution to a number of individuals, whose separate reconnoissance and sketches are immediately afterwards to be blended by other hands into a general plan. It is on this account, as well as to prevent the multiplication of errors in the general business of copying, that there is no condition more indispensable for all the practical purposes of the art, than such a simplicity and uniform style of expression as may be easily and rapidly preserved by every draughtsman of common ability. Nor is it a slight defect in this system, that it admits only of the laborious use of the pen, and is not capable of being expressed by the brush; a very important consideration in the saving of time, since it is found by experience, that a plan may be copied in the flowing and expressive brushwork style of our British school, at least as quickly again as in the tardy, though beautiful, operation of pen-drawing.

It may, therefore, altogether be concluded, on a fair comparison of the system of Lehmann, with that in established use in our service, that while both agree in the correct principle of depicting the various degrees of ascent by relative scales of darkness, the British method combines all the accuracy which is practicable or even necessary in field operations, with celerity of execution, and simplicity and natural force of expression: that the German scheme, though theoretically more perfect in the approach to geometrical truth, is totally deficient in this combination of advantages; that it is decidedly inapplicable to

all situations in which the elaborate instrumental measurement of vertical angles cannot be followed; that the process of drawing on which it insists is most tedious in itself, open to innumerable errors in copying, stiff and inelegant in its forms, and always deficient in natural and legible expression.

But if we may judge from the nature of the schemes which have more recently been suggested on the Continent for the improvement of topographical delineations, it is not the absence of practical facility in Lehmann's system which has produced the decline of its popularity. The French writers on this question, especially in their anxiety to establish a scale of geometrical truth, have gone even beyond the Saxon topographer, in insisting upon the necessity of signs to exhibit the precise perpendicular height of each slope above the horizon, as well as the inclination of the angle subtended. The subject has even been taken up by the French Government, with the laudable desire of completing their great national survey of the kingdom on the most accurate principles of delineation; but notwithstanding their appointment of a board of scientific inquiry for the purpose, it appears that no satisfactory method of expression has yet been obtained. The nearest approximation to geometrical truth which has hitherto been devised in that country, can only express the *general* angle of elevation formed by ground with the horizon at different levels, taken in equal perpendicular intervals from the base to the summit of a chain of heights. Thus, supposing the levels to be ascertained at every twenty feet of perpendicular altitude, we may imagine the mass of a hill, or chain of hills, to be cut by planes parallel to the horizon at equal distances, and whose perimeters must exhibit, and coincide with, the outline of the ground at those levels. Any vertical lines similar in their object to those of Lehmann, may then be used to connect the levels, and show the angles of the ascent between them; and thus the problem is certainly solved of showing on paper both the altitude of ground above the horizon, and its general angles of elevation in every twenty feet with geometrical truth. So, also, with decreasing minuteness, will the same end still be obtained, if for smaller scales the levels are fixed at every twenty-five, thirty, or forty feet of elevation; and we are not sure that any strictly geometrical principle can be adapted to practice, even in civil topography, which will approach more nearly than this to the truth of nature. We say any strictly geometrical principle, because we are convinced that the endless undulations and flowing outlines of ground will ever defy the efforts of exact science to exhibit them in angular measurement. It is a hopeless endeavour to restrict the graceful irregularities of Nature to the absolute formality of right lines and circles; she is here a chartered libertine, and in her sportive and fantastic course will yield no prim conformity to the precisian, science. He who has attentively studied her beauties, either with the eye of a mere lover of her picturesque forms, or the colder scrutiny of the military draughtsman, will equally recognise the impossibility of cramping the variety of her swelling contours within the rigid scale of rectilinear figures.

For when a series of levels has been most laboriously determined, the outlines of the ground at each most accurately delineated, and the prevailing angles between every level observed with the minutest instrumental care, there will still be left innumerable intermediate fea-

tures for which this geometrical system has no power of expression. Nature does not build up her slopes like the engineer in right-angled triangles, nor is the side of one hill in a thousand a right-lined hypothenuse, whose form may be exhibited in the proportional value either of the angle which it makes with the horizon, or the length of the normal (or base) on which it rests. Between two levels, at the distance of thirty or even of twenty feet, the descent may be broken either into convex or concave declivities; a steep ravine, or even a gentler watercourse, may intersect the main fall of the ground, and change its direction; and between the table and the base of every chain of heights, the combination of lesser features will perpetually vary the primitive character of the descent. In short, nice geometrical measurement may enable us to represent the exact height of a hill, and the *general* degree of declivity which belongs to it, but it can never copy the varieties of its subordinate features.

If such be the inherent difficulties and imperfection of any system of geometrical delineation for the laborious purposes of civil topography, the hopelessness of attempting to apply the same method to military surveys, ought to be at once visible to every person who is at all instructed in the objects and details of the art. The great length of time necessary to determine the equidistant levels on every height, and to take the angles of descent between them; the tedious process and minute care indispensable for the work; and the impossibility, in most situations on service, of commanding the use of the instruments required, are all insuperable objections. But even if they were not, it is obvious that any method of drawing which cannot provide an accurate expression of all the features of a country has no peculiar advantage for the assistance of military operations; if it merely represents general levels and angles of descent, with mathematical correctness, it does no more than is sufficiently effected by the established system; if it purchases this needless accuracy by the sacrifice of time, it in fact loses in practical value what it gains in theoretical perfection.

These considerations, however, would appear to have been lost upon many professional writers among the military of the Continent. For, without taking into account the wide difference between the objects of civil and military topography, they have avowedly laboured to adopt the principle of nice geometrical measurement to the delineation of ground for tactical purposes. The most remarkable attempt of this kind is the system of normals proposed by Col. Van Gorkum, of the Belgian army, which has been lately recommended to attention in our service by Maj.-Gen. Sir James Carmichael Smyth, of the Royal Engineers. While he so far follows the French plan of sketching the contour of hills at certain fixed and equidistant levels, and taking the angles between them, Col. Van Gorkum has certainly very much improved the details of expression in which that plan was most deficient. The French system depicted each slope by the length of its normal, or horizontal breadth between the levels. In other words, each slope being viewed as the hypothenuse of a right-angled triangle, of which the fixed height of the level is the perpendicular, the base of the triangle, or normal, must always be proportional to the angle of ascent; and the length of the normal, therefore, being always in the inverse ratio of the number of degrees formed by the angle with the horizon,

indicates exactly the measure of its steepness. But on this account, either the normal of 5° or 10°, must be represented inconveniently long on an ordinary scale, or that of 40° or 45°, must dwindle to a mere point; and this inherent condition at once destroys the practicability of applying the French scheme to surveys in general, on which mountainous features are to be depicted.

By doubling or tripling the distance of the levels (or the length of the perpendiculars) in the higher angles, and marking the increase methodically by the *thickness* of the normal signs, Col. Van Gorkum has been enabled to give sufficient length to them, and in so far has remedied the inconvenience of the French system. But his method, which, in the appearance of the drawing, thus approaches to the manner of Lehmann, is open to precisely the same objections in practice with, and even to a greater degree than, the Saxon system. There is the same danger of error in laying down and copying the minute signs of varying declivities, the same unmanageable stiffness and poverty of expression for exhibiting the swelling and irregular undulations of ground; and in securing more geometrical accuracy than Lehmann, the Belgian colonel has in the same ratio increased the labour and complexity of his work. Under what circumstances an officer in the field can possibly find time to fix all the levels, take all the intermediate angles instrumentally, and lay the whole number of normals to paper, each accurately by the scale, the Colonel has not explained, and we must leave it to the imagination of our readers to conceive.

By Sir James Carmichael Smyth,* the normal system of Gorkum has been offered to the British army, with some very ingenious modifications. Being convinced that neither officers nor surveyors in general "could ever be brought with us to pay that unremitting attention in drawing to the length, thickness, and contiguity of their lines, upon the accuracy of which the system depends," Sir James recommends its partial adoption only in the British service. He thus, even while he eulogises the method of Van Gorkum, admits in a few words its capital defect in the impracticability of its application, nor can we understand the grounds upon which he confines his sense of an objection, in fact inherent in the system, to the opinion that it is "not suited to our national character." We have yet to learn that the British mind has less intelligence and industry than belong to our continental neighbours, or that the military draughtsmen of the British staff are less conversant with their art, or less laborious and talented in general, than the same class of officers in any foreign service. The truth is, that the system of Van Gorkum, or any system which, like it, aspires to minute geometrical accuracy in the exhibition of the declivities of ground, is, however perfect and beautiful in theory, totally unattainable in field practice; and this Sir James Carmichael Smyth has too much professional experience and ability not to perceive, although the delicacy of a personal friendship for the inventor has naturally tempered the freedom of his criticism.

The modifications proposed by the British general officer in the system of Van Gorkum undoubtedly amount, *pro tanto*, to improvements in its practical character. Instead of laying down and exhibiting a

* Memoir upon the Topographical System of Col. Van Gorkum.

whole survey in the normal method, Sir James marks the relief of slopes, by these geometrical signs at certain intervals and important points only in every chain of hills. By this means, he leaves the plan to be constructed according to the usual British method, and fits it, at the same time, with a normal scale of altitudes and angles of elevation, the results of instrumental observation on the most convenient lines for showing the fall and level of the country. We have no room to enter into the details of construction; and it may suffice to say, that they are very ingeniously contrived, accurately calculated, and scientifically demonstrated to mathematical truth. But fully admitting the ability with which Sir James has thus combined the method of Van Gorkum in part with our established national style, the value of his modifications is still open to the same inquiry as that of the original normal system. It is still to be demanded whether these modifications really increase the practical utility of the ordinary British mode of surveying. The discussion resolves itself into the question, whether a military plan on these principles is rendered more accurate and legible without any loss of time and facility in its construction. Tried by this fair standard, it certainly does appear to us that not even the improved application of the normal system presents any ultimate advantages over the simple British method.

In the first place, it *must* consume more time; in what degree may be disputed, and can be determined only by experiment; but obvious it is, that the draughtsman who has to take levels at every twenty-two, forty-four, or sixty-six feet, and observe the angles of depression or elevation made by the ground with the horizon at each level, must use more time, than if he judge of the fall of the ground by his eye alone. Sir James Carmichael Smyth, indeed, observes, that the officer when taking the requisite horizontal angles, need only be directed farther to take the angles of depression, which he understands the young men instructed by Mr. Dawson (for the trigonometrical survey) are already in the habit of doing, to enable them to shade with more accuracy and upon principle. But this can, in fact, only be performed with facility by the theodolite; for the compass, the most convenient and general instrument used in military surveying, and that least liable to derangement on service, will of course not observe vertical angles; and even that excellent little instrument the pocket sextant will not ascertain the smaller vertical angles minutely. Now, to embarrass the military draughtsman with so large and heavy an appendage as the theodolite, *in the field,* though it may suit a peaceful trigonometrical survey very well, would be much like arming horse artillery with long twenty-four pounders. But, whatever be the means employed, the result of attempting even partially to reduce the normal system to practice must be this: that over and above the usual labour of sketching the features of a country, a number of levels must be ascertained and vertical angles taken; and any one who has practical experience in surveying, will confirm our assertion, that these operations require no small labour and time. And the normal system doubles the process required for a single end: for it first enjoins us to observe the angle that we may draw the normal, and having drawn it, then obliges us to carry a scale by which we must measure the normal before we can recognize the angle!

In the next place, when the plan has been prepared, we feel assured that the value of the normals cannot be read with the facility or even the correctness which is expected. The scale on which these lines are constructed is necessarily so very minute, and when doubled, tripled, and even sometimes quintupled, the signs differ so little from each other in appearance, that errors must arise both in copying and calculating them; and these errors, just in proportion to their minuteness, will become extravagant in their results upon every estimate of the altitudes and declivites of which they are the signs. But admitting that the normals have been correctly laid down and copied, before we can learn the steepness and height of the slope which they profess to exhibit, a measurement by scale and a calculation are in every case indispensable: a measurement to ascertain the angle which the length of the normal denotes; a calculation to find the height of the hill by the number of levels. And this calculation varies according to the scale; for to give the height in feet, the total number of normals, (single, double, triple, &c.) must be multiplied by 22, if the scale is six inches to a mile; by 33, if four inches; by 66, if two inches, by 132, if one inch, &c. Let us imagine this applied to practice. A general or superior officer wishes to ascertain from a normal plan, if a range of heights is practicable for artillery or cavalry. To learn its degree of steepness, he must measure each normal with a pair of compasses, and apply them to his ivory scale, before he can estimate the inclination of the ground by the angle thus denoted. Or he would determine the height of the ground: he must then count the normals, refer to the scale, and multiply by a number for which he has to trust his memory. The veteran campaigner will smile at the bare idea of such a process, and whisper us, *naso adunco*, that "they manage these matters otherwise on service." Then we would ask, if they do, where is the practical utility of the normal system? For, be it observed, minute accuracy is the sole end and boast of the method of Van Gorkum; and before it can be applied in the field, the general or staff-officer must really have his compasses with one scale of normals in his hand, and another of multiples in his head. Without any of these troublesome and unusual appendages, the British method of military drawing —not the vague style of light and shade, as it is called, but that which systematically depicts the degrees of declivity by relative intensity of shade—already affords to the superior officer at a glance, all the knowledge of ground which it appears to us that the art, as applied to military operations, is ever capable of affording.

With every respect and deference, therefore, for Sir James Carmichael Smyth's acknowledged talents and experience in the service, we presume to differ from his conclusions on the expediency of engrafting the system of Van Gorkum, with even the benefit of his very ingenious modifications, upon our national method. But while we retain our conviction, that the British style of delineation is superior for all practical purposes, to any of the foreign systems which aspire to more geometrical precision, we are not so bigoted to its merits as to imagine that the state of the art among us, leaves nothing more to be desired. While we assert that the *principle* of our method, if strictly enforced, ensures all the accuracy that is attainable or necessary in the ordinary circumstances of warfare, we are far from denying that its application

is still susceptible of very great improvements. The most obvious of these, is to insist upon an uniformity in the mode of expressing slopes, both in the primary instruction which is given at our military schools, and in all the plans and surveys which are prepared for the service of the staff. The principle of our style fully admits, and indeed enjoins a regular standard of shading for the various angles of ascent; and nothing more is needed than the enforcement of accuracy in this respect to remove the objection which is always urged by the advocates for geometrical delineation:—that the colouring of the British style is liable to constant variation at the fancy of the draughtsman, and therefore can convey only vague and indefinite notions of the true nature of the ground which it is in any case intended to represent. On this subject, we are fully agreed with Lieut. Siborn, that a very accurate and simple practical rule for expressing the angles of elevation, is most readily deducible from the British mode of shading: though we cannot equally concur with him in recommending the adoption of the French scheme of making horizontal sections or levels at different elevations to assist the expression. Indeed, we are convinced that this process, (which, as we have seen, forms part of Van Gorkum's system also,) so far from being attended with facility in the field, would prove both extremely difficult and tedious. But every syllable of Lieut. Siborn's remarks on shading, is so full of truth and deserving of attention, that we shall offer no apology for copying the entire passage:—

"The two extremes of the inclinations of ground, are the horizontal plane and the angle of 45°; and if the former is to be expressed by the fullest light, or perfect white, and the latter by the deepest shade, or perfect black, it is evident that the due proportion of light to shade, corresponding to any particular angle of inclination, would be that of its supplement to the extreme angle 45°, to the angle itself; thus, the proportion of light to shade corresponding to the angle of inclination of 5°, would be as 40 to 5; that of 10°, as 35 to 10; that of 15°, as 30 to 15, and so on. I therefore distinguish *three* of the angles of inclination, namely, 15°, 22½° (the mean angle), and 30°, (See Fig. 7, Pl. 4,) which, with the two extremes, serve to regulate the shading of declivities in the easiest and simplest manner, for, according to the above, the proportion of light to shade required to express the angle of inclination of 15°, is as 2 to 1; in the mean angle 22½°, the light and shade are in equal quantities; and in the angle of 30°, the proportion of light to shade is as 1 to 2. Hence follows this general *Rule*. That in viewing the ground represented in a topographical drawing,

"1st. Wherever the quantity of light predominates over that of shade, the inclination of the ground does not amount to 22½°, but wherever the contrary takes place it exceeds this angle.

"2d. Wherever we observe the quantity of light to be more than double that of shade, the inclination of the ground does not amount to 15°.

"3d. Wherever the quantity of light is not so much as double, nor less than half that of shade, the inclination of the ground is between 15 and 30°.

"4th. Wherever the quantity of shade is more than double that of light, the inclination of the ground exceeds 30°.

"This rule is sufficient for all *practical purposes*, particularly as we are enabled by means of the horizontal lines and the scale of inclination, to ascertain, if required, the general slope between the former at any place; and to exact from the draughtsman a more rigid observance of the proportions of light and shade required in expressing the inequalities of ground, would be to impose a restraint which would have the effect of producing a stiffness in that part of his drawing, in which a freedom of hand is so very desirable.

"The utility of this rule in a *military* point of view is obvious; for,

"1st. Wherever the quantity of light is more than double that of shade, the ground admits of manœuvres.

"2d. Wherever the quantities of light and shade are equal, or nearly so, the ground can be ascended and descended obliquely by light cavalry.

"3d. Wherever the quantity of shade predominates over that of light, riflemen and light infantry are the most suitable description of troops to be employed."

The accurate and easy observance of this simple law of shading, will secure every property to the British system, which it is necessary for a military survey to possess, or which any more laborious or complex method can really offer in practice. This definite rule, indeed, should be considered as the very principle of the British style; and in any comparison with other methods, to presume the neglect of it, is unfairly to visit the errors of individual draughtsmen upon the system from which they carelessly or capriciously depart.

Our national style also, however, admits of some other little aids which are not sufficiently employed. Such is the practice of numbering the different heights of a chain according, (to borrow a phrase from fortification,) to their relative commands: an elucidation often of much more value, we will venture to assert, for the assistance of military operations, than any formula for determining by normal or other signs, the positive elevation of the ground in feet. For this simple numbering shows at a glance, on the face of a plan, the relative value of points in a position, instead of leaving the fact to be learned by calculation. And, finally, we may observe that the same reasoning applies to every case, in which the opportunity has been afforded to survey a country for military purposes more geometrically than the nature of such works will usually permit. If the officer has instruments and leisure to take angles of elevation, and to determine the positive heights in a range of hills, a few remarks on the margin of his paper will convey the general results in a much more intelligible shape than any graphical signs. The heights of hills may even be shown in figures at the summits and on the slopes like their relative commands; the angles formed by the fall of the ground may be pointed out in notes, with references lettered at the points of declivity; and without the necessity of resorting either to measurement or calculation or a hieroglyphical key, the eye of the commander, for whose assistance the plan is provided, may thus be directed at once from the general character of the ground to the positive strength of any of its particular features.

NAVAL AND MILITARY PEERS.

It has been a complaint, or at least an observation, that the Law in England is almost the only nursery of the peerage. The professions of physic and divinity never produce a lay peerage, and the same may be said almost of every other vocation, that of arms alone excepted. Until about the year 1793, wealth acquired by manufactures or commerce was never dignified directly by a higher title than that of baronet. At present, almost the only sources of titled honours are, the law, the accidental possession of great landed estates, the personal favour of the sovereign, and ministerial services, performed almost al-

ways by persons bred to the law. To these we may add a few, and a very few, comparatively speaking, in the army and navy. The last two reigns have been as prolific of peerages as almost all the preceding reigns in our history. Since the accession of George the Third, titles have been conferred upon two hundred and seventeen peers, out of the three hundred and fifteen which constitute the present aristocracy of England. Of one hundred and fifty-two barons, only twenty-six existed before the accession of George the Third; of eighteen marquisses, only one; of twenty-two viscounts, only four; and of one hundred and four earls, only fifty-one. There are but thirty-five peers of England that date their titles prior to the reign of Charles the Second. These are two dukes, one marquis, thirteen earls, one viscount, and nineteen barons. Only nineteen peers date their patents prior to the recent reign of James the First. Up to the reign of Elizabeth, almost the exclusive source of titles was the profession of arms. We since find the principle *cedant arma togæ* increasing with civilization. Notwithstanding our extensive wars from 1793 to 1815, we shall find that the military and naval peers bear no proportion to the civil. At the conclusion of the first revolutionary war in 1801, out of twenty-one peerages, only three were conferred upon naval or military persons, and only two of these for strictly military and naval services. At the peace of 1814, we find a dukedom, a marquisite, an earldom, and four baronies, conferred for military and naval services, being seven titles out of twenty-three which the Crown was graciously pleased to bestow. In barbarous times, it was the shield of war that conferred the shield of heraldry.

The Peerage, by Mr. Burke, is almost itself a history of the country. It is not our purpose, however, to notice it for its antiquarian research, nor for its historical information. We intend merely to make a few extracts, showing the origin of some of our principal nobility, and the deeds which have emblazoned their scutcheons. We cannot, however, use Mr. Burke's valuable work for this purpose, without bestowing our strongest praise upon its lucid arrangement of matter. It is a work of the most easy reference, whether it be resorted to for the illustration of history or antiquities, for pedigrees and lineage, or for miscellaneous and often very curious information.

Of Lord Howard of Effingham, commander of our fleet against the Armada, we learn from Fuller, that he was "an hearty gentleman, and cordial to his sovereign, of a most proper person; one reason why Queen Elizabeth (who, though she did not value a jewel by, valued it the more for, a fair case) reflected so much on him. His services in the 88th are notoriously known; when, at the first news of the Spanish approach, he towed at a cable with his own hands to draw out the harbour-bound ships into the sea, I dare boldly say, he drew more, though not by his person, by his presence and example, than any ten in the place. True it is, he was no deep seaman, (not to be expected from one of his extraction,) but had skill enough to know those who had more skill than himself, and to follow their instructions; and would not starve the Queen's service, by feeding his own sturdy wilfulness, but was ruled by the experienced in sea matters; the Queen having a navy of *oak*, and an admiral of *osier*." We find some heralds derive the Norfolk family from the "famous Hereward, the chief conductor of

those forces which so stoutly defended the Isle of Ely against William the Conqueror." "Edward the Third appointed Sir John Howard Admiral and Captain of his Navy in the North, with a hundred and fifty-three pounds seven-and-sixpence, for the wages of himself and men-of-arms." When the Duke of Norfolk was created Earl Marshal of England by Richard the Third, for the better support of the dignity, "he obtained a grant to himself and his heirs for ever, of twenty pounds, payable half yearly." The greatest general of his day, and the most splendid nobleman, was the third Duke, the hero of Flodden Field, the father of the poet Lord Surrey, and grandfather of Catherine Howard, all three being beheaded by Henry the Eighth. The Byron family is traced to the Conquest; the first peerage was granted to Sir John Byron, who "commanded the corps of reserve at the battle of Edgehill; and the victory of Roundway Downs, 5th July, 1643, wherein Sir William Waller was routed, was chiefly owing to his skill and valour, having at the head of his regiment, charged Sir Arthur Hasilrigg's cuirassiers, and, after a sharp conflict, in which Sir Arthur received many wounds, compelled that impenetrable regiment (as Lord Clarendon writes) to fly. Sir John Byron having given such proofs of his courage, and his six valiant brothers at that time following his loyal example, he was advanced, on the 24th of October, 1643, to the dignity of a Baron, by the title of Lord Byron, of *Rochdale*." A very curious account is given of the Bedford family. We need not allude to the exalted character of the wife of Lord William Russel, but his mother, the first Duchess of Bedford, was of equal estimation. She was the daughter of a disreputable father, and of the most infamous of mothers—Frances Howard, the divorced wife of Essex. "She was ignorant of her mother's dishonour, till informed of it by a pamphlet which she accidentally found, and she was so struck with this detection of her parent's guilt, that she fell down in a fit, and was found senseless with the book open before her." The vault of the Abercromby family, (of Banff,) "is lodged in the wall of the church, and is the repository only of the skulls, the bodies are deposited in the earth beneath, and when the Laird dies, the skull of his predecessor is taken up and thrown into this Golgotha, which, at present, contains nineteen." We have many curious duels: that of Lord Byron and Mr. Chaworth is well known; and the famous duel between Lord Dorset and Lord Bruce, in the reign of Charles the First, is thus related. "He entered into a fatal quarrel, upon a subject very unwarrantable, with a young nobleman of Scotland, the Lord Bruce; upon which they both transported themselves into Flanders, and attended only by two chirurgeons, placed at a distance, and under an obligation not to stir, but at the fall of one of them; they fought under the walls of Antwerp, where the Lord Bruce fell dead upon the place, and Sir Edward Sackville (for so he was then called) retired into the next monastery, which was at hand." *En passant*, we may observe, that Vandyke's portrait represents this Earl of Dorset of the *front-de-bœuf*, or Crib genus; a stern, sturdy, beef-fed Englishman, fit for the championship.

The work from which we have taken these notices abounds in matter of similar interest and research, in which our limits preclude us from indulging farther.

NEW PLAN FOR ARMING LINE-OF-BATTLE SHIPS' LAUNCHES.

BY COMMANDER PHILIP GRAHAM, R.N.

THE inventor having submitted his plan to the Admiralty, a launch was, after due consideration, fitted at Chatham, under his direction. In the month of September, 1828, various experiments were tried, and the equipments having been minutely inspected by the Right Hon. Lord Melville, (First Lord of the Admiralty,) Vice-Adml. the Hon. Sir Henry Hotham, Bart, K.C.B. (a Lord of the Admiralty,) Vice-Adml. the Hon. Sir Henry Blackwood, Bart. K.C.B. (Commander-in-Chief at Chatham,) and other distinguished officers, twelve carriages on the Commander's principle, with their howitzers and ammunition complete, were prepared in the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich, and equally distributed to the depôts at Chatham, Portsmouth, and Plymouth, *to be supplied to such captains of line-of-battle ships, ordered on service, who may give preference to this mode of equipment.* The following will serve partly to elucidate the plan.

A twenty-four pounder brass howitzer (as invented by Major-Gen. Millar, R.A.) is mounted in lieu of the two eighteen pounder carronades; and, being placed on the bomb-bed, between the main and after thwarts, may be used for projecting shells, or carcasses, five inches and a half diameter, at an elevation of 33°. In the bow and stern-sheets are traverses for receiving the howitzer, to either of which it is transported with great ease, and there used with shot, or shell, at point blank, &c. in case of an attack by enemy's boats, or other circumstances. It may be fired forward, or aft, *under sail;* and, when rowing does not, in action, displace more than two oars, having the additional advantage of throwing the fire quite clear of the boat. The carriage being so constructed, that the piece can be worked, without tacks, by two men only; this complement is supplied from the two oars necessarily out of use.

Such is the simplicity of construction, that the whole apparatus is placed in the boat, ready for service, in the short space of ten minutes, or removed again on board the ship in the same time.

It will appear, by our succinct description, that all launches of line-of-battle ships can act as *mortar-boats* as well as *gun-boats*, with one piece of ordnance only, of larger calibre, by which projectiles may be thrown into positions that are unassailable by the guns of either ships or boats.

This plan is the result of long experience on boat-service during the war, at Copenhagen, on the Scheldt, the Tagus, and other occasions, in which the improvements here adopted would have been of the utmost consequence. Capt. Graham is entitled to much credit for the assiduity and intelligence he has displayed in a branch of naval science which justly attracts more and more attention, and is likely to undergo general modifications in the spirit of that which Capt. Graham has attempted in the case of ships' launches. The observations of our contributor "Mentor," in another part of our present number, will also serve to illustrate this important and interesting question.

CAVALRY.

We have for a considerable time past looked with some anxiety for a revision of the present cavalry movements. By the existing regulations, the cavalry soldier is obliged, when mounted, to conform to the instructions laid down by Sir D. Dundas, and which have been so long in use for that service; when dismounted, he is desired to follow those recently established by Sir H. Torrens, for the service of the infantry; and as these two systems are different, it will easily be imagined what difficulty and embarrassment is experienced by the dragoon in keeping them both continually in view. Certain alterations, however, of the former, have at length been submitted to the General Commanding-in-chief, and two of the finest and best disciplined regiments in the service, (the 10th and 15th Hussars,) were lately brigaded together at Hounslow, for the purpose of trying practically the efficacy of the proposed system.

So fine and valuable a branch of the service requires every care and consideration, and we are glad to hear that the framing and final arrangement of the new regulations are to be entrusted to a board of General and Field Officers, for it would be unpardonable to see any innovations made respecting its organization and discipline, without the aid of sound judgment, and the most serious reflection.

The selection therefore of experienced and fit persons for this purpose, becomes a matter of the greatest importance, especially when it is remembered, that although an officer may be a gallant and distinguished commander, he may understand little of the basis or principle of the movement he is directing. It is therefore to be hoped, that in the choice of the members to form the board, a due regard may be given to such as have passed the ordeal of drill in the several ranks of that particular service from the very commencement, and who have at the same time given their attention, not only to the practice, but also to the theory of tactics.

We trust that the changes are not likely to be of such a nature as to make a complete subversion of the present system, or to render it dissimilar to that laid down for the infantry. The task of a judicious revision is not one of very great difficulty,—Torrens, with some exceptions, has improved the infantry manœuvres, and although there are some inconsistencies in Dundas, that book forms upon the whole an excellent code of instruction. The model, therefore, given by the former, is a good standard upon which to work, it only remains to copy it, and, keeping in view, that simplicity is the first consideration in the construction of all movements, so to adapt it to the nature and peculiarities of the other arm, that the principle shall remain the same for both services.

But it must nevertheless be done with caution, and by those thoroughly acquainted with the science of tactics, the minutiæ of drill, and the capabilities of cavalry. The more practical tactician may insist upon the possibility of performing certain manœuvres; indeed, he may show the execution of them in the field, that is, by a combination of passaging, inclining, filing, and shuffling, he may manage to get the men into the position desired, but the fallacy of his principle will

soon develope itself when reduced to theory and represented upon paper.

We are not exactly aware of the extent of the alterations about to be proposed, but it is said a preference is shown to the French system, especially so far as regards the arrangement and telling off of the squadron, by which mode the half squadron officers are in front of their respective troops, whether in line, broken, or in column. This may do well with our military neighbours, but we cannot pronounce it advisable, for several reasons, with us; besides, it evidently destroys the regular and uniform appearance of the line, and confuses that distinct unity of movement which might otherwise be apparent.

We are, however, happy to find that there is no intention of doing away with the movement by threes, a preparative which is, notwithstanding the variety of opinions respecting it, decidedly well calculated for the cavalry. Amongst other things, we trust some consideration will be given to the abolition of the long and unnecessary words of command; to the prevention of that constant changing of the flanks by the division and other leaders; to the repeated and tedious dressing; and to the use of the multitude of markers that were sometimes seen to precede each movement.

We shall be watchful of the innovations about to take place, and when the Book of Regulations makes its public appearance, we may be tempted, for the benefit of our readers, to make such observations upon its efficiency as may strike us, and as we may be enabled to do from our experience in that branch of the service. . . . .

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF PAUL JONES.

John Paul Jones, who acquired so much celebrity as a buccaneer, and naval commander during the contest which separated the American colonies from Great Britain, was the son of Mr. John Paul, a respectable Scotch gardener. His father was never in the service of the Earl of Selkirk, as has been frequently asserted by those who wished to establish the authenticity of a romantic anecdote mentioned in the life of the son; the family of that nobleman are confident that no individual of that name was ever employed by them.

The subject of this brief biographical sketch was born in the parish of Kirkbean, in the month of July 1747, and acquired the rudiments of his education at the parochial school. His attention to his studies was close and undivided, and his propensity to reading remarkable. The proximity of his residence to that seductive piece of water, the Solway Firth, is said to have occasioned his early predilections for a seafaring life. His parents could not resist his pressing importunities to be permitted to embark on his beloved element, and he was sent under the care of the shipmaster, to whom, indeed, he was apprenticed, at the age of twelve, on a voyage to America; before the age of thirteen he was landed on the shores of the Rappahannoc, in Virginia. His home, while his ship remained in port, was the house of an elder brother, who had married and settled in that colony. After the expiration of his apprenticeship, he made several voyages to foreign parts, and in

the year 1773, again visited Virginia, in order to arrange the affairs of his brother, who had died there without leaving any family. About this time he added *Jones* to his name.

The character of Jones at this time was that of a harsh, impetuous, arrogant, over-bearing sailor, in morals a reckless libertine, possessed, however, of singular ability in his profession, and unwearied in his endeavours to impart his knowledge to his subordinates. He still retained his passion for books, a passion so absorbing, that he soon after embraced, it is said and believed, the resolution to retire into the country, and devote the remainder of his days to recluse study; but that the rupture between his native country and the Colonies opened to his aspiring mind, which little regarded the means by which he rose, an opportunity of "riding the whirlwind," and directing, at least a portion, of the storm. He renounced at once the scheme of seclusion and study, and determined in favour of one promising, in the way he meant to conduct it, more money, if not more renown. I should have mentioned, that it appears from a letter written by him to an American, by the name of Morris, that before he embarked in the American cause, at the age of twenty-eight, he had been engaged in mercantile business in the island of Tobago, where he had met, as he says, with "misfortune and wrong." Our acquaintance, however, with his character, induces us to think that he more frequently inflicted than suffered injury; and it has been frequently asserted, with great show of truth, that in his mercantile transactions—for report authenticates the letter confessing to a mercantile employment—he had been guilty of gross dishonesty. The letter to Morris was dated 4th Sept. 1776, and is as follows:—"I conclude that Mr. Hewes, (a member of the first American Congress from South Carolina,) has acquainted you with the *very great misfortune!* which befel me some years ago, and *which brought me to North America.*" It seems, that it was not then his "love of liberty, and his attachment to free institutions," which carried him to America, as the honest folks of that country suppose. It was undoubtedly something of a criminal nature—either some pecuniary transaction involving a deep and just dread of punishment, or the affair of the sailor who fell by his sanguinary hand. It has been attempted to throw a gloss over the latter affair, by quoting a letter of Jones's to a Mr. Mawly, of Tobago, in which he says with regard to it, "I am under no concern that this, or any past circumstance of my life, will sink me in your opinion. Since human wisdom cannot secure us from *accidents*, it is the greatest effort of reason to bear them well." But better authorities than that of the culprit's naked assertion, authorize us to believe, that the death of the unfortunate seaman was perpetrated in a moment of that ungoverned passion for which he had always been notorious.

It is seen, then, by his correspondence, that Jones, in repairing to the standard of the Colonies, sought subsistence, and the shelter from the consequences of his misdeeds, in another country. It may not be doubted, that he was possessed of great personal courage and daring. He carried with him to America, the reputation of a thorough acquaintance with the technical part of his profession, and was at once appointed to the first lieutenantcy of the Alfred, of twenty-eight guns. The American Congress were well aware that they were appointing

to office one who would prefer dying by the sword to dying by the halter, and thence counted much on his winning laurels for their cause, should opportunities be afforded him. It is said that he was the first to unfurl literally the flag of rebellion, which he did with his own hand, on board the Alfred, on the 22d of Dec. 1775.

On the 17th February he sailed with the small American fleet on the successful expedition against New Providence, and commanded on the Alfred's lower gun-deck, in the severe drubbing which our man-of-war Glasgow gave that fleet on its return to the States. On the 10th of May, 1776, Jones was placed in the command of the sloop Providence, of twelve guns. In this vessel he certainly greatly annoyed the English trade—in fact, proved himself a thorough corsair. On the 7th of October, he had already taken nineteen sail of British vessels, eight of which he manned and sent in, the rest he sunk or burnt. He also made some recaptures. While on this cruise, he fell in with the Solebay, 28, near the island of Bermuda, and had a sharp action with her for several hours. He effected his escape by superior sailing, a quality of his ship which also enabled him to escape from the Milford, and one or two other British ships with which he afterwards came in contact. His principal exploits on this cruise, were confined to the burnings of fishing vessels and hamlets on the coast of Nova Scotia, where the misery he inflicted by depriving the poor inhabitants of their all—even of a shelter, at the approach of the inclement season of the year, were among his vaunted doings.

Immediately on his return, it was proposed to him to take the command of an expedition with three vessels, the Alfred, Providence, and Hampden, with which he was to make another attempt to destroy the fishery of Newfoundland. In this adventure, he was fortunate enough to capture a couple of vessels laden with precisely the things wanted for the service of the NewStates,—arms, ammunition, and military clothing. After capturing two valuable vessels, one of which was laden with rich peltries, he proceeded to Isle Royale, where he destroyed a valuable transport, and fired the buildings appropriated to the whale and cod fisheries, as well as the private dwellings of the inhabitants. In all these transactions, he had shown the spirit of a marauder rather than that of a noble-minded and honourable sailor. The united attestations of all who were living at that time, speak in bitter reprobation of his merciless and sanguinary course.

In May 1777, Jones received an order from his Government to repair to France, to take the command of a frigate which the American commissioners where directed to purchase for him. The following month he was appointed to the command of the Ranger, 32, in which he sailed for Nantz, where he arrived in December. On the 18th of April, Jones set out with her from Brest on his famous cruise in the Irish Channel. During this cruise he fell in with the Drake brig, of twenty guns, and one of the most animated actions ever recorded in naval history took place. The great superiority of the American frigate over her opponent enabled her to triumph, but not until the captain and lieutenant of the Drake, and more than fifty of her little crew, had fallen. Previous to this, Jones had made some havoc among the Channel shipping, and had attempted a descent at Whitehaven, where he succeeded

in spiking a few cannon, and burning some vessels, not of much value however.

It was in this cruise that the incident took place which his American biographer dwells on with so much complacency, and which, no doubt, does reflect credit upon Jones. We allude to his descent on St. Mary's Isle, with the design of surprising the Earl of Selkirk in his residence, and detaining him until, through his means, a general and fair exchange of prisoners might be brought about with Great Britain. His own story of the transaction is told in a letter to the Countess of Selkirk, printed below. It excites a smile, however, to hear the plunderer of the poor inoffensive Nova Scotia and Newfoundland fishermen, writing of "want of delicacy shown by the English in America, setting fire to towns; not even sparing the wretched hamlets and milch cows of the poor and helpless at the approach of winter!!" But here is the promised extract:

"When I was informed by some men, whom I met at landing, that his Lordship was absent, I walked back to my boat, determined to leave the island. By the way, however, some officers who were with me, could not forbear expressing their dissent; observing, that in America, *no delicacy was shown by the English, who took away all sorts of moveable property; not only setting fire to towns, and the houses of the rich, without distinction, but not even sparing the wretched hamlets and milch cows of the poor and helpless at the approach of the inclement winter.* The party had been with me the same morning at Whitehaven; some complaisance therefore was their due. I had but a moment to think how I might gratify them, and at the same time do your ladyship the least injury. I charged the two officers to permit none of the seamen to enter the house, or hurt anything about it—to treat you, Madam, with the utmost respect—to accept of the plate which was offered, and to come away without making a search, or demanding anything else. I am induced to believe that I was punctually obeyed, since I am informed that the plate which they brought away is far short of the inventory which accompanied it. I have gratified my men; and when the plate is sold, I shall become the purchaser, and will gratify my own feelings by restoring it to you by such conveyance as you shall please to direct."

It is certainly a circumstance that redounds much to Jones's credit, and which should not be passed, that he made good his promise, actually purchased the plate, prevailed on the American Government to relinquish their real or supposed interest in it, and restored it to the lady as soon as possible. And the Earl of Selkirk bore public testimony, in the name of his Countess, to the good behaviour of the party while they were at his mansion.

Jones returned to Brest, in May 1778. Through the mismanagement of the French authorities, and the improvidence of the American Commissioners, he was detained on shore, or in port, in France, until 1779, when the French Minister of Marine announced to him, that the King had thought proper to place under his command the ship Duras, of forty guns, leaving it to him to determine the course which he should take, whether in the European or American seas. He accepted the command of the Duras, which name, with the permission of the Government, he altered to Bon Homme Richard, in compliment to Dr. Franklin's celebrated Essays, under the signature of Poor Richard. Four other vessels, the Alliance, of thirty-six guns, the Pallas, of thirty, the Cerf, of eighteen, and the Vengeance, of twelve,

were associated in this command. They sailed together, in June 1779, from L'Orient, with a large convoy of merchant ships and transports for Bordeaux, and the intermediate ports, which was safely conducted. In the meantime, the extreme haughtiness and violence of Jones's temper had completely alienated from him the commanders of the other ships, and they took every opportunity to thwart his designs as far as he made them apparent. He appeared with his squadron off the coast of Ireland in August, making prizes as he proceeded, and designing to try a descent upon the town of Leith, and lay it under contribution. This important scheme failed, owing to the backwardness of the captains of the Pallas and Vengeance, and a sudden gale of wind.

It was on the 23d of September that, with those two vessels in company, off Flamborough Head, he descried a fleet of forty-one sail of merchantmen, protected by two ships-of-war, one the Serapis, of thirty-six guns, Capt. Pearson, represented in Jones's despatches as carrying forty-four guns; the other, the Countess of Scarborough, of twenty-six guns. The fleet crowded sail for the shore, and the ships of war made dispositions for battle. A most desperate and sanguinary engagement took place. It was undoubtedly one of the best conducted and bloodiest naval combats ever known. It may be doubted, whether it would have terminated in favour of Jones, but for the imperious necessity he was under of boarding his opponent, the Bon Homme Richard being sinking. Carrying his ship alongside of his opponent, he threw every man of his crew, with the exception of four who were on the sick list, on board the Serapis, and succeeded in carrying her. He entered the Texel with his prize, and other captured vessels, on the 3d of Oct. 1779. Our Ambassador at the Hague claimed restitution of the vessels by repeated memorials to the States General, and it appears, by a report of the Grand Pensionary of Amsterdam, "did all in his power with the magistrates and private citizens of Amsterdam, to induce them to lay hands on the Scotch pirate, but in vain." Our Ambassador prevailed, however, so far, as to have Jones driven from the Texel by the Prince of Orange. The unwarrantable indulgence of the States General towards Jones, stood the first article of complaint in our subsequent declaration of war against Holland.

He left the Texel in the Alliance on the 27th of Dec. made his passage safe through the Channel in defiance of all obstacles, anchored at Corogne, sailed thence on the 28th of Jan. 1780, and before his arrival at L'Orient in Feb. narrowly escaped shipwreck from severe weather. Here he remained till Dec. when he sailed for the United States in the Ariel. On his passage, he had an engagement with the Triumph, of twenty guns. He asserts in his despatch, that "the Englishman struck his colours after a short resistance, but as soon as the Ariel ceased to fire, he filled his sails and made his escape." That she escaped by some means or other is certain.

In June 1781, the American Congress appointed Jones to the command of a seventy-four gun-ship, *to be built*. He was engaged sixteen months in superintending the construction of this vessel. She was afterwards presented to the King of France as a substitute for a French ship-of-war lost in Boston harbour. In 1783, he joined the French

fleet on an expedition against the Island of Jamaica, which failed, as the greater part of the enterprises projected against our Colonial possessions by European powers have done. Peace having taken place, Jones returned to Philadelphia.

In the autumn of the same year, Jones again sailed for Europe, as accredited agent to adjust with the Court of France the payment of the prize-money due to the officers and men who had served under him during his European command. Many difficulties occurred, but he at length succeeded in effecting a settlement. He afterwards went in the same capacity of prize-agent to the Court of Denmark, to procure compensation for certain prizes sent into Norway, and given up by the Danes to the original owners. The Danish Court, however, objected to him the want of full powers to treat, and transferred the negotiation to Paris. Catherine II. of Russia, inviting him to her capital with tempting offers of patronage, he left Copenhagen, and passed through Sweden to St. Petersburgh. On his route, finding the Gulf of Bothnia barred with ice, and having made several vain attempts to cross it in a small open boat, he compelled the Swedish peasants to steer as he directed them for the Gulf of Finland, and after four or five hundred miles of navigation in the same open boat, he landed safely at Revel. This was accounted a great exploit, and he was warmly welcomed by the Empress—a welcome, by the by, which was always extended by that very amorous lady to men of Jones's known temperament.

At this period the Russians were at war with the Turks, and needed the aid of foreign naval talents, there being then, as there has since been, a great want in the Russian navy both of talent and nautical experience. Catherine conferred on him immediately the grade of Rear-Admiral. In June 1788, he commanded the Russian man-of-war Wolodimer, in the Liman Sea, before Oczakoff, co-operating with the Prince Potemkin in that favourite's notable campaign. The courage and daring which have never been denied him, were again fully made apparent; but he incurred the enmity of Potemkin, of the officers of the fleet, and of almost every body else, by a liberal display of that ill-temper, arrogance, insolence, and overbearing disposition, which had already procured for him the enmity of every one with whom he had acted. The influence of his enemies at court caused his command to be transferred from the Liman to the Northern Seas, which was equivalent to a sentence of recall from active service. He repaired to St. Petersburgh in the beginning of the year 1789, to expostulate on what he called the injustice of his sentence; but we are assured that his imperious manner lowered him still farther in Catherine's favour, and little persuasion was used to induce him to remain in her service; she, however, caused him to be decorated with the insignia of the Order of St. Anne. It will not be thought strange, that he should meet with so cold a reception at court, when the following extract of a letter addressed to Prince Potemkin shall be perused by our readers.

"It only rests with me, my lord, to unmask the villany of my enemies, by publishing my journal of the operations of the campaign of Liman, with the proofs clear as the day which I have in my hands. It rests only with me to prove that I directed, under your orders, all the useful operations against the Captain Pacha; that it was I who beat him on the 7th of June; that it was I, and the

brave men whom I commanded, who conquered him on the 17th of June; that it was I who gave to General Suwarrow (he had the nobleness to declare it at court before me to the most respectable witnesses,) the first project to establish the battery and breast-works on the isthmus of Kinbourn, and which was of such great utility on the night of the 17th and 18th of June; that it was I in person who took with my sloops and other vessels the batteries which were nearest the place on the first of July, and who took the Turkish galleys by boarding, very much in advance of our line. The 17th of June, I gained over the Captain Pacha a complete victory, which saved Cherson and Kinbourn, the terror of which caused the enemy to lose nine vessels of war in their precipitate flight on the following night, under the cannon of the battery and breast-work, which I had caused to be erected on the Isthmus of Kinbourn."

To the Empress he wrote—

"I have in my hands the means to prove incontestably that I directed all the useful operations against the Captain Pacha. The task which was given me at this critical conjuncture was very difficult. I was obliged to sacrifice my own opinion, and risk my military reputation, for the benefit of your empire."

When it is recollected that the first letter was addressed to the all-powerful Potemkin, when at the acmé of his greatness, and that European sovereigns, especially autocratrixes, are not customarily approached in the style of the second, it will not be wondered at that his employment was of so short duration, but rather that he was endured so long. His disgrace at the Russian Court was, by our suspicious brethren over the water, imputed to "British influence." But Count Segur, who was then the French Minister Plenipotentiary at St. Petersburgh, observed in a letter concerning him, that "knowing better how to conduct himself in the midst of battles than in courts, he had offended by his *frankness* some of the most powerful people, and among others the Prince Potemkin." This imputed frankness was sheer impudence and impertinence, and what has been called his candour, nothing more than the breakings-out of his impetuous temper.

He continued out of employment till 1791, when, strange to relate, he attempted to obtain employment in the marine of that country, in which he had, according to his own story, been so ill-treated—even Russia. His appeals to the Empress and Prince Potemkin exhibit a curious mixture of boldness and complaisance, honour and meanness, supplication and defiance; but he had offended past pardon, and his efforts were unavailing. He died at Paris, on the 12th of Sept. 1792, of water in the chest, in the forty-fifth year of his age. The National Assembly, who were in session at the period of his decease, sent a deputation to attend his funeral, and went into mourning as a tribute of respect.

We have in the above sketch briefly recapitulated the principal incidents of his life as a soldier and sailor. His moral character was very bad—he was a libertine of the worst description. As we have before remarked, he was impetuous, quarrelsome, arrogant, overbearing, haughty and tyrannical, possessed of an insatiable appetite for command and distinction, and withal a complete braggadocio. He was, nevertheless, kind to his sailors and inferior officers, it being only where he feared rivalry that his malignity boiled over. There exists not a doubt that he was as brave a man as ever walked a ship's deck, and

thoroughly acquainted with all the technicalities of his profession. But these are qualities which belonged to the Barbarossas, to Kyd, "Blackbeard," and almost every man exercising hazardous calling, in which capture and the hangman are synonymous terms. His behaviour in battle is said to have been almost demoniac: others were known by cool and temperate valour, quite as effective, however, as "foam and fury;" but Jones, like the Alp of the immortal Byron,

"Was known by the red arm bare."

We may safely admit, that had he been gifted with a more humane and merciful, a less impetuous and domineering temper, and had he not belied by his subsequent course those professions of attachment to freedom with which he entered into the service of America, his name might be associated with those of the most celebrated naval commanders on record. British writers have been warmly censured by the Americans for designating him as a "renegade, pirate, or privateersman;" but we ask, do not the incidents of his life go to prove that the application to him of at least two of the epithets is correct? "He was not more a renegade, or pirate, or privateersman," they say, "than the Montgomerys, Lees, and Barrys, natives of Great Britain, who became champions of our cause." And who ever designated any one of those men by any one of these titles? Not Englishmen, we are sure, for they are more careful of speech.

Jones, as we have before remarked, was fond of writing. His style was tolerably good, generally correct, and sometimes elegant. He deserved great praise for the proficiency he made in various studies, which, considering his want of opportunities, was certainly remarkably great.

In person, Jones was rather below the middle size, thin, but muscular, and very agile. He had a good eye, but his visage was very coarse, and his manner, whether in court or camp, in hall or on gun-deck, was stiff and professional. He was very fond of dress, and paid much attention to his personal appearance. It does not appear that he was ever married. Amorous billets have been discovered among his papers that betray more than one tender connexion. He was not distinguished, however, for the delicacy of his amours.

The above brief biographical sketch of a man about whom so much has been said and written, may be depended on as correct. The facts are principally taken from an American book, published some years since, the author of which, notwithstanding his ability, has utterly failed to make him a "Rustan." Even taking the American vindications as his guide, the reader speedily arrives at the conclusion, that he was nothing more than a brave and daring freebooter.

MEMOIRS OF THE EMPEROR JAHANGUEIR.*

The Commentaries and Memoirs of celebrated European Leaders of all Ages, from Cæsar to the Exile of St. Helena, have ever been viewed by the military world with deep interest. Though the tranquillity of the last fifteen years prevents our having at present fresh sources for future reminiscences, this feeling may still be kept alive by similar records being brought to light, concerning the great men who have distinguished themselves in Asia,—a quarter of the world which may be considered as the source of conquest and the site of constant military revolution. This may be considered but a barren field, from the disorganized state of society and of armies which this vast portion of the globe has so long offered to the observer, but on inquiry, perhaps, such opinions may be found to border closely on vulgar errors. Farther information will convince us that the nations of the East have not always been like the hordes which skirted the Caspian and Black Seas, and in the course of time overturned the Roman empire, or similar to the Osmanli of the east of Europe of the two last centuries. On the contrary, however unexpected, it may be fearlessly advanced, that the immense hosts of Asia have at times been controlled by the strictest discipline; while their tumultuous camps have been subdued by a strict police into order and tranquillity. War has been as much cultivated in the East, even as a science, as followed for ambition and plunder; and discipline and organization found in its kingdoms a place of sojournment, while banished during the dark ages from the West. Books indicative of research and study, and of a desire for improvement in this destructive art, are to be found in the oriental languages in several of the libraries in Europe. One now lies before us from the University Library, at Cambridge; a second was in the hands of Mr. Italinski, at Rome; the Ambrosian Library, at Milan, boasts another, and a fourth was possessed by the Count de Ravinski, while the Bibliothèque du Roi has several, amongst which is one on the instruments of war.

The first of these, the "Ketab fe Fussul Al Jehad ve taalem al Feroseyat," Book on the Excellence of Holy War, and of Instruction in Horsemanship, by "Mehamed Esa Ismael Al Hanefe of Cesaria," is a highly curious Arabic work. The transcription of this copy was finished in the year of the Hegeira 1084, but from gunpowder never being mentioned in it, it appears to have been originally composed before its introduction. This compound found its way from China, in the middle of the thirteenth century, by the means of Houlogou, grandson of Ghingis Khan, to Bagdad; and allowing for its use not to have spread for fifty years, would place this book before the beginning of the fourteenth century, while its being interspersed with Tartar and Persian words, of an introduction subsequent to the fall of the temporal power of the

* Written by himself, and translated from a Persian manuscript; by Major David Price, of the Bombay Army. Printed at the expense of the Oriental Translation Fund, London.

Khalifs, places its date after the middle of the ninth, and during the four following centuries.*

It is divided into twelve chapters, preceded by a sermon or exhortation to the holy war, and quotes liberally the Khoraun, like our texts from the Scriptures, while applicable sentences are often introduced, speaking of particular arms as being sanctioned by the Prophet. It is most copious respecting the bow and archery, and perhaps gives a longer detail respecting the use of this weapon, than any European accidence of arms since the introduction of fire-arms. The management of the horses, with diagrams of their different modes of turning, &c. within a small compass with address, is discussed at a considerable length, and it is curious that one with the lance, in one of the *meidans*, or hippodromes, is taken from the Franks, and another is also called "Lab al Fering," the Exercise of the Franks. Indeed, they do not appear to have had the same jealousy they felt till lately of the introduction of improvements of Christian or foreign origin, and in their formations notice their use among the people of ancient Persia and the Greeks.

The expression used for the last is not that they now employ for the modern, or (even by the illiterate,) for the ancient Greeks, which is Romè, but that of Yunaneen or *Ionians* (اليونانين) the more correct appellation for the people of old confederate Greece and her colonies.

This should imply that they were acquainted with their military writers, and the rhomb of cavalry appear copied from Elian. The author quotes several military writers, and among them one he calls Yaboos (يابوس)

Seven principal formations for armies (صفوف) are noticed, being accompanied by diagrams. (اشكال)

The first is the Crescent, or half moon, (الهلال) called also the sharp half moon (الهلال الحاد) or corresponding half moon, (الهلال المرسل) and also the (الاحم ?) and which, it is remarked, was used by the ancient Persian kings.

The second is called 'the Winged,' (المجنع) a blunted crescent, with detached corps on the flank.

The third is called the Parallelogram, of the shape, says the author of Euclids, non corresponding square with perfect angles (مربع قايم الزوايا مختلف)

The fourth, mentioned as being in use among the Sicilians (احل سقليه) Greeks (اليونانين) and Persians (احل فرس) consists of a crescent, with its horns turned from the enemy, equivalent to a refusal of the flanks. It bears the appellation of (صف دباي ?) Saf debaee.

The fifth, formed like a diamond, is stated to be in present use, and called "of the Eye," (شكل العين) from its shape.

The sixth is the Shuttra al Maheen (شطر المعين) shaped like a wedge, and is said to be of great use, and good for passing defiles.

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* Words such as ناورد (made by the writer into the plural by ناوردات) a military evolution is Persian, and البقجه a particular formation, probably Chaggataie Tartar.

The seventh, the Orb, (شكر الكرة) which is also called by some tribes the Ring, (الحلقة) and by other tribes (شكر المستدير?) and also Altunorah, (التنورة) is said to be of great use when the Musselmans are weaker than their enemies, and in danger of being surrounded.

The author notices a particular formation of cavalry, which he calls Albukcha, as being in use among the people of Thessaly (احل تاسليا) and mentions its inventor إياس. It is curious, that they calculate the same proportions as we do in the British service at this day for the length and breadth of the horse, of one to three, and it is remarked that nine horses in front and three deep form an exact square, and from which, in consequence, has arisen the expression murubbah (مربع a square,) being synonymous with a corps of horse. This finds an exact parallel in the West, in the Italian word squadra, implying a quadrangular formation, and from which the French have *escadron*, and ourselves squadron. It was applied, however, during the middle ages in Italy, more to the *fanti* than to the cavalry, and Waterloo since has again brought "squares" of infantry into fashion.

The plan given for a camp, as ordered by former kings, is highly curious. It represents the King (Malek) in the centre, surrounded by the tents of his household and officers, and chains of horse and foot guards. Broad paths surround these, and from their fronts intersect the rest of the camp. The quarter of the court is surrounded by an entrenchment, and the troops without are drawn up and divided into centre and wings, while each of them has its component parts; as right of the centre, (Kulb, a heart,) centre of the centre, left of the centre, right of the right, centre of the right, left of the right, and again in like manner with the left, left of the left, &c.

It is remarkable that military engines for sieges are not mentioned in any part of it. The whole work is so interspersed with technical terms, that it is very difficult to be made out, and it may be doubted if it can be completely understood but among the *Vieux Moustaches* of Damascus or Cairo. It gives many words not to be found in any dictionaries, and a selection of them, made out from the context, would be a valuable addition to our lexicographers.

The mode of war thus described was known in the west of Asia after Mahomet, and became universal from the vast conquests of the armies of the Khalifat. This successful school of war, in consequence, spread wherever the Mahomedans invaded and settled, and the military expressions in pure Arabic throughout the East, from Tetuan to Dacca, and from Aden to Tobolsk, still bespeak how general was the system of the Arabs, however changed or deteriorated by Tartar invasions, or other causes.

The military principles under the Khalifat were far superior to anything at that time in Europe, while at a later period in the twelfth century, the East made considerable progress in military organization and regulation. By the aid of the great characteristics of the East, despotism, the guard of the sovereigns arrived at a state of discipline incompa-

tible with the more free institutions which grew out of the feudalism of the West. The predecessor of Saladin, the great Noureddeen, laid the foundation of those troops so ably led by Richard's great competitor; while the Mameluke sovereigns, after the middle of the thirteenth century, created a most efficient military force, only inferior to that of the Osmanli of the two following centuries, at which time war reached its height of perfection under the crescent at Constantinople. The Janissaries and Sefahes surpassed the best troops of Christendom; and it will be found that many ordinances of the West may be traced from this source, and that a portion of the Spanish organization of the sixteenth century was borrowed during the wars in Hungary, in Charles the Fifth's reign, from the Osmanli. But a comparison between the two systems, however interesting, is not here to be drawn; and we shall content ourselves with having shown that military history may be considerably illustrated by information from the East.

The institutes of several of the sovereigns of the East are not only extant, but within our reach. The Commentaries of Timour, the Laws of Ghazan Khan, evidently grounded on the Yasa of Tartary, the Canonnameh of Soleyman, and the Ayen Akberi, have been translated into the European languages, and illustrate the state of the army of the Tartars, the Osmanli, and of India, at different periods.

The lives of several illustrious conquerors have not been overlooked, and we may now hope from the same source, from whence has issued the work placed at the head our article, all the choicest literary treasures of the East. We cannot but congratulate our military friends, that these publications promise to be of a nature most inticing to our professional readers.

But these reflections have drawn us from the subject of our criticism of the autobiographic memoir of Jehangueir before us, which comes in a most agreeable shape, being authenticated by the author's celebrity in Oriental acquirement and English perseverance, and in the ordeal of approval it has passed through in its publication by the Oriental Translation Committee;—an institution, which though lately established, has already added considerably to our stock of information.

Indeed, in the report of this literary institution for 1829, we are already promised the memoir of the great Tamerlane, as dictated by himself. We must feel not a little proud of the subject of our criticism when we consider we have the reviewal of the writings of a descendant of Timour and Baber, the son and successor of the great Akbar, and of a monarch who ruled, contemporary with Elizabeth, an empire ten times more populous than England in the sixteenth century.

Jahangueir was but a shadow in ability in comparison with his father the great Akbar, and finding a settled system of government, and an army ready made by his great predecessor, only incidentally mentions his establishments, and we learn little respecting them from his majesty's own remarks.

This is the less to be regretted, as the voluminous resumé of Abul Fasul, in Akbar's time, has left us satisfied on this point. This great work, it may not be known to the generality of our readers, extends to a most minute account of the Mogul Government, and even to a complete army list; and in the original work now lying before us,

the returns and names of the officers, with their different commands, are so correctly given as to be worthy of our Adjutant-General's Department.

The armies of India, as in the middle ages in Europe, consisted almost entirely of cavalry, many being mounted on Persian and northern horses. The latter were brought in large numbers for sale to Delhi, being purchased by the soldiery, whose pay and estimation depended rather on the value of their horses than of their own services. A regulation by no means wise, though stamped in the East with the custom of ages, for a brave man even on a Rossonante is to be preferred to a coward on a Bucephalus. They were paid by the value put on their horses, some having three or four each, probably not *spare*, but mounted by dependants or slaves, like the men-at-arms of Europe, or the Mamelukes of Egypt.

The army of Jahangueir can only be considered mercenary. The common system of the monarchs of the East, of trusting for support to their despotism, to any, rather than their subjects, was duly admitted and received in India. Besides a vast body of armed slaves, Mamelukes or Golaums, the armies of the house of Timour ever offered a wide field to the soldiery of central Asia. Their employment was encouraged, from the attachment of that family to the site of their northern origin, and which is evinced to this day, in the court painters ever retaining the fair complexion and rosy tints on the cheek of the princes whose features they represent.

This was increased by the respect for the greater bravery and energy evinced by the northern people over the people of Hindostan, and even over the descendants of their own countrymen settled in the country.

Jahangueir mentions his having no less than 150,000 Osbeck cavalry in his service, and that some of his officers never learned to speak the language of the Southerns; and instances one chief, who, after twenty years residence, alone spoke his native tongue.

Both the employer and stipendiary alike felt this superiority; and so dangerous and unprincipled was the conduct of the latter, that the king says of them, "I am constrained to remark, that however brave in battle, they are very easily prevailed upon to desert their "employer," and for this reason no rank above 5000 was given to a Turk.

The Emperor's body-guard consisted of 30,000 men, while the national troops were brought into the field by the Jagherdars, according to their quotas, on the feudal system.

Added to these, were a large corps of men armed with fire-arms, a weapon found by the Portuguese, in the hands of the natives. The tofung, or matchlock, appears to have been a great favourite with the Emperor, and is considered by him "as being so annoying in its effects, and as having cost so much thought and skill in the invention, that an army, preceded by 80,000 camels, mounted by a force of this description, may be considered equal to the achieving of any undertakings whatever."

It would appear the Emperor had, as early as 1611, a firelock, probably a wheel-lock, which he describes as "self-igniting." Jahangueir confirms the report of the old historian, that Akbar shot the Rajahpoot governor of Chittor dead with his own matchlock; which, like the cele-

brated swords of Romance, had a name, droostandauz (right thrower). Many thousands of matchlock-men on dromedaries ever accompanied the imperial armies. The Emperor modestly tells us that he had 300,000 matchlock-men in his army, exclusive of those in the fortresses, which together, he talks of amounting to 3,000,000.

The regulations he notices of Akbar, are curious respecting the discharge of all the arms of the state once a month.—Page 89.

"On the first day of every month, it was the rule with my father to set the example to his army, by discharging his musket, and this was followed by the whole train, from the highest dignitary to the lowest stipendiary, enrolled in the service of the state, whether cannonier or matchlock-man. But the discharge of artillery and musketry never occurred but on that single occasion, unless, of course, in battle."

But the use of the bow, as in Europe, was not relinquished at once for fire-arms, and although the Emperor felt the superiority of the latter, address in archery was encouraged and rewarded. Great strength evinced in only bending a stout bow, without drawing an arrow, in an instance given by the Emperor, insures an advance in rank, and skill in directing the missile in another, connection, through marriage, with the Sultan.

Besides these, the artillery (however we must receive the 60,000 camel guns and 20,000 others, with proper deduction) was considerable, and it is remarkable that the Master-General of the Ordnance was a Hindoo. The camel guns, which were swivels mounted on the back of these animals, are universal in Asia, not only in Arabia, Persia, Central Asia, China, and in the native armies of India, but in our own Eastern possessions. The artillery was unwieldy, from the court of Delhi having, after the example of the Osmanli, attempted to increase by size the power of the cannon. It remained for Aurunzebe, a few years later, to form the first *horse artillery*, whether in Asia or Europe, designated the *Tope e Rekaub*, or artillery of the stirrup, being attached to his camp and head-quarters.

During the whole of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, the regards of the military men of Hindostan were directed to Constantinople, and the wealth of the Prince of Delhi attracted to them, at immense stipends, officers of artillery. These had joined to their name that of Rome *(Romee)*; and prove incontestably the science of propelling missiles through a cylinder by gunpowder, of Western origin, however the composition itself was Chinese.

If it required more to prove the fact, it is only necessary to mention that the larger artillery (not the petty obuses so common in China) approaching our modern cannon, are called in the best Chinese encyclopædias, Franki.

That dangerous instrument the rocket was, as it still is, in use, and from the impossibility of its control, has as often carried confusion into the army of employer as that of the enemy. An instance of this is given in the account he gives of one of the actions of his father:—

"In these circumstances, my father being personally exposed to an incessant discharge of rockets from all quarters, it so happened that one of the rebel Surdars let off a rocket, which, by accident, taking the direction of one of their own elephants, which carried a load of 500 of these horrible implements of destruction, the whole immediately exploded, one after another, in the direction of their

own ranks ; these rockets striking at the same time among the other elephants and camels which carried the same destructive projectiles, to the number of 100,000 all exploded in turn, and the elephants, with affright, rushing upon their own army, the most tremendous confusion took place, nearly 50,000 horses being either destroyed or dreadfully mutilated by the rockets. The effects of this fearful explosion were not less destructive among the men, and the whole immediately dispersing in every direction, might be said to have met with total annihilation."

The troops were clothed in quilted cotton coats, (as old in the East as the times of Darius,) and in chain mail, the latter only introduced from the same quarter into Europe in the time of Julian. This equally extended to the horses, and though usually of felt or boiled leather, occasionally consisted of mail.

The numbers brought into the field under the house of Timour in India, was immense, but the armies never rose to the respectability of those of western Asia. The ranks of officers were taken and named from the number of men under their orders, (as those of the Greeks and Romans) but they extended from companies of five (a Tartar institution, and in use before Ghingis Khan) to five, eight, and even by an institution of Jahangueir to 30,000 men, for the Princes of the Blood. These were called Munsubdars ; they held this by right of commissions or diplomas, a custom as ancient, if not more so, than the Khalifat. These often were splendidly illumined, and the writing of those issued by Jahangueir for holding Jaghers, he tells us, he changed from vermillion to gold.

To have rated an imperial army after their recorded numbers under the commands of these chiefs, would have made it little inferior to that of Xerxes. But half the men paid by the sovereign were not present, and the *non effective system* was far better understood and carried to a still greater extent, than in the armies of Europe of even the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, when the avarice of the officer cheated their employer of half the pay issued. However common in the intermediate countries below Feringstan and India, it was carried to its utmost extent in the latter country, and many corps were almost nominal. The chiefs thought of nothing but the *base lucre of gain*, and extorted money, in time of need, from the sovereign, who had long previously supported them in idleness. This the King introduces incidentally, and feelingly remarks, page 9,

" That it cannot be too often repeated, that the wretch who traffics for an advance of stipend at the moment his services are required, needs no farther trial. He can be no other than a disloyal profligate !"

This was produced by the sovereigns of the East, placed at an immense distance from the people, without any connecting link, being obliged to confide entirely in their troops, and whom, by injudiciously lavishing their wealth and caresses too often at the expense of their weaker but better subjects, they taught their power and necessity. While patriotism, from the extensive field for mercenaries, from the confines of Servia to the Bay of Bengal, ceased to exist, the soldiery had nought but personal attachment or hope of reward to actuate them.

So little was love of country acknowledged, that on the life of the sovereign, or chief of a party, or even of a corps, depended the fate of a battle, or the conduct of the men ; and an accident of any sort, that

placed the person to whom the troops looked up, or even his standard, out of sight for a moment, led often to utter dismay, despair, and flight.

Jahangueir gives a remarkable instance of this in his account of his father's war with Himmu the Afghan, whose troops fled the moment they perceived him transfixed with an arrow. If the men were devoid of better incentives, the want of hereditary nobility led the military chiefs to aspire to every thing short of the throne, and hoping to build up their fortunes with a rising power, set all faith and honour at defiance; forcing the Emperor to remark, from due experience, page 18,

"That a man who sees at his back a numerous body of warriors, seldom fails to play the master, and to involve himself in the mazes of rebellion."

The youth and inexperience of Khossrou, Jahangueir's eldest son, is thus taken advantage of by the designing nobles, and flying from his father, he heads a murderous rebellion against his parent. Jahangueir orders him to be attacked, and though remarking in the sense of the ancient Arab proverb, "that there is no relationship between kings;" expresses himself in new language, "In the concerns of sovereign princes, there is neither child nor kin;" and in the fulness of his heart, like a pathetic Sancho Panza, strings together a number of aphorisms, evidently a relief to his wounded feelings, strongly illustrating the painful situation of a Prince of the East.—Page 66.

"The alien who exerts himself in the cause of loyalty is worth more than a thousand sons or kindred. He that employs his faculties to promote the interests of his benefactor, must command the utmost in the power of his sovereign to bestow. The son, who in the presumption of his heart, forgets the duty which he owes to his father, and the unnumbered marks of royal bounty so liberally bestowed, is to me, in every sense, a stranger, &c."

But the distrust of mankind is so great, that after dispatching an army under the Ameer ul Omrah, with Khossrou's next brother, in pursuit, it occurs to him, page 67,

"That although, from long and intimate knowledge of my person, his zeal and attachment stood above all question, yet at such a crisis his sudden departure from my presence might furnish to the evil-disposed and disaffected some suspicion against his loyalty."

And he feels himself irresistibly impelled to follow him. What a picture of distrust does all this represent! The wretched despot over fifty millions of people, not having a being on whom he can confide. Though surrounded by vast armies, by warlike and experienced officers, by leaders of long, intimate, and daily intercourse, and possessed of sons who should have been his prop and support, we find him doubtful of the fidelity of the two first, fearful of the first opportunity being seized by his most zealous and highest commanders, and while one son is in active rebellion, fearful that the next, sent to oppose him, might join with the leader of the army in a like treachery!

It would be supposed no one would envy such a position, and yet, with these scenes and facts before their eyes, aspirants ever advanced to the edge of the precipice, to be again hurled down, as they had treated their predecessors, by the still more strong and wicked.

Jahangueir evidently feels the deep ingratitude of all around; but the

weakness of the Mohammedan princes, in not acting on defined principles, made the entering into rebellion against them less dangerous than might be expected. The most unjustifiable and atrocious treachery was often followed by the most inconsiderate and injudicious pardon, and the leaders escaped, nay, were received again into favour, while the heads of their adherents were piled by thousands in the court-yard in front of the throne. The followers of the rebellious Kosrow are visited with dreadful punishments, while the undutiful son, who had led them to this ruin, and was alone to blame, was in a few years after restored to favour and the best hopes of succeeding to the crown.

Loss of life was often the forfeit of crime; and though mutilation, allowed and ordered by the Khoraun, was forbidden by Jahangueir, corporeal punishment was awarded for theft. Degradation from rank was employed, and above all, for venial crimes, as throughout the East, ridicule and contempt. On the other hand, rewards were bounteously bestowed, consisting of presents of great value, dresses of honour, ornamented arms, pelisses from the wardrobe of the sovereign, and rapid promotion.

War appears to have been studied, and a chief is named as master of the six parts of military discipline. Wildness of pursuit is checked, as in the institutes of Timour, while the Moguls had the Tartar habit of endangering the enemy's flank, so commonly mentioned in Baber's Memoirs.

A very remarkable instance of this prince's attention to the feeling of the civilians is given in page 7, in his forbidding his troops to be quartered on the houses of individuals.

"No person was permitted to take up his abode obtrusively in the dwelling of any subject of the realm. On the contrary, when individuals serving in the armies of the state come to any town, and could without compulsion secure an abode by rent, it were commendable; otherwise they were to pitch their tents without the place, and prepare habitations for themselves. For what grievance could be more irksome to the subject, than to see a perfect stranger obtrude into the bosom of his family, and take posesssion, most probably, of the most convenient part of his dwelling, leaving to his wife and children, peradventure, not space enough to stretch out an arm."

The last sentence expresses most forcibly and feelingly the inconvenience of so disagreeable a military licence.

Girding on the sword, as old as the Phelowans of Ferdowzie, from whence in all probability originated our arming of knights, was a token of sovereignty at Delhi, as it has ever been at Constantinople.

The superstition of ignorance is evinced in a belief in astrology, and seeking the decrees of destiny; and in an anecdote of Akbar on the day of battle, we see a like ready wit to that of William the Conqueror, who, on the morning of his landing in England, when, to the dismay of his people, they discovered that he had put on a portion of his dress *wrong side out*, exclaimed, "It is a sign my dukedom will be changed into a kingdom!"

"At this moment my father asked for his cloak, (yelghah,) which he had handed to a Rajah Debehand, one of his attendants, to take care of, but which they now said, had been lost or thrown away in the rapidity of the passage. 'This,' said my father, 'is also an omen in our favour; the avenues to the field

of battle will now be thrown open more widely; that is, we shall enter the conflict without incumbrance.'"

It is deeply to be regretted that the Sultan did not complete his life, as it is much feared that the expectation of the copy from which the work is translated, being imperfect, is not borne out.

Other MSS. have since been found in the fine library of Sir Gore Ouseley, (the chairman of the Oriental Committee,) at Woolmers, which leave off equally abruptly, exactly in the same place, proceeding to give Jahangueir's *naseyeh*, or advice to his children and servants.

Since the completion of our review of this highly curious book, we have learned that this Institution (to the activity of which we owe this curious work,) has received, as a fit reward for the indefatigable exertions of its Committee, a munificent donation from the King, of two gold medals annually, to be presented to the best translations from the Eastern languages. This cannot but meet the approbation of all; as, if any society ever deserved encouragement, it is one that has, within sixteen months after its formation, besides five works printed, seven others in the press, and twenty-eight to thirty preparing. We cannot conclude without calling on the rich and patriotic to subscribe their ten guineas annually in order to partake of the "Oriental Library" thus within their grasp.

TRAITS OF A PRIVATE SOLDIER.

History rewards with admiration the noble acts of heroes and patriots, and a grateful country dwells with peculiar pleasure on the last sentiments and expressions of its great men; but it seldom falls to the lot of those who walk in a more humble sphere, to have any memorial of their actions handed down to posterity. Yet, in the late extensive war, many a brave and gallant heart existed amongst the lowest ranks, and breathed no doubt its last sigh with a generous devotedness, that would have conferred honour on the most exalted stations.

The United Service Journal will take a pride in doing justice to the merits of such men, by readily devoting a portion of its pages to record their simple annals.

James Mansfield enlisted into the 45th regiment, served with it in the West Indies, and returned with it to England a short time previous to the Peace of Amiens. He was rather an awkward man, but by perseverance in drills, at length became a good and efficient, though perhaps he never was, in the strict sense of the word, a *smart* soldier. His uniform steadiness, and a conviction that he could always be relied on, caused him to be placed in the light company, with which he served and made himself conspicuous for bravery in the attack on the city of Buenos Ayres, in the year 1807.

A single trait will probably mark his character more strongly than a volume of words. Of a reserved temper, and, from want of education, unfit to be advanced to the situation of a non-commissioned officer, he yet sometimes felt, that others, whom he considered as less worthy, were promoted to that rank; and from this or some other cause not

recollected, he was involved in a dispute with a young corporal, which ended in his giving him a blow. The result was, of course, a court-martial; and when the proceedings had been submitted to the commanding officer, Mansfield was sent for and told, that in consideration of his faithful services and general good conduct, if he would beg the corporal's pardon, the sentence of the court should not be inflicted; but not all the entreaties of his captain, backed by the persuasions of the commanding officer, could influence him to comply with their suggestion; he said, "he was well aware of the military fault he had committed, and that the necessity of preserving discipline required that punishment should follow; but that he would rather suffer *double* the sentence awarded, than beg the pardon of a man he despised;" the consequences were, that a slight part of the sentence was inflicted for the sake of example, and the remainder remitted. Thus, while he acknowledged his crime, its evil example, and the justice of his sentence, he shrunk from an atonement that appeared to him personally degrading.

He accompanied the corps to the Peninsula, and continued to serve in his usual quiet and exemplary manner, until his fate was sealed at the battle of Talavera.

Here he was, with many others of the company, left wounded on the field, and when circumstances permitted these men to be removed from it, a report was made to his Captain,* that Mansfield refused any assistance, but begged to see him where he lay. His Captain went accordingly, and after remonstrating with him on his resolution, was answered, "It is of no use, Sir, my hour is come; but I have two requests to make, which I rely on you to answer justly. Have I done my duty as a good and brave soldier?" "Most undoubtedly, Mansfield; like an excellent one." "The second is, that you will promise that the balance of my accounts shall be transmitted to my wife." "I promise it shall be faithfully done" "Well, then, I die happy and contented." It was the spirit of Abercrombie in the humblest rank of the army.

HYDROGRAPHY.†

NO. VI.

THE WORKS OF THE LATE CAPT. JAMES COOK, R.N. F.R.S.

Onward their course the willing vessels hold,
Through sultry climes, and through eternal cold;
Where scorching suns invest the thirsty plain,
And freezing blasts rage o'er the ice-clad main.

On his return from his first successful voyage, Lieut. Cook received the reward of promotion to which the services he had rendered his country entitled him. He was advanced to the rank of Commander on the 19th of August, 1771. The extensive discoveries he had made, shed a new light on the Hydrography of the southern hemisphere. He had ascertained the limits of the hitherto "Terra Australis Incognita," and had circumnavigated New Zealand, besides having discovered several islands of the Pacific Ocean.

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* Col. Greenwell, Aide-de-camp to the King, who has himself furnished us with these anecdotes, was the Captain alluded to.—Ed.

† Concluded from page 94.

In a former page, we have alluded to a publication of Mr. Dalrymple's, on the existence of a southern continent. This work appeared in 1770, although various opinions were ventured on its probability, previous to the Endeavour's voyage; inferred from the observation that the vast extent of land in the northern hemisphere required a corresponding portion in the southern, to preserve that which, in the minds of philosophers, seemed to be a just equilibrium, or, as it was termed, "the analogy of nature." We have here an instance of the extent to which a favourite theory will lead when once adopted. Mr. Dalrymple, in his ardour to establish the existence of a southern continent, followed up with unsparing perseverance the accounts of various early navigators; and never was any one more widely misled, than he was by the accounts of Tasman and Juan Fernandez. The former, he asserted, had discovered its western limit (which proved to be the western coast of New Zealand), and the latter had established the existence of its eastern. These comprised a space of no less than 100 degrees of longitude, and imagining the land to extend from about 30 degrees of south latitude towards the Pole, he calculated that it should contain at least 50 millions of inhabitants. What golden prospects for commerce! It is the more remarkable that he should have been so much misled, as he admits that the accounts of the early voyagers were vague; and we find the western coast of South America, with the island of Juan Fernandez and Easter Island, very tolerably laid down in his chart published with the work. But so certain was he of the justness of his opinion, that even the return of the Endeavour from circumnavigating New Zealand, did not alter it; unluckily the land reported by Juan Fernandez, in 40° S. Latitude, with more stated to have been seen by Dutch navigators, both north and south of it, still remained in his chart.

We will not enter into a consideration of the reasons which influenced Mr. Dalrymple in his conclusions, nor are we by any means inclined to impute the least blame to him. His investigations of a subject of such importance were well timed, and served to keep alive that spirit of research which had happily taken root, and which the advanced period of the age absolutely demanded. Although his theory turned out to be founded on mis-statements, we are indebted to him for being instrumental in proving it erroneous. As the part of the world which was the theatre of his speculations remained yet unexplored, no one could contradict him, and his opinion was received with that degree of attention which was due to one who had spared neither time nor labour to investigate this all-important subject.

The success which had attended the Endeavour's voyage, bespoke her Commander a fit person to set this question at rest. In addition to his qualities as a seaman, and his scientific attainments, the uniform health which he had preserved among his crew, was entirely new, and had alone signalized him from all former circumnavigators. He was, therefore, selected for the expedition, and appointed to the Drake, on the 28th of Nov. 1771. This name, however, not being altogether consonant with the character of the voyage in contemplation, was changed to the "Resolution," on which account he received a fresh appointment to the command, dated the 25th of Dec. 1771. The Adventure, commanded by Capt. Furneaux, was appointed to accompany him, and fully equipped and prepared, the two ships finally sailed from Plymouth, on the 13th of July, 1772.

Whilst we are considering the benefits which the science of Hydrography has received from Capt. Cook, we must not omit noticing a paper "On the Tides in the Pacific," which he had supplied, drawn up from his observations during the last voyage. This was read before the Royal Society, and will be found in volume lxii. of the Philosophical Transactions.

From the Cape of Good Hope, he sailed in pursuance of the object of his voyage, in Nov. 1772, in search of land towards the south; not, however, within those limits in which Mr. Dalrymple supposed it to exist. After penetrating as far as Lat. 67° 15′ S. on the meridian of 38° E. and again into 61° 52′, in Long. 95° E. without discovering land, having parted from the Adventure in

bad weather, the Resolution proceeded to New Zealand. Her consort, the Adventure, directed her course to Van Diemen's Land, which Capt. Furneaux then imagined to be connected with New South Wales. He stood into the eastern entrance of Bass's Strait, and was deceived by King's Island, and the others lying near it, which led him to suppose it nothing more than a deep bay. This he afterwards reported to Capt. Cook at New Zealand, and prevented him from exploring it.

The first discovery Capt. Cook made after leaving his old anchorage in Queen Charlotte's Sound, was a small island of the "Dangerous Archipelago," which he named Resolution Island, and shortly afterwards, on his way to Otaheite, he named two others, Doubtful and Furneaux Islands. After a few days passed at the Society Islands, he left them in Sept. 1773, and directed his course to the westward. His next discovery was Hervey's Island, and passing Amsterdam and Middleburgh Islands, of Tasman, the southernmost of the Friendly Islands, the Resolution again anchored in Queen Charlotte's Sound, New Zealand. By adopting this course he had renovated the health of his crew, and prepared them for encountering the severities to which they would become exposed in his voyage to the southward, besides employing in discovery the time that intervened until the southern summer.

Having previously parted from the Adventure, Capt. Cook left Queen Charlotte Sound, and steered well to the southward. He continued his course as far as 67° 31′ S. Lat. in Long. 142° 54′ W. where, from the prevalence of ice islands, he was compelled to return to the northward. The Resolution was now in the situation which was assigned to the supposed land, and her track fully displays the pains which her commander took to discover or set aside the possibility of its existence. Having reached the Latitude of 48° S. he again directed his course to the southward, and penetrated into Latitude 71° 10′ S. in Long. 106° 54′ W. Meeting here again with ice islands, the common attendants of these latitudes, he directed his course to the northward, taking care to keep close to the meridian in which the land was said to have been seen. By this means he was enabled to produce a final answer to all speculations concerning its existence hereabouts, to prove to the world the fallacy of all theories which had been adopted, and that they were in fact groundless and chimerical.

It has no doubt been considered extraordinary, that the land called New South Shetland, was not discovered earlier than in 1819. But this is readily accounted for, when we consider that it lies to the east of the meridian of Cape Horn, whereby ships in passing into the Pacific, and forced to the southward by westerly winds, are generally to the westward of it, although frequently in a higher southern latitude. Again, ships returning from the Pacific into the Atlantic, generally having a fair wind, pass nearer to Cape Horn, and have, therefore, less chance of falling in with it. We cannot help regretting that Mr. Weddel, when he visited these islands, and attained the Latitude of 74° 15′ S. the highest southern parallel yet reached, with an open sea around him, did not continue to the southward till he met with land, or till the ice had prevented his further progress.

The Resolution now directed her course to Easter Island, discovered by Roggewein, the Dutch navigator in 1686, and which it was supposed had not been visited since that time. This island affords another instance of our remark respecting names, it is called St. Carlos, Davis, Pascua, or Easter Island, a translation of the last. The Resolution lost no time here, but proceeded immediately to the Marquesas, a small group lying to the N.E. of the Society Islands. These were known to the Spaniards, having been discovered by Mendana in 1595, in his voyage from Callao. Capt. Cook had some difficulty on account of reefs in getting anchorage here, but succeeded in obtaining it in a bay of the island of St. Christina, which he named "Resolution Bay," being the same which Mendana had called the bay of "Madre de Dios." Our information respecting the Hydrography of these islands is limited to Capt. Cook's chart of them, excepting some additions from the Spaniards. From the Mar-

quesas, the Resolution proceeded to Otaheite, and discovered in her way a small group, which was named Pallisser Islands.

After leaving the Society Islands, the first land discovered was Palmerston Island, lying about half way between the Society and Friendly Islands, which was named after Lord Palmerston, then in the Admiralty. Savage Island was next discovered, and received its name from the hostile conduct of the natives. After touching again at Rotterdam, Turtle Island was discovered in Long. 178° W. and from thence the Resolution avoided the Fejee Islands, by keeping rather a southerly course. The land next seen was Aurora Island of the New Hebrides, a considerable group of islands, through the midst of which Bougainville had passed in 1768, and had named the "Archipelago of the Great Cyclades." They were discovered by Quiros in 1606, but the accounts of them were vague, and they were supposed to form part of the southern continent, until satisfactorily explored by Capt. Cook.

On the 4th Sept. 1774, the Resolution arrived on the northern coast of New Caledonia, so named by her commander. The friendly disposition of the natives here enabled him to observe the eclipse of the sun, which took place on the second day after his arrival. He coasted along the northern shore of this island, ascertaining its limits, and from thence, in his way to New Zealand, discovered Norfolk Island. This last was the only considerable one which was found uninhabited.

Capt. Cook now determined on quitting the Pacific, and in order that no part of the Southern Ocean lying between his former tracks might remain unexplored, he purposed running to Tierra del Fuego, between the parallels of 54° and 55°. The Resolution accordingly sailed from New Zealand in November, and made Landfall Island, on the coast of Tierra del Fuego, on the 17th of Dec. following. He was now on a coast which it had been hitherto the study of every one to avoid, and thus was left to him the credit of ascertaining the S.W. limits of this land, as in his first voyage he had the south-eastern. Continuing to the S.E. along the coast, he determined the position, and named the various points between Landfall Island and Christmas Sound, in which latter place he anchored to refit, and procure those supplies which this dreary country could afford towards renovating the health of his crew. The Sound received its name from the circumstance of Christmas being passed there, and by all accounts with much hilarity, to which the havoc made by his sportsmen amongst the wild geese, contributed not a little. Accustomed as his people were to all climates, but more particularly to that of the tropics, the appearance of the country they were now in was in some measure calculated to bring to the minds of Englishmen, a recollection of those scenes that belong to the time of the year at which they visited it; and although in the midst of summer, in a latitude where the sun retires but for a short time, they were not forgotten, for

> "Dear are the festive scenes which Christmas brings,
> To smooth the plumes of winter's ruffled wings;
> From his stern brow to smile the frowns away,
> And the pale terrors of his form allay."

From Christmas Sound the Resolution proceeded on her course round Cape Horn. Capt. Cook having determined to explore the shore of Staten Island, after doubling Cape St. John, entered New Year's Harbour. Our only information of this island is from him, and in addition to his account of its shores, he gives the navigator some further valuable remarks on the Strait of Le Maire. Leaving this island, the Resolution again stood to the S.E. in search of land, stated by Mr. Dalrymple to exist in that direction, and on the 14th of Jan. 1775, discovered a large island, on which the name of Georgia was bestowed. Capt. Cook explored the coasts of this island, and took possession of it, although, as he observes, it could be no very desirable appendage to his Majesty's new possessions. Considering it in any other light than that of affording a retreat for whalers, or a ground for seal hunters, it certainly is so, as well as the

land he next discovered. From New Georgia the Resolution continued to the eastward, and shortly fell in with land, which was named Sandwich Land, after Lord Sandwich, then in the Admiralty. Having ascertained its limits, and named the various points of the coast, after another unsuccessful search to the southward for land, the Resolution arrived at the Cape on the 22d of Feb. and returned to Spithead on the 30th of July following. Capt. Cook was of opinion that land did exist near the South Pole, and it had been supposed to extend from thence into the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. He had, however, proved by his track that it did not exist to the northward of 60° S. Latitude, and as he says, "had traversed the ocean in such a manner as to leave no doubt that there is no continent unless near the Pole, and out of the reach of navigation."

He had now returned from another voyage as successful as his former, in each of which he had circumnavigated the globe. In his first he had made discoveries of unknown coasts of considerable extent, after effecting the principal object of the voyage. In his second, which we have endeavoured to show was principally intended to substantiate or set aside the existence of a southern continent, he had not only decided that it did not extend to the northward of 60° latitude, but had discovered many islands of the Pacific. The New Hebrides, although known to the Spaniards long before he visited them, as to their situation, were unknown as to their number or extent, and had been supposed to form part of a southern continent. For these services he was promoted to the rank of Post Captain, on the 9th of Aug. 1775, and received an appointment as one of the Captains of Greenwich Hospital.

The great question respecting the existence of the north-west passage into the Pacific, our readers are well aware, has occupied the attention, and called forth the utmost energies and exertions of our countrymen at various periods, from the first discovery of America until the present moment. It would probably occupy more space than we can now command even to mention the various attempts which have been successively made to effect this passage, and we will merely observe that the valuable publication of Mr. Barrow's on this subject, has supplied us with a collection of those expeditions which will ever remain an interesting historical record of the accounts of North Polar voyages. It may, however, be well to notice that this question had remained dormant since the failure of Wood in 1676, until it was revived in 1741, when Capt. Middleton was sent out by the Government; and in 1746, Smith and Moore by a private company; these last being farther encouraged by the reward established by Act of Parliament in the year previous to their going.

The unsuccessful return of these expeditions was succeeded by that of Lord Mulgrave in an attempt to reach the Pole in the Racehorse and Carcase in 1773, whilst Capt. Cook was exploring the southern hemisphere. The question remained undecided as it still does, although without that accession to the knowledge of the arctic regions which later voyagers have afforded us, and which renders the probability of a "water communication" between the Pacific and Atlantic by the north, almost certain. The possibility of that communication being followed hereafter by navigation, if former experience has not set aside, we will leave the present expedition of Capt. Ross to determine.

When a question of such importance was in agitation, Capt. Cook was little disposed to remain inactive, or withhold his exertions towards deciding it. His former successful voyages, in which he had displayed a peculiar firmness and perseverance, bespoke him as one well adapted for the undertaking. We are told that he tendered his services to Lord Sandwich, then First Lord of the Admiralty, and was appointed to the command of his former ship, the Resolution, with Capt. Clarke to accompany him in the Discovery. On the 12th of July, 1776, the Resolution finally sailed from Plymouth, and was joined by the Discovery at the Cape of Good Hope, on the expedition from which neither of the Commanders were to return.

The first object of this voyage was to ascertain the situation of the islands discovered by Crozet, the French navigator, lying to the S.E. of the Cape.

These were now examined, and named Prince Edward's Islands, and the position of four others ascertained, which were left with the name of their discoverer. The ships next proceeded to Kerguelen's Land, to explore its coasts, and having put into Christmas Harbour, met with the account of its discovery which had been left there by Kerguelen. They afterwards coasted along the eastern shore, and with some difficulty, succeeded in getting into a harbour which was named Port Pallisser. Continuing along the eastern coast, its limits were defined, and thus was removed all idea of this land being connected with any other extending from the South Pole, as Kerguelen, (a lieutenant in the French service,) had imagined when he discovered it in 1771. From this land the two ships directed their course for Van Diemen's Land, where they shortly arrived, and put into Adventure Bay, on the southern coast. A rock lying off South Cape of Van Diemen's Land, received the name of the Eddystone, from its resemblance to that lighthouse. No time was lost here, and the ships proceeded immediately to New Zealand. Leaving New Zealand on their way to the northward, the two islands Mangeea and Wateeo were discovered, from whence they proceeded to Hervey's Island, which had been discovered in the former voyage. From thence they continued to Amsterdam Island. Capt. Cook devoted some time to an investigation of the Friendly Islands, an archipelago which required more time thoroughly to explore than he could bestow. "Sixty-one of these islands," he says, "have their proper places marked upon our chart of the Friendly Islands, and on the sketch of the harbour of Tongataboo, to both of which I refer the reader. But it must be left to future navigators to introduce into the geography of this part of the South Pacific Ocean, the exact situation and size of near a hundred more islands in this neighbourhood, which we had not an opportunity to explore."

A glance at the chart of this part will convince any one of the labyrinth of small islands, and sunken dangers which prevail here, and there is no doubt that the northern part of these were the same as Tasman's "Prince William's Islands." From the friendly disposition of the natives, Capt. Cook was enabled to obtain satisfactory observations for the geographical situation of those he saw, and named them the Friendly Islands. In July, 1777, the ships left these islands, and on their way to Otaheite, discovered the small island of Toobouai, in Lat. 23° 25′, and Long. 150° W. and in the middle of August, arrived in Matavai Bay, Otaheite. The time between this and December was employed in preparing for the principal object of the voyage to the northward when they quitted Otaheite. Having crossed the Equator, Christmas Island was discovered in 2° N. Lat. and 157° 30′ W. Long. and was so called from that day being passed there. Pursuing their course to the northward, they next arrived at the westernmost of the Sandwich Islands, a discovery which was destined to prove fatal to its author. The island Atooi with four smaller, were all that were now seen, and the time drawing near when Capt. Cook was anxious to be on the coast of America, he did not stop to explore the rest of the group, but confined himself to determining the position and delineating the coasts of these.

The attempts to effect a passage to the northward of America had hitherto been made from the east, but Capt. Cook was now about to attempt it from the west. In compliance with his instructions, he arrived on the western coast of North America, in Latitude 45° N. The fictitious Straits of Juan de Fuca is no doubt within the recollection of our readers; at this time, although involved in mystery, it obtained credit from its possibility, and the attention of Capt. Cook, in his progress along the coast, was particularly directed to its discovery. Observing the opening to the southward of Vancouver's Island, he named the southern point of it Cape Flattery, from the prospect it afforded of being this supposed strait, from whence he continued along the coast, and put into Nootka Sound. A particular sketch of this sound was made, and the attention bestowed on the delineation of the coast was sufficient to determine its hitherto unknown limits; the care which Capt. Cook paid to this particular, led him to believe that no strait could possibly exist.

Proceeding from Nootka Sound to the northward, the ships were unable, from the state of the weather, to keep near the shore, until they arrived on the coast at Cape Mount Edgecumbe, in Lat. 57° 3′ N. from whence they continued coasting, and put into Prince William's Sound. The shore was here critically examined, as well as in Cook's Inlet afterwards, where there appeared some chance of finding the strait, but without success. Continuing their route along the coast of Alyaska, the ships put into the harbour in the island of Oonalashka, the various islands and points having been named as they were passed. As no time was to be lost, they immediately proceeded to the northward, ranging along the shore of Bristol Bay. Passing Cape Newenham, the northern point of this bay, they were obliged to stand to the westward, in order to avoid shoal water extending off the coast. Mr. Anderson, the Surgeon of the Resolution, who had long been labouring under a consumption, died here, and the island which was discovered shortly after that event received his name. Capt. Cook speaks highly of this gentleman, both as to his professional abilities and the services he had rendered him in various branches of science. After naming Point Rodney, the ships arrived at the western extremity of North America, which was named Cape Prince of Wales.

With a view to determine the absolute width of Bhering's Strait, the ships proceeded across to the Asiatic shore, passing the small islands which lie in the middle, and came to an anchorage in St. Lawrence Bay. From thence they recrossed the Strait, and after naming Cape Lisburne and Icy Cape, on the American shore, penetrated to the north as far as Lat. 70° 44′ N. on the 18th of Aug. 1778. This was the highest latitude attained, although some days were passed in fruitless exertions to get further to the northward through the ice. The main object of the voyage being relinquished for the present season, they returned along the coast of Asia, fixing the position of North Cape, and Cape East, which latter name was bestowed on its eastern extremity in Lat. 66° 6′ N. The ships again visited St. Lawrence Bay, Capt. Cook being anxious to find a convenient anchorage to which he might resort in the ensuing spring, after which Norton Sound, on the American coast, was explored. Here terminated the arduous labours of this expedition in Bhering's Straits, and having determined the situation of Clarke's Island, now called Isle St. Lawrence, they returned to the harbour in the island of Oonalashka, which place they quitted for the Sandwich Islands in October, 1778. They shortly arrived at Mowee, the north-eastern of these islands, and proceeded to Owhyhee, where the unhappy event occurred which deprived the British navy of its brightest ornament, and the world of a useful citizen. It has been said of him, with truth, that he was the ablest and most renowned circumnavigator this or any other country ever produced, and had reflected the highest honour on the British name.

Thus, for the first time, were the proper limits assigned to Bhering's Strait, and the adjacent shores of America and Asia defined, besides an extent of 2000 miles of the American coast. Capt. Cook expressly states his opinion, that the ice that prevented his farther progress to the northward was by no means fixed, which has been fully proved by Capt. Beechey, in the late voyage of the Blossom. An attempt was made by the Russian Government in 1815, to effect a N.E. passage through Bhering's Strait. Lieut. Kotzebue, who was dispatched for this purpose with a single vessel, the Rurick, obtained much credit for the manner in which he conducted the voyage, although his researches to the northward of the Strait were limited to a large inlet, lying between Cape Prince of Wales and Cape Lisburne, which had not been noticed by Capt. Cook. This he named Kotzebue Sound, and the land forming the northernmost point of it, Cape Kruzenstern. The highest northern latitude obtained by Capt. Cook was 70° 44′ (by reckoning), but Capt. Beechey was more successful, and in 1827, reached as far as 71° 25′, in Long. 156° W. This is an important accession to the Hydrography of these parts, by which means a space of about 150 miles of coast only remains unexplored between Point Barrow, the N.E. point reached by Capt. Beechey, and Point Beechey, the N.W. extent of Capt. Sir John Frank-

lin's land expeditions from the mouth of M'Kenzie's river. Capt. Beechey, we are told, has made elaborate surveys of the coast between this and Bhering Strait.

Ere we take leave of our subject, the uniform neatness and accuracy which are the prevailing features of Capt. Cook's hydrographical works, claim our particular attention. No gaudy and useless ornament, nor puzzling hieroglyphics are here found to attract the eye of the inexperienced, or to be passed unheeded by those who look for more substantial matter. Although at a period when this custom prevailed, the blazoned titles and such like frippery, then in fashion, were discarded by him as empty and unavailing; the system he adopted was that of sterling accuracy, all that the navigator requires, and this was conveyed with a plain unpretending neatness, which would bear the scrutiny of the most fastidious eye. Thus were they left emblems of that unassuming, genuine character, which had been displayed by their author throughout his career, and had obtained him the honourable title of "Orbis investigator acerrimus."

TALES OF THE WARS OF OUR TIMES,

BY THE AUTHOR OF "RECOLLECTIONS OF THE PENINSULA."

Tales of the Wars of our Times!—This title is a talisman.

In the annals of war there occurs not an epoch more rife in romance, vicissitudes, and gigantic strife, than that which includes "our Times." If the wars of the ancients were more ambitious and predatory—of the middle ages more enthusiastic and chivalrous—and those of a later period more marked by strategical rule and conventional decorum, we may claim a combination of these elements as distinguishing the mighty conflicts of our day. The events of the last half century, when compiled by a future Polybius into a perfect whole from the scattered fragments of which so many splendid specimens have already seen the light, will form an encyclopædia of scarcely credible marvels, of dazzling triumphs, astounding reverses, consummate craft, and tremendous energies, beyond the pale of human prescience or precedent, yet within the realm of veracious history.

Amidst agents and elements so pregnant with excitement and contrast, the force of circumstances and the operation of human impulses and passions have naturally created scenes and situations in which every ingredient of dramatic effect is powerfully comprised; while the disruption of ties, wide-spread desolation, and bitter sacrifices and suffering, inseparable from the conflict of nations, combine to invest reality with so much of the sentiment of romance, that a double attraction and a deeper sympathy are attached to a tale of war.

In a former review,* we stated our opinion of the difficulty of infusing a sufficient degree of interest into an exclusive and professional subject, such as the military life, spread over several volumes in the form of a novel. On the other hand, and for the reasons just stated, it appears to us that the lights and shadows of war, its exhilarating pomp, and abrupt catastrophes, are peculiarly fitted "to adorn a tale," which, in fact, embraces whatever of interest belongs to the actual subject, and forms the *fifth act* of the drama. To our taste, a "tale" should be sufficiently long to excite and fix our interest; otherwise we peruse it as a mere anecdote, and dismiss it unfelt and unremembered. We dislike to pass rapidly from one tale to its successor, with a prospect of numerous transitions equally unsatisfactory, and confess to some hesitation in *commencing* any book—it requires courage. The first chapter always repels us, like a sentinel with whose orders we are not acquainted. Once "*in medias res*," we resent

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* Tales of Military Life.

a premature barrier to our growing interest and excited reflection; we like to feel and ponder on the story, and derive from the feelings it has roused fortitude to attack the next, and a foretaste of its contents.

The volumes before us comprise five tales, three of which, "The Spanish Brother," "The Tyroler," and "The Rival," are of great power and beauty, reaching the happy medium as to length. The other two are much shorter, though equally in the author's characteristic manner: this, we need scarcely observe to those who have perused Capt. Sherer's previous productions, (and who has not?) is eminently impressive and original; generally serious, often didactic, and ever pure and picturesque.

Avowing our admiration of the "Lady of Cordova," (the heroine of the first and most elaborate of these tales,) we are at issue with our amiable author as to the male portion of his Spanish "dramatis personæ." We are aware of his generous partiality for that nation, so strongly evinced in his earliest productions; but we think his sympathy in a great degree misapplied, and his estimate of the Spanish character and achievements in the late war much overrated. The ladies of Spain are, perhaps, all that the eye or the heart can desire, though it requires habit to inure an Englishman's *taste* to certain indications of coarseness incompatible with our notions of the feminine, but common to the women of the south. Of the Spanish men, we are inclined, from personal experience, to predicate that their superiority is rather manifest to the eye than to the judgment, which, on weighing their deeds in the scale with their words and gestures, will find the former miserably deficient. "As to the Spaniards," observed a French officer to us, "they are mere braggarts, (*fanfarons*) we drive them before us like chaff before the wind." It cannot be denied that the rapacious and ruthless invaders of Spain maintained their reputation as soldiers by their gallantry in the field—a reputation, it is true, "linked with one virtue and a thousand crimes;" but the Spaniards, we affirm, wanted collectively this solitary merit, while they possessed the vices of their enemies. From the open array of battle, even when superior in force, they either shrank, or fled in confusion inextricable, while their glory was gathered "with the knife." In their "patriotism" we never put much faith, it was the scramble of desperate men in desperate times for individual support, protection, or revenge. Undisciplined and incapable as a body, they were yet so blind and bigoted as to reject, in the fulness of conceited presumption, the assistance which might have made them what, by the same means, the Portuguese actually became, viz. disciplined and victorious soldiers. Their allies and deliverers they commenced by thwarting and slighting, and ended by holding them in jealousy and aversion.

Strong as these observations may appear, they are nevertheless the truth, though not the "whole truth," upon which we draw the curtain. Let it not, however, be supposed that we fared worse than our neighbours on the Spanish soil: not so, we worked our way better perhaps than our comrades in general; always excepting the inhospitable salutation of a Gallician beldame, who, on our modestly soliciting a corner of her cabin, and a modicum of straw for the repose of our way-worn limbs, uplifted her wooden clog and forthwith brake our head.

Amongst the most striking incidents of "The Spanish Brothers," is the destruction of a party of French Dragoons, surprised and overpowered in a defile near Cordova, by an ambuscade of motley Guerrillas. We confess that, be the cause or motive what it may, these defeats of disciplined bodies in their panoply by lurking brigands or disorderly mobs, is revolting to our professional pride and love of order. We are mortified by this reversal of the march of intellect, where skill and gallantry are made to succumb to brute force or animal cunning, and cause and effect are reversed. When we think of the rout of Drumclog, of the King's gallant life-guards butchered in the mud by a bevy of canting Covenanters, we are only relieved by the redeeming thwack administered to the iron pate of Burley by the slight but dexterous arm of Claverhouse: we doubly lament the fate of Nelson, picked off by a lubberly landsman in the tops; and

of Ross, cut off by a sculking renegade (an Englishman now in London): but we proceed to quote the fine and animated passage which has prompted this digression.

" Nor poet, nor painter, nor lover in his musings, would desire a more wild romantic glen to saunter in than that called " the Valley of the Mill," on the south side of the Sierra Morena, about a league from the hamlet of Rio de las Piedras.

"It takes its name from a mill now in ruins and deserted, indeed scarce are the remains sufficient to show what once the building was intended for, save that it is situate just on the bank of a mountain stream, and that tradition tells how that, many years back, the miller's daughter drowned herself in the torrent one winter's night,—and afterwards, that the poor man broke his heart, and went away !

" There is also a cross in this valley, marking the sudden and violent death of a noble cavalier of Seville, who was attacked and torn to pieces here by a wolf, some twenty years after the maiden's death, and whose body was found by a muleteer, half-devoured, its very eyes having been picked out by the ravens.

" The cross is scarce a stone's cast from the mill, and there are graven upon it the words—" Heaven has avenged her."

" The vale is now very lonely, and, save when the noon-day sun illumines it, is almost gloomy. The hills on either side rise broken and precipitous, but they are woody and adorned with blossoming shrubs, and many wild flowers spring from the earth-filled crevices of the grey rocks, and contrast very softly with their rugged frowns.

" A rapid stream rushes along the deep bottom of the glen in a bed of rock, here babbling over a shallow, there brawling round a mass of the fallen cliff, or tumbling over a sudden fall. It is a scene of rare beauty.

" The sun was warm, and the sky clear; and, but for the voice of waters, and the chirp of the grasshopper, and the rustling run of the happy lizard, all was silent in the Valley of the Mill, when the first horseman of the small body of French dragoons, on their march from Cordova to Madrid, entered the defile from the side of La Carolina. He was close followed by a comrade; and, at a short interval, by about a score of troopers, and an officer. The leading horseman and his fellow-scout directed keen glances along the ridge of the heights on either side, and to the front, when they first entered; but all was so sunny, so still, so lovely, that suspicion gave place to a feeling of security and pleasure, and the vanguard, followed close by a train of mules laden with baggage and stores, and by a party of invalids, some on foot, some mounted on asses, moved forward without a check: the main body, consisting of about eighty dragoons, marched close in rear of them. At their head rode Major Bouvillon, and by his side, in thoughtful silence, Eustace de Rochfort."

Eustace, struck by the nature of the pass, suggests to his commanding officer the expediency of precautions, but his advice is contemptuously rejected.

" They now proceeded in silence; Eustace grave, and Major Bouvillon very sullen.

" With these fears and these feelings the soldiers, thoughtless and rejoicing, had nought to do, and had no suspicion of their existence. They saw no enemy, they heard no enemy. The prospect of a return to France had put them in good humour; they sung, and whistled,—they lifted their helmets from off their hot brows to let the air cool them,—they leaned down over the saddle-bow to pluck the rock-rose, that grew fragrant beside their pleasant path, and they joked about the lasses left behind in Cordova.

" 'Twas laughter all,—and their horses, which had enjoyed long rest and good quarters, and had been drinking of that water of the Guadalquivir to which the old proverb ascribes a more fattening power than the barley of other provinces, tossed their proud Norman heads kindly up and down, as though they partook the pleasure of the march, and knew their destination.

" Indeed it was a sight and scene that to a friendly eye must have been very picturesque and interesting. The gleam and motion of the brazen helmets,—the large blood-red pantaloons of the soldiers,—the train of laden mules with their drivers, must have so dressed the landscape; the bells of the animals, and the song of the muleteers, with the tramp of the war-horses, and the voices of the men, must have given sounds so cheerfully corresponding to that sight, that to look on it and listen to them unmoved were almost impossible.

" There were eyes looking on, and ears listening as they passed,—eyes that shone cold with cruelty, or burned fierce with the spirit of revenge, or gazed upon them with

that stifled and regretted pity which the brave man feels for an enemy thus meanly conquered:—and there were ears too that listened eager for the signal of attack.

"Just as the vanguard and the mule-train had gained the farther end of the defile, and were passing out of it, one solitary shot, the report of which was reverberated by countless echoes, halted the line of march as if by word of command; and from the hills above, now populous with menacing forms, and loud with cursing voices, poured down a shower of balls; and fragments of the loosened rock, and heavy stones rolled ponderous from the summit, terrifically bounded down, as though they lived, and *willed* their destructive course.

"The defeat and dispersion of the detachment were instantaneous. More than half both of horses and men lay prostrate beneath the first discharge. The fate of Bouvillon was awful—rider and horse were stricken by a huge round mass of stone, that in its thundering course swept them into the deep and hollow bed of the torrent beneath—and not one cry came up from the place where they fell.

"Of the dragoons, some turned, and would have retreated;—in vain,—a cloud of peasants were in possession of the mouth of the defile. Many leaped from their horses,—and gathered in small knots,—and stood bravely still—to face, and, so long as they might, to resist their fate.

"And now, with ferocious shout, and brandished knives, and pointed blunderbusses, the *serranos** hastened down the hill sides with savage speed to complete the work of slaughter:—a motley band they were—some twenty fell upon Eustace there, where he lay, his wounded horse upon him, unable to get free. They forced him up, and back against a rock—they tore his clothes in tatters from him—their eyes glared fierce on him—their knives' points were almost, the muzzles of their fire-arms quite, upon him."

He is rescued, however, and conveyed up the mountain as a prisoner.

"From this spot Eustace commanded a full view of the fatal valley. Already the shadows had settled on the deep bottom, through which the road and the stream ran side by side; already the dead lay naked and abandoned:—and a ghastly sight it was to see them spread along the bridle-path, in their paleness and their blood; and, beside most of them, their steeds stretched stiff in death, or still feebly reaching out their necks for something green to moisten their parched mouths.

"On the banks of the stream the rude victors stood or sat shouting, laughing, washing themselves—dividing their booty—or mounted such of the captured horses as had escaped their fire, and made them restive, and pranced proud among their slain riders.

"Of the brave detachment, save a part of the vanguard, which effected their escape on the La Mancha road, and one maréchal de logis, whose life was preserved by his captors, and, like De Rochfort, was made prisoner, there were no survivors. The invalids and sick had been put to death with fierce cruelty; and many of the bodies were covered with wide red gashes, that had run blood so quick and freely, they lay in pools of it, which the rocky bed of the road held unwasted for the wolf of night, and the raven of the morrow. At the entrance of the glen, some of the guerillas were busy hanging on a large cork-tree, that stood alone, several of the dead corpses—*Tel fruit porte l'arbre de la guerre.*"

The sentiment conveyed in the French sentence which concludes this quotation, is a favourite argument with the author, who, without abjuring the *esprit de métier* in its nobler tendencies, deprecates the horrors of war. We admit the force of his views in the abstract, and thoroughly appreciate the philanthropy which dictates them; but on the score of expediency we dissent. While society is constituted as it is, and ever must be, war will intervene like the hurricane, the pestilence, and famine, for purposes less casual perhaps than fixed and providential; its causes are inherent in the social state, and are, and ever will be, developed by the conflicting interests and passions of mankind individually and corporately; nor does the nature of the government make much difference in this respect, except, perhaps, that the more purely democratic its form, the more turbulent and cruel ambitious it has ever proved itself. Assuming that war, though an evil, is inevitable, our aim should be rather, while peace shelters us beneath her halcyon wings, to turn our experience to account, by adopting such

* Mountaineers.

improvements, and cherishing such feelings, as may tend to diminish its ravages, humanize its practice, and assuage its bereavements; that war may become more and more a science, in which mind may maintain its mastery, and, aided by an organization and a *matériel* still approaching perfection, command the speediest, least calamitous, and most decisive results.

But our space is nearly exhausted, and we are constrained to close these remarks, not with another extract, as we had hoped, but with a strong recommendation to our readers to peruse the volumes themselves. Of these tales, "The Tyroler" and "The Rivals" are our favourites; the former is marked by strong delineation of character, and powerful as well as accurate description, for we know the localities well. The latter comes home to our bosoms, and conforms in its changing manner to the gay and grave vicissitudes of our Peninsular campaigns. We may add generally, that the "recollections" of Capt. Sherer are truth, and his language is poetry.

TALES OF FIELD AND FLOOD.

WITH SKETCHES OF LIFE AT HOME.

BY JOHN MALCOLM.*

It is not necessary to enter into a critical analysis of these clever though unconnected tales; the favour which Capt. Malcolm had already obtained in our sight from his former productions, gave us, on the announcement of the present work, a foretaste, as it were, of the pleasure we might expect in its perusal; nor have we been disappointed in our anticipations. The Tales, although short, possess each a characteristic and intrinsic interest, transporting us—

"From grave to gay, from lively to severe."

Many of the titles at once lead back our recollections to the scenes, the companionships, and the friendships of other days, with all

"The pomp and circumstance of glorious war."

From "Life in Camp" to "The Bivouack," from the never-to-be-extinguished, though time subdued, associations with *a* Spanish "Francesca Zamora," to the gambols at "An Orkney Wedding;" from "The Secret of the Sea," to "The Parting and Return," how constant in excitement, how varied in incident is the life of a sailor or a soldier! producing "Scenes of Memory" now painful and again pleasing, but ever abounding in interest.

How many similar ones does not the following harrowing circumstance bring to our recollection?

"At the conclusion of the peninsular campaign, when the French army occupied an entrenched camp before Bayonne, their outposts were attacked by the British troops under the command of Sir John Hope.

"The light companies were brigaded together, and sent out in front to feel their way through the woods, and to clear them of the enemy.

"The skirmishing was hot, and continued during the greater part of the day; for the enemy sheltered themselves behind the farm-houses, and among the orchards and hedges, disputing every inch of ground.

"The light company to which I was attached had just dislodged a party of them from their cover after a sharp fire, and we were crossing the fields in close pursuit, when we heard the moaning of a wounded soldier who was lying in our path. Upon seeing us passing, he cried out, 'Oh, comrades, stop for one moment and shoot me, for I am in torment!' A sergeant went up to him, and tried in every way he could to alleviate

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* Author of "Scenes of War," "Reminiscences of a Campaign in the Pyrenees and South of France," &c.

his suffering, but all in vain; he seemed wild with agony, and called out more vehemently than ever,—'Will none of you take pity upon me? Oh, shoot me, shoot me! for God's sake send a ball through my head or my heart!' As we could not comply with the prayer of the dying man, nor give him any relief, his cries of agony became so heart-rending, that the very soldiers, accustomed to sights of horror and death, could not stand it; and when the bugles sounded the advance, their rush towards the front seemed less a pursuit of the enemy than a flight from the wretched man, whose delirious shrieks came after us through the woods, and will haunt my ear as long as I live."

The "Tales" that "went round" during "The Bivouack," too painfully, though faithfully, recount the dangers and terrors of the great deep. We extract two, said to have been narrated by a brother soldier, but whose earlier career had been that of a, no less, brother sailor.

"In returning home from a voyage to the polar seas, our ship was in danger of being shut up among the ice, or crushed by its large masses floating around us. Our escape, I think, was owing to a smart gale of wind, which, springing up in the right quarter, enabled us to thread our way through the dreary labyrinths of icebergs, and to gain the open sea, when suddenly a large ship hove in sight from among the ice, from the perils of which she seemed, like ourselves, to have just escaped.

"The sight of a vessel in such circumstances is always hailed with delight, as it takes away, in part at least, that load of loneliness from the heart produced by a long voyage, for there is nothing so lonely as the sea. The desert hath its green spot and its solitary palm; but on the blue and boundless ocean there is no fixed object on which the eye can rest, or the spirit repose, but an endless undulating plain, without rock or hill, or tower or tree, to break its solitude, or to brighten its desolation.

"In hopes of having her company on the homeward voyage, we bore away towards the vessel, and came up with her in a few hours, but were much surprised at not seeing any of her crew upon deck, except the man at the helm. It seemed as if, overcome with their toils and struggles among the ice, they had all gone to sleep. Upon approaching nearer we hailed her repeatedly, but none replied, not even the steersman, who was lashed to his post; and it was not until we came close alongside that we beheld the fearful phenomenon of a ship under full sail without a crew, and with a dead man at the helm. He seemed to have been frozen to death, and glued to his post, but the fate of the crew was veiled in the shadow of mystery, over which conjecture hovered in vain. It was among the secrets of the great deep, not to be revealed until time and tide shall cease to flow, and until the sea give up its dead!

"The other event to which I alluded took place while I was on a homeward voyage from the West Indies. We sailed from Kingston in company with another vessel bound for Liverpool, and for several days kept close together. We were proceeding on our voyage with a fair and moderate breeze, which, however, gradually began to increase, and towards evening blew a heavy gale. The sea was running very high, and the other vessel might be two or three miles a-head, but we still had glimpses of her amidst the waves, as she bounded away into darkness, which at length concealed her from our view.

"About the middle-watch of the night, a light suddenly sprang up upon the sea, some miles a-head, which every moment became larger and more vivid, and at length burst forth into vast and sheeted flames, by which we discovered the form of the ill-fated ship enveloped in the devouring element. We crowded all sail, in order to come up with her, and, if possible to save her crew, thus hanging betwixt fire and flood. Meantime the flames ascended along the mast, and quickly extending to the sails, showed her scudding before the wind on wings of fire. We had now come so near, that we could discover the forms of her crew, hurrying to and fro in distraction, and flitting like spectres amid the wild and blood-red gleams, when all at once, with a tremendous explosion, and a flash that made the whole horizon leap into light, she shot up through the sky, in a tree of fire, whose branches spread over the heavens, and whose burning leaves were strewed over the stars, from which they gradually melted away in a fiery shower, leaving us in ten-fold darkness. For some moments I stood spell-bound in silent horror, musing upon the fearful sight I had just beheld,—a fragment of the world of life, a crowd of human beings in one instant scathed into ashes, and scattered on the winds. Next morning the storm had died away, and the sea had subsided into a calm, but the ship and her crew had passed away like the 'fabric of a vision, and left not a wreck behind.'"

We cannot afford greater space to these interesting tales, except to deplore that the Author's "Recollections of Ireland" had not furnished him with more pleasing incidents than the distressing one he has here introduced. From personal experience, we can bear ample testimony to the truth of the concluding paragraph to this tale, complaining only that the vividness of these "Recollections" appears to have suffered from the influence of time.

"The soldier who is sent, as I was, to sojourn in the remote parts of the country, will have no reason to regret the circumstance, and need not languish in solitude. Among the neighbouring gentlemen he will find the most considerate regard for his situation. On their domains he will be invited freely to pursue the sports of the field, he will find their horses and hounds at his service, and at their houses will experience such a warm welcome, as will even more than realize all that he has heard of Irish hospitality."

We should have expected, from the circumstance which called forth this eulogy, Capt. Malcolm might have selected subjects for graphic description, and have introduced our brethren of the "sod" to his comrades and countrymen in their more naturally estimable characteristics, in which they are excelled perhaps by no country in the world.

FOREST SCENES AND INCIDENTS, IN THE WILDS OF NORTH AMERICA.

BY GEORGE HEAD, ESQ.

The family of the Heads is evidently not deficient in brains; its members appear to be endowed with an activity and energy of mind and body which enables them to make the best of difficulties, and to find "tongues in trees," and "books in the running brooks." In the company of Mr. Head, (who is an officer of the Commissariat Department,) we have skaited on Lake Simcoe, and glided down the rapids of the St. Lawrence, with the same sense of reality and dizzy zest with which we lately galloped over the Pampas with his shrewd and indefatigable brother, Capt. Bond Head,* thus traversing, respectively, a broad portion of the two grand divisions of America.

In each Journal there appears the same individuality of manner, spirit of description, and truth to nature—combining to form, (we speak especially of the work before us,) a very sensible and entertaining, yet wholly unpretending, production. So impressed are we with the feeling of companionship rather than criticism on this occasion, that we scarcely know where to find fault, except it be with a certain grandiloquence in describing the Falls of Niagara, which appears an excrescence on the familiar and unambitious style in which the volume is generally written.

We can only extract the following passage, which offers a professional image of some interest to our naval readers.

"As I had proposed to remain a day or two at Kingston, I walked out on the ice to see the ship St. Lawrence, which was frozen in on all sides, quite hard and fast. Two seventy-fours, a frigate, and some gun-boats, were building in the dock-yard; and the above named ship, (a three-decker, mounting 108 guns,) two brigs, and a sloop, were in a state of complete equipment. At Kingston, the magnificence of the river St. Lawrence is particularly striking, for there, at a distance of several hundred miles from the sea, its expanding shores are seen tracing the limits of Lake Ontario. This magnificent fresh-water sea was frozen round the edges to an extent nearly as far as the eye could reach, the waters in the distance appearing like a black line in the horizon. The ship lay close to the town, with which a constant communication prevailed, as the officers

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* When to the brothers we add a sister, the accomplished Authoress of Rybrent de Cruce, the coincidence of literary success in this family is remarkable.

and men were living on board, just as if she had been at sea. Sleighs of all descriptions were driving round her; country vehicles, with things to sell, and others; and two ladies, who had driven themselves in a light sleigh drawn by a pony, were holding a conversation under her bows with a gentleman in a cap, which conversation, from its earnestness, might have imparted warmth enough to thaw the icicles which were hanging from the cabin windows. Numbers of people were on foot, and the snow was so trodden all round the ship, that it was really difficult to believe that a depth of water sufficient to float a three-decker, was rolling under one's feet."

THREE YEARS IN CANADA.

BY JOHN MACTAGGART, CIVIL ENGINEER IN THE SERVICE OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT, &c.

In 1826, Mr. Mactaggart proceeded to Canada as Clerk of the Works to the Rideau Canal, in the Upper Province, then projected under the able direction of Lieut.-Col. By, of the Engineers, and proposed to communicate between the Ottawa river and Lake Ontario, a distance of one hundred and sixty miles, through an uncleared wilderness. After remaining nearly three years upon that arduous service, impaired health obliged Mr. M. to return to England at the close of last year, bearing with him the strongest testimonials from his principal, Col. By, (to whose scientific attainments and manly character he himself bears grateful testimony,) of the zeal, skill, and integrity, with which he had discharged his duties, as well as of his peculiar qualifications to explore that "untracked country." The work before us is the result and record of this professional trip; and we have gained from the volumes of Mr. Mactaggart, (corroborated, in every point on which they mutually touch, by the Journal of Mr. Head,) a closer insight into the wilds of Canada, its productions, capabilities, infant organization, and the temper and habits of its own people, of the naturalized natives of the States, and the motley tribes of emigrants, than from any recent views of those vast and striking regions. Unpolished in style, often coarse in language, and though aiming at something like arrangement, without the slightest pretension to the "lucidus ordo" in its structure, this miscellaneous performance is valuable for its business-like matter, sound suggestions, and practical deductions, as well as extremely entertaining from the variety and freshness of its observation and incident; it forms, in fact, a sort of statistico-natural-historical directory of the shores of the St. Lawrence and Ottawa. The author is evidently a "practical man;" we like his good feeling and nationality as a British subject; nor do we in our hearts condemn his antipathy to "Brother Jonathan," who, by the by, appears to have very few friends in this wide world: cold, selfish, vapouring, and offensively uncouth, how *can* he?

We have little space for extract, and must content ourselves with an isolated passage or two. A description of the noble lakes of Canada is wound up by the following remark.

"These great lakes of North America seem to answer some of the ends that the mountains in South America do; they are the means of watering extensive territories. The Andes attract the vapours ever rising out of the huge oceans on either side of them, by which means their great rivers are supplied, while the lakes by evaporation do the same thing. Hence where there are large mountains on the globe, there are no extensive lakes, and *vice versâ*. It is singular too to remark, that the loftiest mountain is generally found to be the farthest inland, and also the most capacious lake. Chimborazo stands in majesty towards the centre of his realms, while Superior is an ocean in the heart of a splendid wilderness."

"In some of my curious wanderings I was accompanied by Col. By, of the Royal Engineers, a gentleman I shall ever esteem and value. He encountered all privations with wonderful patience and good humour, was even too daring in some instances, would run rapids that his Indians trembled to look at, and cross wide lakes with the canoe when the Canadians were gaping with fear at the waves that were rolling around them. He could sleep soundly any where, and eat any thing even to raw pork."

"The *Bush* is the native title of the boundless forests of Canada. How different from a mere shrub, as the English language has it! Is the term from the French *bois* (wood)? or where is its root?—To the Bush goes the settler, hungered out of the Old World, and there he finds food for his family. To the Bush goes the lumber-man, and there is a supply of timber for the Quebec market for ever and a day, To the Bush goes the furrier, and there are his otters and beavers, the muffs and the tippets. In exploring the Bush, a person fancies at times that he has got into complete solitude: he bustles along, and the rustling he makes in getting through the brushwood, deafens his ears to other sounds, while mosquitoes, &c. are too apt to obscure the functions of the eyes; but let him listen a little, and various singular sounds meet the ear, as do also strange prospects the eye. Birds fly about, screaming piteously, as if their nests had been lately robbed: these remind us of the lapwings in England. None of the feathered tribe in the woody wilderness perch upon boughs, and warble sweet notes; no linnets, no nightingales there: the music is melancholy, the cadence is sorrow, creating similar sensations in the wanderer. Partridges there sit on the branches, and there is the robin-redbreast, as large as a thrush, yet a much greater coward than the British robin.—In the bushy hemlock the owl is found dozing, while the swamps croak with bull-frogs and bitterns. During the cold frosty nights, the trees creak, as if ten thousand *Bûcherons* were at them with their hatchets. On the banks of the wild rivers, are curious trodden paths; these are the walks of the wolves, foxes, deer, &c. These roads the Indians always adopt when on their journeys."

"Along the beautiful banks of this mighty stream, (the St. Lawrence,) the Americans build themselves beautiful villages, whereas the Canadians are inclined to creep into the interior, or rather they are wrongly advised to do so.. Jonathan does not shun the *frontier;* he has no such fear about him; he is always advancing, while we seem disposed to retreat. There is something in this conduct of ours destitute of bravery. "Make a stand; what have ye to fear?" This I have often said to the natives of the banks. "Did not ye beat them on Cryzler's farm, and cannot ye do it again when there is any necessity?"

HISTORY OF THE PENINSULAR WAR.—SECOND VOLUME.

BY LIEUT.-COL. NAPIER.

We announced in our last number the approaching publication of this anxiously-expected volume. The sheets already struck off are now before us, and we have great satisfaction both in heralding its early appearance, and in promising our readers, that the forthcoming portion of this important history, will fully maintain, if it do not surpass, the high reputation and popularity of the previous volume. Proposing to review it at length when complete, we shall abstain for the present from a detailed examination of this work, though, did our present space permit, we should be strongly tempted to extract the Siege of Saragossa, which is, in truth, a splendid piece of writing.

We merely quote the following passage, which comprises a general observation, agreeing with some remarks of our own in another part of our present number, and alludes in merited terms to one of the best, most able, and most patriotic men of any age or country.

"110.—It was not the vigour of the Catalans, but of the English, that in this province, as in every part of the Peninsula, retarded the progress of the French. Would St. Cyr have wasted a month before Rosas? Would he have been hampered in his movements by his fears for the safety of Barcelona? Would he have failed to besiege and take Tarragona and Tortosa, if a French fleet had attended his progress by the coast, or if it could even have made two runs in safety? To Lord Collingwood, who, like the Roman Bibulus, perished of sickness on his decks rather than relax in his watching,—to his keen judgment, his unceasing vigilance, the resistance made by the Catalans was due. His fleet it was that interdicted the coast-line to the French, protected the transport of the Spanish supplies from Valencia, assisted in the defence of the towns, aided the retreat of the beaten armies; in short, did that which the Spanish fleets in Cadiz and Carthagena should have done. But the supreme junta, equally disregarding the remonstrances of Lord Collingwood, the good of their own country, and the treaty with England, by which they were bound to prevent their ships from falling into the hands of the enemy, left their fleets to rot in harbour, although money was advanced, and the assistance of the British seamen offered, to fit them out for sea."

THE EAST INDIA COMPANY'S MILITARY SEMINARY.

We were much gratified at witnessing the usual half-yearly examination at this establishment at Addiscombe, near Croydon, on Friday, the 12th of June. John Loch, Esq. Chairman of the Hon. the Court of Directors, presided, supported by William Astell, Esq. M.P. Deputy Chairman, and several other Directors. Many distinguished noblemen and officers were present; amongst others, Lord Dalhousie, Lord Beresford, Lord Ashley, Lord Ramsey, Sir Sydney Beckwith, Sir Howard Douglas, Sir Thomas Reynell, Sir Thomas M'Mahon, Hon. Mr. Ramsey, Gen. Macdonald Deputy-Adjutant-General, Col. J. T. Jones, C.B. of the Royal Engineers, Cols. Drummond and Parker, Major Jones, Assistant-Deputy-Adjutant-General of the Royal Artillery, and many other well known officers of the Royal and E. I. C.'s army.

The public examiner is Col. Sir Alexander Dickson, of the Royal Artillery, Aid-de-camp to the King, in the selection of whom to fill this situation, the Hon. East India Company have shown great judgment, and whose experience and attainments must be highly valuable to the institution. He conducted the examination; and as we have ourselves *mugged* through the Royal Military College, the honoured and excellent parent of these Institutions, we were prepared to scrutinize the proceedings. Thirty Gentleman Cadets were brought forward, which we underst and tobe somewhat less than the number that usually pass for commissions every term. From Hutton's Course of Mathematics many interesting propositions were given, well calculated to draw forth the information the candidate seemed to possess. The examination turned chiefly on algebra, geometry, trigonometry, mensuration of planes and solids, conic sections, mechanics, projectiles, hydrostatics, statics, sound, motion, gravity, spherical trigonometry, and other branches of natural philosophy, concluding with the doctrine of fluxions, of maxima and minima.

In dynamics the parabolic theory of the flight of projectiles was explained by Gent. Cadet Crawford

Gent. Cadet Hebbert showed the characteristic property of a conical pendulum, applied as a regulator or governor to steam-engines.

The explanation of the construction of the ballistic pendulum, and its use in determining the velocity with which a cannon ball strikes it, was well detailed by Gent. Cadet Rennie; we were much pleased with all that this gentleman did, especially his well-defined and clear answers in fluxions.

Gent. Cadet Fagan illustrated the principle of the buoyancy of pontoons.

Gent. Cadet Saunders showed the nature and construction of the barometer.

Their course of fortification contains Vauban's three methods and Cormontaigne's system; the attack with its profiles of the parallels, trenches, batteries, passage of the ditch, &c. and concludes with a very compact set of field-works; through this course Sir Alexander Dickson led the cadets, who had plans on a large scale to refer to. We were much pleased with the clear, neat, and correct execution of cadets plans of fortification and ordnance.

We saw good specimens of military drawings both with the brush and pen. The ground showing the attack of St. Sebastian, (the same as is represented in a plate in the second volume of Col. Jones's Sieges in Spain,) is well and clearly drawn; as is also a military survey of the ground near Canterbury, and of Bagshot Heath. There were a great number of small surveys of the country around Addiscombe.

Besides this *indoor* practice, the cadets go through a course of trigonometrical surveying with the theodolite and chain, and afterwards they lay down a reconnoissance of the country, made with the pocket-compass and pacing; this last most useful and interesting instruction appears to be carried on as we have practised it at Sandhurst.

The proficiency of the landscape drawings surprised us; they are exceedingly good, and in a style especially calculated to be useful to military men; there are two able instructors, one of whom we hear is brother to our celebrated Copley Fielding, and from the specimens we saw, we may fairly say that he upholds the reputation of this talented family. The hall of Addiscombe House is adorned with the best drawings produced at the institution for the last two years.

The examination in the Eastern languages by Dr. Wilkins, appeared to give much satisfaction to many present, better acquainted than ourselves with Oriental literature; the peculiar sound of the *Hindustanee* was very pleasing. It is a very copious language, of Sanscrit origin, having many Persian and Arabic words introduced. They were examined in the Persian and Nagarée characters of the language.

At the conclusion of the examination, the half-yearly report of the progress and conduct of the institution was read, bearing the signature of the public examiner and lieutenant-governor. This document recommended the following seven Gentlemen cadets for engineer commissions, Rigby, Saunders, Fagan, Rennie, Hebbert, Wingate, and Crawford. Eighteen were recommended for artillery appointments, and five for infantry. In this report the progress, attention, and acquirements of the cadets were very favourably noticed; and the gratifying fact was stated that the lieutenant-governor had not had occasion to bring a single cadet before the Court of Directors during the term, for misconduct. This was a most interesting document, and reflected high credit on the management of the institution. Appropriate prizes were then given to all gentlemen cadets who had distinguished themselves by good conduct and superior acquirements in their respective branches of study.

The engineer cadets proceed to Chatham, where they go through a course of sapping, mining, pontooning, and civil architecture, at the establishment of field instruction, under Col. Pasley, where they remain for a year. Here indeed they must receive a finish, the benefit of which will follow them through life to the advantage of the public service. Every officer should see and examine this establishment, and none can do so without reaping advantage from it.

After the examination, the cadets (127 in number) were formed on their parade in open column of divisions, wheeled into line, saluted the chairman, and marched past in slow and quick time; performed the manual and platoon exercises, fired a salute of fifteen guns to the chairman, and advanced in line to the general salute. Capt. Angelo then put them through the infantry and cavalry sword-exercise.

The dress of the cadets consists of an artillery coatée, white trowsers, a patent black-leather waist-belt, with a frog for the bayonet-scabbard, a fusee, and a chaco with a plume of white-horse hair; this last part of their dress is far from becoming; their chacos are much too large, (especially for the smaller-sized lads,) and the plume gives them an appearance of unsteadiness under arms. They would be greatly improved by having low chacos with small round tufts; their forage-caps are neat and military.

We were favoured with a view of the barracks or dormitories. There are generally eighteen cadets in each room; two partitions, reaching seven or eight feet high, run along the length of each room, leaving a passage in the centre; cross partitions run from these to the side walls, each cross partition dividing a window into two parts, thus leaving a well-lighted and well-aired cabin for each cadet, in which are his bed, a desk, and every other convenience; an arrangement which, being a medium between public and private, is, we think, very judicious.

Their *commissary* is a purveyor under the orders of the lieutenant-governor. Their living is very abundant and comfortable. They breakfast at eight, dine at one, and have tea at seven. Their dining hall is almost too handsome, and is one of the *lions* of Addiscombe.

The cadets have no less than nine hours study every day; the following is the number of professors and masters in each department.

	No of Instructors.
1st. Mathematics and Classics	5
2d. Fortification and Artillery	2
3d. Military Drawing and Surveying . . .	2
4th. Oriental Languages	2
5th. Landscape Drawing	2
6th. French	1
Lecturer on Chemistry, Geology, &c. . . .	1

One of the Mathematical Masters, an ordained clergyman, officiates as Chaplain.

The numbers of the left-hand column of this list show the value set upon the respective branches, mathematics being the leading and most important study. This list also shows the means by which the lieutenant-governor is enabled to vary the studies during the day, so as to make the nine hours as light as possible.

They are divided into five classes for instruction; the fifth or junior class consists solely of probationary cadets for the first term. Every candidate for admission has to pass an examination; and they also undergo an examination (in mathematics only) before they are promoted from class to class. The first class is always composed of those who are intended for public examination at the end of the term, and from this class only are selected the cadet corporals, upon whose exertions and character much of the spirit and conduct of the institution depends. They rank in their respective classes by their general merit, arising from the reports of all their instructors in the various branches already named. Their discipline in the study-halls is extremely good; any cadet offending is sent out by the professor or master with a report of his misconduct; the officer on duty receives the offender and takes

the lieutenant-governor's orders as to what punishment is to follow; the culprit is never allowed to return to the hall during that study but is kept at drill 'till the study is over. Complaints of this kind are, however, very rare, and days often pass without such reports. The punishments consist of musket drill during hours of recreation, solitary confinement, and expulsion. Many cadets however go through the institution without ever having their names in the defaulter's drill list; and we heard one of the instructors say, that though he had been there several years, he has never had occasion to report a single cadet for any misconduct; and he mentioned also, that some of the professors who have been there much longer than he has, have never had reason to bring a cadet before the lieutenant-governor's notice.

The military part of the establishment consists of one staff-captain, two subaltern officers, and four non-commissioned officers of the Royal Artillery.

The appearance of the cadets on parade, their general carriage, air, and conduct, prove how much attention is paid to these necessary externals for the soldier. Their gun, musket, and broadsword exercise is very respectable.

There are fourteen cadet corporals, who exercise considerable control and responsibility. We know from old recollections of the Royal Military College, that much of the correct tone of the institution depends on their conduct; and to judge from the appearance of those we saw at Addiscombe, there was that stamp about them that can scarcely be mistaken.

The whole institution is under the orders of Lieut.-Col. Houstoun, C.B. of the Bengal Cavalry, who is the lieutenant-governor; an officer of distinguished merit, and who has added not a little to that merit, in bringing this institution into its present state of complete organization, while we hear that he has secured the respect and esteem of all branches, civil and military, placed under his authority. We understand that he has been lieutenant-governor about six years, and that such has been the respectable, gentlemanlike demeanour of the cadets, that the magistrates of Croydon have expressed their satisfaction at having the institution in the neighbourhood.

Their model-room contains a handsome model of St. Helena, most beautifully and correctly executed on the scale of one foot to a mile. There is also a model, on the scale of one foot to forty toises, of two fronts of fortification, with the attack from the second parallel (on which are the enfilading batteries,) to the breach in the ravelin: one front has *demi-tenaillons*, and though not on the improved system, and much inferior to the beautiful and elaborate model at Sandhurst, it is nevertheless valuable.

Some of the models of guns, gun-carriages, &c. are very good, and as they take to pieces, must be very useful to lecture upon: they have all the advantage of being on a scale of two inches to one foot.

There is a lithographic press, close to the model room, where we saw stones with fair drawings on them, executed by the cadets, as an amusement out of study, that is, exclusive of their usual nine hours per day.

The library is well stocked with books of all kinds; amongst them we observed some of our best military histories and treatises both in

French and English. The cadets have evenings set apart for reading, when they have the use of this library, under certain restrictions.

We were much gratified in finding that two batteries erected on the grounds, have been constructed by the cadets; it really does them great credit, and the labour bestowed on them will doubtless come to their aid hereafter, when they have to smell gunpowder in earnest. One is a four gun-battery, with epaulements and a traverse; the other is a sunken mortar battery that has a range of five or six hundred yards, where the cadets practice with two eight inch and one five and a-half inch mortars. We found also that the cadets are accustomed to make their own tubes, portfires, fuzes, and laboratory articles, for their artillery practice.

We visited this institution, for the first time, with highly-raised expectations, and we are bound in strict justice to admit that our anticipations were very greatly surpassed. We expected to see a well regulated seminary, and we found a princely college, inferior only to the Royal Establishment of Sandhurst, combining in its practical organization the severest studies and a strict discipline, with a deportment at once manly and elegant, and a propriety of habit forming the perfection of military education. The distribution of premiums to the successful candidates was rendered doubly interesting by the earnest and impressive speech with which the chairman, Mr. Loch, closed the examination. In adverting to the present meritorious conduct and future career of the assembled cadets, especially of those about to leave, the honourable gentleman pointed out with much force and feeling, the advantages of the one and the serious responsibility of the other, exhorting them never to lose sight of the essential qualities and characteristic manners of gentlemen, and particularly inculcating the perfect attainment of the Hindustanee language as indispensable to the just and intelligent discharge of their duties in their future intercourse with the natives of India; "and above all things, gentlemen," observed the honourable chairman, "let me impress upon you the justice, the necessity, of treating the people of the country in which your career is to be run, with kindness and consideration." The manner and matter of this address so honourable to Mr. Loch, appeared to be fully appreciated by his hearers.

In ascribing the highest possible credit to the Court of Directors, to Col. Houston the lieutenant-governor, and to the officers and professors attached to this institution, we are confident we speak the sense of all who, like ourselves, have had an opportunity of appreciating its munificent design and complete efficiency.

ROYAL NAVAL ANNUITANT SOCIETY.

Established at Devonport, in the County of Devon, on the 9th Day of April, 1823.

PATRON.—His Royal Highness Prince William Henry, Duke of Clarence, K.G. G.C.B. K.T. G.C.H. Admiral of the Fleet, and General of Royal Marines.

VICE-PATRON.—The Right Hon. Lord Viscount Melville, K.T.

At the Sixth Annual Meeting of the Royal Naval Annuitant Society, held at their Rooms, Fore Street, Devonport, on Monday the 6th of July,

Admiral Sir Manley Dixon, K.C.B. in the Chair,

The following Report was presented by the Chairman of the Committee:—

The period fixed by the Laws having arrived for laying before you the Sixth Annual Report of their proceedings, your Committee, actuated not less by inclination than duty, feel gratified in recording the prosperity of the Royal Naval Annuitant Society. Each revolving year has borne witness to its success: and it is hoped that the grand aim of the Society's establishment has been fully accomplished, inasmuch as the annual payments to the representatives of deceased members have exceeded in amount the expectation of the most sanguine friends of the Institution. During the past year the Society's capital exhibits an increase far beyond that of any since its commencement, thus tending to fix, on a firmer basis, an Institution reared for the noblest purposes, and dedicated to the alleviation of inevitable misfortune.

Your Committee, in detailing the transactions of the Society, have to report, that within the last twelve months, your Treasurers have deposited in the Bank of England £11,115 18s. 9d., making the invested capital, up to the 20th of May, £43,414 15s. 6d. standing in the names of the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt (*vide* 59 Geo. III. c. 128, sec. 11) and bearing interest at the rate of 3d. per cent. per diem. The surplus on the interest of the monies formerly kept in the Union Savings Bank having been received, the account has been closed, and the amount transferred to the National Debt Office: this, with the sums since invested, makes the capital to this day £45,150 9s. 11d.; the aggregate expenses this year, attendant on the large receipts, only amount to £522 5s. 8d.

On the 21st of May last your Committee had the satisfaction of dividing £2,395 1s. 6¾d. among the widows, orphans, and sisters, of their brother Officers, in strict accordance with the 22d, 23d, and 27th Rules: sixty annuitants, holding seventy shares, were thus paid at the rate of £34 16s. 9d. each. Claimants residing at a distance from the Branches had their annuities remitted in Bank.Post Bills, with only the expense of postage: for this favour the Society is indebted to the kindness of Capt. Joseph Packwood, R.N. who is indefatigable in his exertions whenever the interests of the establishment demand his aid.

Your Committee have much pleasure in reporting a very great increase of members on the Society's books during the period they have been in office. Since the commencement of the Society's operations, 2017 members have been enrolled, of whom 111 have died, and 59 been excluded or withdrawn: two members who had been improperly excluded have been replaced on the list, leaving on the books 1847, who hold 3209 shares. This exhibits an increase during the year of 227 members, and 489 shares. And whilst they congratulate the Institution upon these pleasing facts, they beg to assure the General Meeting that the utmost caution and vigilance have been observed in the inspection of candidates' documents; and where any doubt has arisen as to the eligibility of the party, from health, or informality of papers, &c., every practical inquiry has been made, the doubts satisfactorily explained, and the errors corrected, before such candidate was duly admitted. In pursuance of this practice, your Com-

mittee have experienced many beneficial results to the Society; they, therefore, with becoming deference to their successors, venture to recommend a strict attention to this important duty.

It becomes the melancholy duty of your Committee to report the death of 21 members in the course of the past year, leaving 38 annuities to be provided for. It has also been brought to the knowledge of your Committee, that one annuitant and 22 nominees, (holding 36 shares) have died in the same period; but they would here observe, that the deaths of nominees are not so easily obtained as those of members.

At present there are 155 claims upon the Society, which will severally become payable as follow:—

114 in May, 1830	9 in May, 1832	1 in May, 1834.
27 in May, 1831	4 in May, 1833	

Your Committee have to claim the attention of nominees of deceased members in pointing out the indispensable necessity of their compliance with the 30th Rule, which requires the transmission of certificates of demise or burial. On being received, the accounts are audited, and claimants furnished with a document containing a copy of the affidavit, all which is necessary before payment can be made. Your Committee, therefore, in their anxiety to prevent disappointment, would press upon claimants the necessity of obtaining the Society's certificate, which may be had on application to the Actuary. On every 1st of April, annuitants must transmit to the Actuary the necessary affidavit for the receipt of their monies; and whilst on this subject, your Committee beg to submit to your consideration the propriety of directing the Committee for the ensuing year to make the necessary provision in the 30th Rule, for the benefit of annuitants residing in distant parts of the world, as to the time they will be allowed for the transmission of their affidavits.

The following members have been removed from the list, in consequence of allowing their subscriptions to be in arrear:—

Lieut. S. Berington,	Lieut. R. Brown,
J. Harrison,	W. Wyllie, R.M.

The Committee take this opportunity of assuring the above Gentlemen that they are not prevented by the Rules from rejoining the Society whenever they may feel inclined to do so, in proof of which many have already been re-admitted.

Your Committee, in accordance with the laws, have placed the following members on the suspension list, for non-payment of their subscriptions:—

Lieut. J. Cooke, (b)	Lieut. D. R. K. Cooke,
J. Drew,	J. H. Davidson, R.M.
H. M. Leake,	Surgeon A. Savage,
R. A. Hughes,	G. Colls,
T. Williams. (b)	Purser W. Edwardes.

Lieut. T. L. Roberts, and Master P. Milman, continue on that list; but the other Officers, whose names were recorded in the last Annual Report, have paid up their arrears. By the 17th Rule it is provided, that if a member dies, whilst on the suspension list, his nominee is for ever deprived of any benefit from the funds; nor can a member on that list fill his former place, without producing a medical certificate of being in good health. Your Committee, on this account, recommend absent members to intrust the payment of their subscriptions to their nominees, they being the parties most interested, or to others whose punctuality may be relied on. If more convenient, they can instruct their agents or bankers to honour the Actuary's check annually for the amount of their subscriptions, which being notified to him, they will not be subject to fines. About 500 members have availed themselves of this safe and expeditious mode of payment; and as the Act of Parliament, relative to Friendly Societies, relieves them from the charge of stamp duties, no expense is attendant on this arrangement.

Your Committee would here direct the attention of the members to the Auxiliary Fund. Out of the whole number, only about 300 have neglected to avail

themselves of its advantages: this has undoubtedly arisen from want of information, owing to their residing at a distance from the Parent Society or its Branches. This fund, requiring only an annual subscription of 2s. already amounts to the large sum of £563 12s. 6d. The payments in full have been made on about 200 shares; and if this example were generally followed, the fund would be greatly enriched. Many members, availing themselves of Table No. 3, have paid up their subscriptions for life; and others for five years: the adoption of this method would prevent trouble, and avoid the risk of fines. Your Committee have noticed with much pleasure the extensive provision made for children in the past year, such nominees greatly exceeding in amount those of any former period.

During the year a case of a very peculiar nature has come before your Committee. In October, 1826, your Actuary received from an Officer living at a distance the necessary documents for the nomination of his wife and child, which being according to the prescribed form, were approved of by the Committee of that year. The Officer died on the succeeding 10th of November, only six weeks after forwarding an affidavit and a medical certificate of his being in good health. In November, 1828, your Committee were informed that he had, long before his death, laboured under infirmities, and ought not to have been admitted. This forced upon them the duty of investigation, which was fully and patiently conducted, with an anxious desire to render justice to the widow. The result was laid before Mr. Chitty, who was clearly of opinion that the Society ought not to pay the annuities. On this being communicated to the widow, she at once relinquished her claims, and thanked the Committee for the consideration evinced, with regard to her situation, in paying back the monies received from her late husband.

Your Committee again beg gratefully to acknowledge the continued assistance of Vice-Admiral the Right Honourable Sir George Cockburn, G.C.B. in facilitating the Society's investments.

Your Committee have also to repeat the sense of their obligations with regard to the services of Capt. Joseph Packwood, R.N. who constantly devotes a great portion of his time to the performance of the arduous duties of the Society in London: he not only superintends the business of the Metropolitan Branch, and the weekly investments at the Bank of England, but also the payment of annuities in and around London. To your valuable Secretary, Mr. Thomas Willey, the best thanks of the Society are due, for his cheerful and ready co-operation with Capt. Packwood, as by their joint exertions not a day's interest has been lost, nor has the most trifling expense been charged on the remittances.

The Officers of all the Branches are eminently entitled to the thanks of the Society at large: the increasing pressure of business occupies much of their time and attention, whilst the correct and regular transmission of their quarterly returns, as well as the early remittance of their receipts, evince the interest they take in the Society's welfare. At all times they are ready to lend their aid for the general good, and, in transacting the business of the Institution, economy is strictly adhered to; this, combined with other circumstances, causes the Royal Naval Annuitant Society to stand forth as one of the cheapest and most regularly conducted in the kingdom.

To the ladies and gentlemen who have so liberally contributed to the Society's funds, your Committee present their warmest acknowledgments, not only for their donations, but for the good wishes and offers of service by which they were accompanied.

An Act of Parliament (10 Geo. IV. c. 56) having been passed in the last Session, to consolidate and amend the laws relating to Friendly Societies, your Committee feel much satisfaction in stating that it is likely to prove highly beneficial to all Institutions which may take advantage of it; and they therefore submit to you the propriety of instructing your Committee at once to comply with its provisions, and make your rules conformable thereto.

In the foregoing summary, your Committee have endeavoured to bring into

view the most prominent features of the Institution, and they feel equal pride and pleasure in exhibiting the success of an Establishment in every way so becoming the British Naval character. Many have already had cause to bless its founders; and your Committee only wonder how any officer, who feels interested in the welfare of his family, can hesitate to enrol himself among its members. The amount of the annuities hitherto paid, and an invested capital exceeding £45,000, ought to be a sufficient warrant with those who doubt its stability. Out of so large a body as compose the British Navy, many are placed beyond the reach of want; and your Committee earnestly hope, that such will be "forward and lend a hand" to maintain this asylum for the fatherless and widow, and firmly place it on that eminence which its benevolent objects so well entitle it to hold.

29th June, 1829.

E. DENMAN, Chairman.
G. F. SOMERVILLE, Actuary.

Approved by the Society at the General Meeting, 6th July, 1829.
MANLEY DIXON, President.

DONORS.	£.	s.	d.
W. Hodge, Esq.	5	0	0
Lieutenants' Committee, their Funds	11	11	4
Rear-Admiral Sir T. M. Hardy, Bart. K.C.B.	5	0	0
R. Bromley, Esq. R. N.	5	0	0
Lieutenant J. Carslake, R. N.	5	0	0
H. Cook, Esq. Navy-Agent	10	0	0
Captain D. J. Dickson, R. N.	0	13	0
Lieutenant-General Sir H. Bell, K.C.B.	5	0	0
Vice-Admiral Sir E. Codrington, K.C.B.	10	0	0
Lieutenant G. F. Somerville, R. N.	5	0	0
Rear-Admiral R. D. Oliver	5	0	0
Mrs. Admiral Mc. Dougall	30	0	0
Captain Sir C. Cole, K.C.B	5	0	0
Captain H. F. Edgell, R. N	5	0	0
Lieutenant R. Bourne, R. N	5	0	0
Admiral Right. Hon. Earl of Northesk, G. C. B.	5	0	0
Vice-Admiral Sir H. W. Bayntun	5	0	0
Vice-Admiral J. Ballard	6	0	0
Rear-Admiral Sir George Eyre, K.C.B.	10	0	0
Lieutenant J. D. Worthy, R. N.	5	0	0
Captain J. Sykes, R. N.	20	0	0
By Lieutenant N. Colthurst, R. N.	3	0	0
Vice-Admiral Sir W. Hargood, K.C.B.	5	0	0
Mrs. Ricketts	10	10	0
Captain G. F. Herbert, R. N.	3	0	0
Vice-Admiral K. Plampin	5	0	0
Rear-Admiral W. H. Gage	10	0	0
Admiral R. Murray	5	0	0
Rear-Admiral Right Hon. Lord James O'Brien	5	0	0
Captain G. T. Scobell, R. N.	5	0	0
Colonel C. Ewart	2	1	0
Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir H. Blackwood, Bart. K.C.B.	10	10	0
Vice-Admiral James Young	5	5	0
Rear-Admiral S. Brooking	10	10	0
Captain Hon. F. Fortescue	10	0	0
Commodore J. C. White	5	0	0
John Copland, Esq.	5	5	0
	£263	5	4

ACTUARY in account with the SOCIETY for the last Six Years, viz. From the 9th of April, 1823, to the 20th of May, 1829.

Dr.	£.	s.	d.	Cr.	£.	s.	d.
To Entrances . .	2806	3	0	By in Bank of England . .	43414	15	6
Subscriptions .	23807	3	0½	Paid 100 Annuities	3707	11	6¾
Disparity . .	17429	6	1½	Nett Expenses .	1961	8	4
Auxiliary Fund .	507	11	6	Balances in hand .	82	8	4¾
Donations . .	270	0	10				
Fines on Subscription	295	16	6½				
Five per cent. on Disparity . .	187	11	10				
Over Remittances .	25	4	9½				
Interest . .	3837	6	1½				
	£49166	3	9½		£49166	3	9½

G. F. SOMERVILLE, ACTUARY.

Devonport, May 20, 1829.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the United Service Journal.

SIR,—In your Number for this month, I see in the account of the battle of Talavera, these words:—

"The two brigades of Gen. Mackenzie were placed in the *second* line. His own brigade in the rear of the Guards, and that of Col. Donkin behind the centre."

As accuracy, I am persuaded, is your object, I beg to explain that Col. Donkin's Brigade, in which I served on that occasion, was *never near* the centre, nor was it *ever* for a moment in *a second line*. After the action in the wood, on the Alberche, in which this brigade lost above 150 men and officers, we were never near, nor with Gen. M'Kenzie, but took post on the hill on the extreme left, and our brigade was there attacked *alone* by a column of French grenadiers, which we repulsed, bayoneting some of them on the very summit of the hill, to which they had penetrated. In this attack, the French must have lost full 300 men.

Sir Arthur Wellesley, aware of the importance of this point, and seeing the renewed preparations of the enemy to attack it in force, sent Gen. Hill with the corps you name, and cannon, to reinforce that point, and that gallant officer arrived in the afternoon just as the enemy were advancing to a second attack, and which he repulsed in the most admirable style. On his arrival, our brigade, consisting of the 87th and 88th regiments, took ground to our right, and remained during the whole of the action of that evening, and the next day, on the slope of the hill, in the *first*, and, indeed, *only* line, between Gen. Hill and the King's German Legion; and, in this situation, our brigade charged the enemy on the second day in the morning, when he made his last and most vigorous attack on the *whole* of our left, including the German brigade on our right.

The returns of the killed and wounded, will show the share Col. Donkin's brigade had in the battle, although there were some omissions, as was afterwards discovered. The 87th lost in killed and wounded, sixteen officers out of twenty-four, that is, two-thirds; and the 88th had seven persons, viz. three

officers and four serjeants, killed and wounded under the regimental colour, the King's colour having been borne throughout by Ensign Gale, a lad not sixteen years old, who, when Col. Donkin complimented him after the action, said, with perfect *naïveté*, to one of his companions, "Why did the Colonel compliment me? is not it always so in a battle?" Col. Donkin got him a lieutenancy for this.

You may rely on the correctness of these details, proceeding as they do from an eye-witness, and Your obedient servant,

TALAVERA.

July 13th, 1829.

To the Editor of the United Service Journal.

SIR,—I observed in your valuable Journal of April last, a long dissertation on the ineligibility of the Twenty-eight Gun Ships and Ten-Gun Brigs. With the qualities of these vessels I have nothing to say, for or against, never having sailed in either; nor should I occupy your time a moment, had not your correspondent F. F. observed, "The Ten-Gun Brigs can neither fight nor fly, protect a convoy in war, nor prevent smuggling in peace, and yet Government continues building this class of vessels in preference to those of Eighteen Guns."

My object is not to disparage the former, but to make a few observations, such as my experience suggests, on the last-named class of vessels. It is clear that all Governments must have small vessels, if it be only for the purpose of conveying dispatches:—then let me ask any naval officer, what class are better calculated for this important service than the Eighteen-Gun Brigs? they stand well up under canvass, carry their guns high out of the water, have ample stowage for stores and provisions, good accommodation for officers and men; they sail as well as most, and better than many of our frigates, and what is of equal importance, experience has shown us, they are capable of protecting themselves, even against ships of double their force. I will give two instances, the late Rear-Admiral J. C. Searle, when commanding the Pelican brig of eighteen guns, engaged a large French frigate in the West Indies, and recaptured a vessel under her convoy. The other, the Sylph of the same class, commanded by Captain now Sir Charles Dashwood, twice engaged the French Artemise of 44 guns, 18 pounders, and each time beat her off:—indeed, this may be considered a third instance, as more than three months had elapsed between the first and second action with the same frigate.

I mention these circumstances, to show the power and strength of an Eighteen Gun Brig, and though the little "Tennys," (as your correspondent calls them,) may be fine vessels for aught I know, yet they cannot be compared to their neighbours in point of strength, safety, or self-defence. If vessels of the description of either be necessary, then give the preference to the Eighteen Guns, for the difference of expense of building and sailing, when all circumstances are considered, cannot be much, and ought not to be put in competition with the good of our country. I may be considered as partial to this class of vessels, and so I am; for I sailed many years, and many a long league in them, both as Midshipman and Lieutenant, and never met with the slightest accident.

If you think these observations worthy your notice, pray insert them in your next Number, and you will oblige,

AN OLD EIGHTEEN-GUN BRIG SEAMAN.

Devonport, July 6th, 1829.

To the Editor of the United Service Journal.

MR. EDITOR,—I believe the battle of Corunna was the first for which medals were given to a certain class of field-officers, and the word inserted in the regimental colour of every battalion engaged. Since that, the medal and the motto went together up to Bhurtpore and Ava. The regiments engaged in these two

affairs, have got the words in their colours, but no medal. Bhurtpore was brilliant. The two years in Ava required the best exertions of all the best military qualifications. Both armies were considered entitled to the motto, and it has been hinted, that they would have had the medals too, had their great patron and protector of the army lived, and kept his health a few months longer. Surely the Great Duke never can grudge this equalization of honours to the Indian army. Ask about it, worthy Editor: you are much looked up to in questions of this nature.

BHURTPORE, WATERLOO, AND PENINSULA.

To the Editor of the United Service Journal.

DEAR EDITOR,—I have lately been highly gratified by a paragraph in one of the English newspapers, which holds out the prospect of a medal, cross, or some other honorary distinction being granted to the survivors of the old British Campaigners. Heaven knows, my dear Editor, we have little but our scars to show for our services; and a well-built, active young fellow, may as well have been minus a precious limb by the teeth of a man-trap, or the heel of a donkey, as by the chivalrous process of war, for aught that home-bred and staring animal, the Public, knows or cares about him; a medal would settle the matter. Decorations of merit have been recognized and adopted by almost every nation, ancient and modern, which has cut a figure in history: they are at once an acceptable and remarkably *cheap* acknowledgment of service or suffering "pro bono publico,"—yet, except in the solitary, and perhaps, invidious instance of Waterloo, this loftier spring of discipline has been overlooked as a *constituent part* of our military system, including of course, all arms Naval and Military. A bit of copper, value one penny, provided it passed current as a symbol of our country's kindly feeling, would suffice. Do, dear Editor, make inquiries about this matter, which may appear mighty insignificant to a turtle-fed alderman, but is all in all to an old soldier, like Your friend and subscriber,

LIGNUM-VITÆ.

Brussels, 10th July, 1829.

We conceive that we are effectually promoting the objects of our Correspondents, by placing their suggestions before the eyes of those who have the power, and, we truly believe, the disposition to attend to them, when, as in the present instance, they appear to originate in honourable and zealous feelings.—ED.

To the Editor of the United Service Journal.

SIR,—Recollecting having seen some time ago, in one of our literary journals, a brief but cutting review of a beautiful little book entitled "*Religio Militis*," wherein the reviewer scornfully inquires, "Who ever expected to find *Religion in a Camp?*" a constant reader of your truly manly Journal has much pleasure in laying before you and its readers, the following letter, copied from the original, written from India, by a fine young man and excellent officer, to his parents in England. It will practically show, that religion dwells as gracefully with a soldier in his tent, as with any other man in his church or private closet; and besides, it also shows that there are tenants of a camp, who understand this much of Christian principle, more than the prejudiced critic seated snug in his library at home, carping at the good seeming of others, that they dedicate their hours, vacant from positive military service, to the information of the ignorant around them, boys and men; teaching them their duty to both God and man; and so summing up the power of religion in that of universal love; that is, grateful devotion to their Creator, and unlimited kindness to their fellow-creatures, which is charity! and surely charity, the very soul of religion, "think-

eth no evil!" Hence her spirit could never doubt the fact of "Religion in a camp!" The following letter is a proof that the author of the little book called "Religio Militis," was right.

"You have written to me of your amusements; should I give you the detail of mine I should never finish. The goodness of God is infinite, and His faithfulness endureth for ever. Hence His people will never cease to receive blessings at His hand, nor be at a loss to declare what great things he hath done for them. You will be surprised to hear I have a school of fifty persons: fourteen are the children of my soldiers, and the rest were admitted, because we can do them service, without inconvenience to the others. When I want a pleasant pastime, I have only to go to this school. It is in a shed, half filled with piles of balls and cannon; and there are assembled a party of every age, from four to fourteen; and of every colour, from the rose of England to the coal of Africa. Nor are their differences in other respects less numerous. English, Portuguese, Mussulmans, Hindoos, Anglo-Indians, and Derks (outcasts), but all associate here without hesitation. They have not yet learned the fantastical distinctions, in the observance of which proud men are so strenuous. It is not uncommon for an English boy to be beholden to a Hindoo for correctness in spelling; and to see a Portuguese instructing a Mussulman in the art of making B. I have almost wept for joy, on hearing them read aloud from the same Bible. And the other morning, going to the school before the master (an honest Irishman) had arrived, I was repaid for my trouble by beholding the little host approach me with the utmost cordiality, and every description of hat, bonnet, turban, cap, handkerchief, and chadre (umbrella), were lowered with the acclamation of "Good morning, Sir!"

"Quilon, 18th Feb. 1828."

This brave and exemplary young officer, after having seen many well-fought fields in several parts of India, for the last three years of his life, had the command of the artillery in the Company's service at Quilon, and there he finished his "brief career," in the line of his duty, both as a soldier, a man, and a Christian, dying, in the midst of his comrades, fuller of honours than of years; and to the latest period of their lives, their cherished example.

He was the second son of Robert Patterson, Esq. of Mount Clement, near Stanmore, in Middlesex, and this little tribute to his memory is written by an old companion.

P.

To the Editor of the United Service Journal.

Sir,—Few subjects equal in national importance with the Congreve, rocket, are perhaps less understood by the public, and no medium for conveying to the world any information thereon, seems so appropriate as the United Service Journal.

Various are the notions in the minds of most people, both as regards the nature and utility of this weapon, (no longer confined to England,) and as to the degree of merit justly belonging to the late Sir William Congreve for its introduction into the British service. Some vehemently, though no doubt *very unnecessarily*, deny, that that ingenious gentleman was the *inventor* of the rocket, a merit I apprehend *he never claimed;* for as a *firework*, it must have been known centuries ago;* nay, rockets most likely had been used in war long before Sir William Congreve's day; but they could have been useful as a means of *annoyance* only, rather than of destruction.

Certain it is that the subject is ill understood by many, and I trust therefore, that these remarks will draw from some of your military friends, a few words in explanation of the origin, use, and present character of the Congreve rocket, which I am sure would be read with great interest.

The subject to Englishmen must be the more interesting just now, since the rocket is likely hereafter to be much more extensively used than hitherto. It is generally known in this place, that for years previous to the death of Sir William Congreve, he repeatedly and strongly urged the introduction of the rocket

* This fact will be found confirmed in the curious paper, (p. 204,) on "the Emperor Yehanguier," in the present number.—Ed.

into the service of the navy: until a few months since, however, it had not been determined upon by the Board of Admiralty. Now there are thirty men at least employed in the Arsenal here, in making Congreve rockets for that department; so it seems our wooden walls are henceforth to be liberally supplied with this destructive arm.

I am respectfully, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Woolwich, July 14th, 1829. CIVILIA.

To the Editor of the United Service Journal.

SIR,—I rejoice to find from your valuable Journal, that the contemplated establishment of a Museum for the United Services of Army and Navy, has not been lost sight of, and I confess that it would add much to my satisfaction to witness its consummation.

The advantages of such a repository must be great and many. Its establishment would unquestionably lead to the most desirable results; a continual stimulus would be supplied to those officers, whom either the necessities or glory of their country might call abroad, to make collections of various curiosities in nature and art; thus enlarging their own minds and extending their own views, at the same time that they were empowering themselves to contribute to the benefits of that community to which they professionally belong.

I need scarcely dwell upon the pride which they must experience in having the fruits of their research placed in a professional museum as monuments at once of their diligence and taste. We all know the natural thirst of the human mind after distinction, and where this is sure to be the result of exertion, exertion will never be denied. The chill aspect of indifference will often blight energies, which under the fostering breath of encouragement, would germinate into speedy fecundity, and be thus rapidly accelerated towards a most glorious maturity. The idea that their names would be chronicled, as it were, among the worthies of more glorious times, would actuate an ardent spirit of inquiry in the breasts of many, who, without such an excitement, would keep on the even tenour of their way, without an endeavour to break the dull uniformity of mere professional avocation, or without feeling the wish to call into action the capabilities of minds qualified for the noblest exertions.

The establishment moreover of the proposed Museum, would stand as a national and perpetual record of the zeal and enterprise of young men, who would thus find sufficient inducement to exercise both, when their endeavours were likely to terminate in such beneficial results. There are, no doubt, many officers like myself, who having collected rare specimens of the secret wonders of nature, or the extraordinary indications of foreign art, would be proud to deposit them where their value would be known and recognised. There are many too, who have probably made collections of which they do not know the value, and therefore distribute them among friends as ignorant in this respect as themselves, who have no inducement in prizing them beyond the mere mementos of private friendship; so that they are thus lost to the community by whom they would be justly appreciated.

Further, the establishment suggested would eventually lead to the formation of a library, thereby affording incalculable advantages to officers of narrow means, who would thus have a valuable resource, of which at present so many acute and elegant minds are deprived. When returning from abroad, or from a protracted course of service at sea, they cannot be expected to be furnished with the materials of severe, or scarcely necessary study: nor indeed, when they are settled in quiet at home, can they be supposed, (upon the very limited income which their pay supplies,) to furnish themselves with the implements of literary pursuit, should they be ever so ardently inclined; so that talents are thus frequently left to lie useless and inert, merely from a want of means to put them upon the full exercise of their energies, all which would be most materially

obviated by the establishment of a library to which officers of the united services could have free access either for the purposes of amusement or instruction. Instruction to a certain amount, must accrue from *literary* amusement, so that good would result from either purpose. A trifle from their income would no doubt be most cheerfully contributed by almost every officer of either service, in order to command such advantages, and the proud satisfaction too, which many would have, of seeing the ingenious productions of their own pens placed in such a respectable repository, would be a fresh stimulus to many gifted persons to enrich the literature of their country by their literary labour.

A very great advantage would moreover result from a Museum, in bringing together the most talented individuals of the military and naval professions; there would be a great mass of general information continually flowing in, as it were, to one common fountain, whence it would be distributed in numerous channels for general benefit.

It would induce a desire to acquire information in order to extend it, where it might be so easily laid up for use, and so advantageously appropriated; it would keep valuable intercourse alive by encouraging reciprocal communication; it would make men of talent known to each other; it would call forth the latent energies of unknown individuals, whose modesty or whose limited means might otherwise have prevented from seeking the distinction of public homage; it would produce harmony of interests and a general concurrence of views, and greatly tend to establish that grand object of every nation's policy, an indissoluble union of those two professions, whose united services are at once the props of government and the sources of its prosperity and glory. In order still farther to advance the benefits of a United Service Museum, lectures might be periodically delivered upon subjects connected with the profession of arms, or upon the benefits of combining literary pursuits with those professions. Discussions might be promoted upon certain days of public meetings, which would farther much tend to realize the objects stated.

In fact, Sir, the stimulus only is wanting to bring the plan into speedy and effective operation. Let us only unite with the characteristic firmness of our professions, and we cannot fail to bring the measure to a glorious issue. His most gracious Majesty will encourage us, for I feel satisfied that he takes too great a pride in those pillars of his throne, and of the British constitution, the Army and Navy of these realms, to refuse his patronage where their interests are so materially concerned.

With a hearty concurrence in your views to bring about this grand object,

I remain, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

CHAS. BRAND, Lieut. R.N.

London, July 10th, 1829.

To the Editor of the United Service Journal.

SIR,—As you deemed my letter of the 20th of May worthy of insertion in your number for June, I am induced to offer a few more remarks with the same object that prompted those to which you have given publicity.

In Howell's State Trials, 28th volume, and in the 59th, 102d, 151st, and other pages, it is shown that Lord Ellenborough, Chief Baron Macdonald, and the Deputy-Judge-Advocate-General, have given deliberate opinions, that in *cases of necessity*, the ordinary forms of courts-martial may be dispensed with.

In Gifford's Lawyer, edition for 1827, page 99, it is laid down, that such evidence as a jury may have in their own conscience, and by their private knowledge of facts, has as much right to sway their judgment, as the written or parole evidence which is delivered in Court, and farther, that a juror may be sworn and give his evidence publicly in Court.

In a General Order, dated Calcutta, 1st June, 1815, by that eminent man

Gen. Lord Hastings, Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief in the East Indies, and which emanated in instructions from home, the *illegal* practice of taking fresh evidence on the revised proceedings of courts-martial, is strongly reprobated, and it is directed that on revision, the courts are to confine themselves strictly to the matter already recorded on their minutes.

A circular to commanding officers, at the end of 1827, proves that these authorities are not sufficient for the guidance of officers in command, under the most outrageous circumstances that could possibly have been contemplated.

By calling the attention of your readers to this subject, some whose talents, character, and situation, will lend weight to their representations, may be induced to bring it in all its importance to consideration in that quarter, where the feeling known to exist, insures the adoption of those measures which will promote the real interests of the service.

By defining a point of such vital importance to the discipline of the army, officers in command, whilst they recognise a due consideration for their honour and feelings in those from whom the boon may emanate, will at the same time be enabled to put forth their energies on the emergencies that are contemplated, with all the honest confidence which should distinguish the conduct of the soldier, the officer, and the gentleman, instead of acting under the conviction, that whatever course they pursue, they are equally liable to that animadversion which it requires but a very little knowledge of human nature to prove, may very materially depend upon the policy, the passion, the bias, the health, or even the leisure of the individual who fulminates it.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
Y. A.

REGIMENTAL MUSIC AT THE TOWER.

Note.—A Correspondent, under the signature of "A Civilian," complains rather angrily, that the public have been lately excluded from the Tower on Sunday evenings, when the band of the regiment stationed there played, almost by "prescriptive right," for the amusement of the neighbourhood. With every respect for our Correspondent, we felt perfectly convinced this step had not been taken without reason, for we know that British regiments are animated by a uniform spirit, leading them, when consistent with their duty, to respect the privileges, and conciliate the good-will of "Civilians." We found, in fact, that the exclusion complained of was rendered compulsory by the very disorderly and improper conduct of the crowd of both sexes, who thronged the Tower during the time the band played on Sunday afternoon; and that, in the first instance, it was confined to a small space, kept clear for the officers and the inhabitants of the Tower, the female portion of whom, without this precaution, must have remained confined to their houses, so offensive was the conduct of the crowd; as, however, the sentries were insulted in the execution of their orders, and various disturbances took place, it was thought advisable that the band should discontinue playing on Sundays. It now plays three times a week during the forenoon. These are the facts. We must remind our Correspondent that the band is regimental property, maintained by subscription amongst the officers, and subject solely to the orders of the commanding officer, to play or not as he pleases. A "Civilian" has no more "right" to their music, than the Coldstream have to insist on *his* playing the fiddle to *them*.—We must also beg to set him right in another particular, in which he has fallen into an error common to the class he professes to represent. In speaking of the army as being a burden to the state, we beg him to reverse the proposition, and he will be nearer the truth. The army and navy of England *have* nobly supported, *do* support, and *will*, with God's blessing, still support the state, which, we shrewdly suspect, *without* their support, would, in the absence of foreign assailants, fall a prey to its own factions, to the great detriment of "Civilians" in general.

With this explanation we appeal to the good sense of our Correspondent, at the same time thanking him for his concluding favour.—Ed.

THE EDITOR'S PORTFOLIO.

Battle of the Balkan.—During the earlier operations of the present campaign, which opened tardily from the unfavourable state of the season, the Turks, under their able and enterprising Grand Vizier Redschid Pacha, appear to have conducted their affairs with equal spirit and prudence; but their irregular energies and imperfect organization, were finally to yield to the superior tactics and resources of their disciplined opponents. Count Diebitsch, the new Russian General-in-chief, who is by birth a German, and son-in-law of Barclai de Tolli, with the main body of the Russian army, prosecuted the siege of Silistria; while, by circulating false statements of his strength, he sought to draw the Pacha from his entrenchments, and held himself in a condition to take advantage of any error into which the confidence of the latter might lead him. The Grand Vizier, with scarcely inferior sagacity, attempted a counter-manœuvre, by moving from Shoumla to invest Pravadi, fortified by the Russians for the protection of Varna, with a view to threaten that post occupied by the corps of Gen. Roth, whom he had attacked and worsted on the 17th of the previous month, but chiefly to alarm Count Diebitsch from his left, and relieve the garrison of Silistria. On this occasion, however, the Vizier miscalculated the promptness of the Russian Commander, who seeing his opportunity, marched rapidly on the exposed left flank of his adversary, and finding his general movement so far unsuspected, threw himself with his whole force into the Vizier's rear, and upon his direct line of communication with Shoumla. The Pacha, surprised but not dismayed, at first attempted to cut his way through, but was attacked, and, after an obstinate and protracted resistance, during which he inflicted a severe loss on the Russians, was totally routed, leaving in the hands of his enemy, sixty pieces of cannon, his whole *materiél*, and many prisoners, but, favoured by the forests and fastnesses, which impeded pursuit, escaping himself with a small part of the wreck of his army into Shoumla. These encounters took place on the 11th and 12th of June, and, as a consequence, Silistria surrendered to the Russians on the 30th of that month. In all probability, these events will have a decisive effect on the war.

Captains' Clerks of the Navy.—An Order in Council has just been granted which we have no doubt will give very general satisfaction. By a previous Order of July, 1814, the Board of Admiralty were restricted from promoting Captains' Clerks (a very deserving class of officers) until the number of Pursers should be reduced below the number of ships in the Navy. A slight relaxation, it is true, was made in this regulation by a subsequent Order in Council, but still a great number of very meritorious individuals, several of whom have completed upwards of twenty years' service, were debarred from promotion in the only line to which they were eligible, and this merely on the principle of expediency. The Admiralty will now have it in their power to reward some of those officers; but we regret to say, that the power conferred upon them is very limited, as the promotion to the rank of Pursers is not to exceed *ten* in any one year. This, however, is some relief, and we have no doubt they will be grateful for it. The Order in Council has only just been received.

A Reef near Revel Stone.—By a letter received from the Agent of Lloyd's at Revel, dated June 27th, we learn that a reef had been discovered about a verst to the eastward of Revel Stone, four fathoms in length, two and a half in breadth, and rising to within nine feet of the surface.

Appointment of Col. Rowan to the Police.—Lieut.-Col. Charles Rowan, late of the 52d regiment, has been appointed the First Commissioner in the new Police system to be established under the direction of Mr. Peel, and promising the necessary degree of effectiveness and vigour. There can be no doubt that the general uprightness and intelligence, as well as the active, exact, and vigilant habits of British officers, peculiarly qualify them for posts of responsibility, and we believe that a more judicious selection could not have been made from any class of candidates than that of Col. Rowan.

Regimental Books, &c.—A similar inspection of the Books, &c. of corps in England and Scotland, to that which occurred at the close of last year with regiments in Ireland, will, we understand, immediately take place.

Capt. Hewett's Survey.—In answer to the inquiry of "A friend to Hydrography," respecting a void in the Charts of the East coast of England, we beg to inform him, that Capt. Hewett's survey of the part he mentions, is contained in the Chart of the Coast from Hasbro' to Blakeney, published by the Admiralty, on the 26th of Dec. 1828.—Ed.

Peninsular Melodies.—Our Peninsular associations are about to be most agreeably revived by a musical publication, now in progress, and intended to embody the most select of the beautiful and striking airs of Spain and Portugal, including the various measures of the Bolero, Fandango, Sequidilla, and Modinha. The work, which will be published by subscription, is projected by Lieut. George Lloyd Hodges, who personally collected many of the melodies, when serving in the Peninsula: the poetry will be principally from the graceful pen of Mrs. Hemans, with contributions from other eminent sources, and the melodies will be harmonized by a native Spaniard, Don. M. De Ledesma, Singing-master to the late Princess Charlotte of Wales, and Maitre de Chapelle to the King of Spain.

New Optical Instrument by Lieut. Raper, R. N.—Lieut. Raper, to whom our Journal is indebted for several papers equally distinguished by abstract science and practical value, has constructed a small instrument which enables a person while facing any particular object, to see at the same time, by reflection, another object which is exactly behind him, so that he can at once discover whether he is in a line between two given points or not,—and if not, he perceives immediately on which side of the line he is. This instrument, from its convenience and portable form, is useful in some cases in small surveys, but it was constructed with a view of facilitating the laying down of lines of soundings, a purpose which it fully answers, as it is independent of the motion of the boat, which disturbs the compass and renders the theodolite useless. Its construction and theory will be given in our next.

GENERAL ORDERS, CIRCULARS, &c.

TO THE ARMY.

Horse Guards, 30th June, 1829.

Memorandum. — Subalterns upon Half-pay, who may be desirous of retiring, receiving a commuted allowance for the same, are requested to address themselves to the Military Secretary to the General Commanding-in-Chief, transmitting to him a certificate from a Medical officer of the present state of their health, and informing him of their age, whether they are married and have children, and if they are actually in the receipt of Half-pay at this moment.

CIRCULAR.

Horse Guards, 7th July, 1829.

Sir,—With a view to limit the expense of an officer's first equipment, as well as to secure the service against the inconvenience which frequently arises from the individual not being duly prepared to discharge this amount on his appointment, thereby rendering a prolonged leave of absence often necessary, and frequently exposing the General Commanding-in-Chief to the repeated solicitations of the tradesmen who have furnished the supplies, for payment,—I have received the commands of Lord Hill, to transmit to you the accompanying schedule of each article of the clothing and personal equipment, essentially required by a regimental officer on his first appointment, together with the cost, and the names of the different tradesmen, who are prepared to furnish these supplies at *ready money prices*, on the terms affixed to their respective addresses.

The object of this measure, in addition to what has been stated, is twofold; 1st. To instruct young officers in the nature and exact amount of the equipment required of them; and 2nd. To awaken a competition among the tradesmen, and to afford to each officer the opportunity of procuring his appointments on the most reasonable terms.

It appears from the enquiries made, that the following is the average amount of equip-

ment in the different branches of the service, viz.

CAVALRY.

	£	s.	d.
Dragoon Guards and Dragoons	140	0	0
Light Dragoons	140	0	0
Lancers	170	0	0

HUSSARS, AS PER RETURNS.

7th	252	19	4
8th	281	13	0
10th	399	7	6
15th	283	8	6
Infantry and Light Infantry of the Line, with Lace	50	0	0
Ditto with Embroidery	60	0	0
Fusileer Regiments, including Bear-skin Cap	60	0	0
Highland Regiments	65	0	0
Rifle Regiments	50	0	0

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
H. TAYLOR, Adj.-Gen.

HIGHLAND REGIMENTS.

Jacket and Epaulettes Complete.

	£	s.	d.	Average. £	s.	d.
Vernon	12	17	0			
Jones	14	0	0			
Dolan	9	18	0			
Moore	12	18	0	12	2	0
Buckmaster	12	8	0			
Stephens	10	15	0			
	£72	16	0			

Bonnet and Plume.

Vernon	12	12	0			
Jones	12	0	0	13	9	0
Cater	15	15	0			
	£40	7	0			

Kilt, Plaid, and Scarf.

Moore	£2	12	6	2	12	6

Sword.

Vernon	5	5	0			
Jones	6	16	6			
Moseley	4	4	0	5	2	6
Moore	5	5	0			
Tatham	4	4	0			
	£25	14	6			

Sash.

Vernon	5	5	0			
Jones	5	5	0			
Moseley	5	0	0	5	7	0
Moore	5	18	6			
	£21	8	6			

Purse and Dirk.

	£	s.	d.	Average. £	s.	d.
Moore	6	6	0			
Tatham	9	19	6	8	2	6
	£16	5	6			

Shoulder-belt and Breast-plate.

Vernon	3	3	0			
Moseley	2	10	0	2	19	0
Tatham	3	6	0			
	£8	19	0			

Tartan Trews, per pair.

Moore	£1	11	6	1	11	6

Forage Cap as in other regiments with Tartan band, about

				1	0	0

Great Coat.

Vernon	5	0	0			
Jones	5	5	0			
Dolan	4	15	0			
Fisher	4	18	0	5	3	0
Stephens	4	4	0			
Moore	7	0	0			
Buckmaster	5	5	0			
	£36	7	0			

Cloak, as in other regiments of Infantry

				5	2	0

Hose and Garters (per pair).

Moore	0	12	6			

Gorget and Rosettes, as in other regiments of Infantry

				0	10	6

Buckles, per pair.

Moore	0	18	0	1	5	0
Jones	1	12	0			
	£2	10	0			

General Average for Highland Regiments.

Jacket and Epaulettes complete	12	2	0
Bonnet and Plume	13	9	0
Kilt, Plaid, and Scarf	2	12	6
Sword	5	2	6
Purse and Dirk complete	8	2	6
Sash	5	7	0
Shoulder-belt and Breast-plate	2	19	0
Tartan Trews, per pair,	1	11	6
Forage Cap	1	0	0
Great Coat	5	3	0
Cloak, (optional)	5	2	0
Hose and Garters, per pair,	0	12	6
Gorget and Rosettes	0	10	6
Buckles, per pair,	1	5	0
	£64	19	0

INFANTRY OF THE LINE.

	£	s.	d.	Average. £	s.	d.
Chaco and Feather.						
Vernon	8	8	0			
Jones	10	10	0			
Moseley, 14, Piccadilly,	8	18	6	9	1	0
Cater, 60, Pall-Mall,	9	9	0			
Moore	8	0	0			
	£45	5	6			
Sword and Knot.						
Vernon	3	13	6			
Moseley	3	18	0			
Fisher	3	18	0			
Moore	4	4	0			
Oliphant, 14, Cockspur-street,	4	3	0	4	1	0
Tatham, 37, Charing-cross,	4	14	6			
	£24	10	0			
Sash.						
Strange, 146, Lothbury,	1	5	0			
Vernon,	2	2	0			
Jones	2	4	0			
Moseley	1	16	0			
Fisher	2	4	0	1	16	0
Moore	2	0	0			
Oliphant	1	18	0			
Tatham	1	5	0			
	£14	14	0			
Gorget and Rosettes.						
Vernon	0	9	0			
Jones	0	10	6			
Moseley	0	10	0			
Fisher	0	11	0	0	10	6
Moore	0	10	6			
Oliphant	0	10	0			
Tatham	0	10	6			
	£3	11	6			
Trowsers.						
Vernon	2	0	0			
Jones	1	18	0			
Dolan	1	16	6			
Fisher	2	1	0	1	17	6
Stephens	1	10	0			
Moore	1	18	0			
Buckmaster	2	0	0			
	£13	3	6			

	£	s.	d.	Average. £	s.	d.
Coatee and Epaulettes, complete.						
Vernon, 4, Charing-cross	12	17	0			
Jones, Charing-cross,	14	0	0			
Dolan, 67, St. Martin's-lane,	9	18	0			
Fisher, 37, Duke-st. St. James's,	10	19	0	12	0	0
Moore, 1, Old Bond-street,	12	18	0			
Buckmaster, 5, Old Bond-st.	12	8	0			
Stephens, 9, Northumberland-court, Strand,	10	15	0			
	£83	15	0			
Frogbelt and Plate.*						
Vernon	3	15	0			
Jones	2	15	0	3	4	0
Tatham,	3	2	0			
	£9	12	0			
White Linen Trowsers, 6 pairs.						
Vernon	6	6	0			
Jones	5	8	0			
Dolan	5	5	0			
Fisher	6	18	0	6	1	6
Moore	6	6	0			
Buckmaster	6	6	0			
	£36	9	0			
Great Coat.						
Vernon	5	0	0			
Jones	5	5	0			
Dolan	4	15	0			
Fisher	4	18	0	5	3	0
Stephens	4	4	0			
Moore	7	0	0			
Buckmaster	5	5	0			
	£36	7	0			
Cloak.						
Vernon	4	0	0			
Jones	5	5	0			
Dolan	3	15	0			
Fisher	4	15	0	5	2	0
Stephens	4	15	0			
Moore	7	0	0			
Buckmaster	6	6	0			
	£35	16	0			

* This necessarily varies according to the Plate of different Regiments.

	£	s.	d.	Average. £	s.	d.
Forage Cap.						
Vernon	0	18	0			
Jones	0	18	0			
Moseley	0	18	0			
Cater	1	0	0			
Fisher	0	17	0			
Moore	0	18	6	0	18	0
Oliphant	1	0	0			
Tatham	0	18	0			
	£7	7	6			
Shell Jacket.						
Vernon	3	13	6			
Jones	3	17	6			
Dolan	3	15	0			
Fisher	3	6	0	4	2	0
Stephens	3	18	0			
Moore	6	0	0			
Buckmaster	4	4	0			
	£28	14	0			

General average for Infantry and Light Infantry of the Line, with Lace.

Coatee and Epaulettes, or Wings	12	0	0
Chaco and Feather	9	1	0
Sword and Knot	4	1	0
Frogbelt and Plate	3	4	0
Sash	1	16	0
Gorget and Rosettes	0	10	6
Trowsers, Oxford mixt.	1	17	6
Do. White Linen, 6 pairs	6	1	6
Great Coat	5	3	0
Forage Cap	0	18	0
Cloak (optional)	5	2	0
Shell Jacket	4	2	0
	£53	16	6

				Average. £	s.	d.
General average for Infantry and Light Infantry of the Line, with Embroidery				60	0	0
General average for Fusileer Regiments, including bear-skin cap				60	0	0

RIFLE REGIMENTS.

	£	s.	d.	Average. £	s.	d.
Jacket.						
Dolan	8	0	0			
Jones	8	8	0			
Fisher	8	8	0	8	9	0
Anstey	8	15	0			
Vernon	8	18	6			
	£42	9	6			

	£	s.	d.	Average. £	s.	d.
Pelisse.						
Dolan	11	0	0			
Jones	11	11	0			
Fisher	12	12	0			
Anstey, 18, George Street, Hanover Square	13	7	0	12	8	0
Vernon	13	13	0			
	£62	3	0			
Trowsers Braided.						
Dolan	2	12	6			
Jones	2	13	0			
Fisher	3	10	0	2	19	0
Anstey	3	9	0			
Vernon	2	15	0			
	£14	19	6			
Trowsers, Gambroon, for Summer.						
Dolan	1	5	0			
Jones	1	5	0	1	6	0
Fisher	1	10	0			
Vernon	1	5	0			
	£5	5	0			
Chaco and Plume and Tuft.						
Vernon	6	6	0			
Oliphant	5	12	6	5	14	0
Moore	5	5	0			
	£17	3	6			
Steel mounted Sword, with Black Leather Knot, and Steel Scabbard, and spare Leather Scabbard for Dress.						
Vernon	4	6	0			
Oliphant	4	0	0	4	4	0
Moore	4	10	0			
Tatham	4	0	0			
	£16	16	0			
Pouch Belt, with Bronze Ornaments.						
Vernon	3	4	0			
Oliphant	2	16	0	2	18	0
Moore	2	9	6			
Tatham	3	3	6			
	£11	13	0			
Black Waist Belt.						
Vernon	1	0	0			
Oliphant	1	0	0	0	19	0
Moore	0	18	6			
Tatham	0	18	0			
	£3	16	6			

Plain Black Sabre Tasche for Field Officers	£	s.	d.	Average. £	s.	d.
Vernon	1	1	0			
Oliphant	1	4	0	1	3	0
Moore	1	4	0			
	£3	9	0			
Green Frock Coat.						
Dolan	4	10	0			
Jones	4	14	6			
Fisher	4	18	0	4	19	0
Anstey	5	10	0			
Vernon	5	5	0			
	£24	17	6			
Forage Cap and Cover.						
Vernon	1	2	0			
Oliphant	1	2	0	1	1	0
Moore	0	19	6			
	£3	3	6			
Sash.						
Fisher	2	2	0			
Vernon	1	15	0			
Oliphant	2	0	0	2	0	0
Moore	2	0	0			
Tatham	2	5	0			
	£10	2	0			
Green Cloak, lined with Black Serge. (optional)						
Dolan	3	15	0			
Jones	5	0	0			
Fisher	5	10	0	5	10	0
Anstey	8	16	0			
Vernon	5	5	0			
	£28	6	0			

General Average.	£	s.	d.
Pelisse	12	8	0
Jacket	8	9	0
Cloth Braided Trowsers	2	19	0
Gambroon ditto	1	6	0
Chaco, Plume, and Tuft	5	14	0
Steel Sword, Knot and Scabbards	4	4	0
Pouch Belt, with Bronze Ornaments	2	18	0
Black Waist Belt	0	19	0
Green Frock Coat	4	19	0
Forage Cap and Cover	1	1	0
Sash	2	0	0
Cloak (optional)	5	10	0
	£52	7	0

HEAVY CAVALRY.

Full Dress. Coatee.	£	s.	d.	Average. £	s.	d.
Jones, Charing-Cross	24	14	0			
Buckmaster, 5, Old Bond-street	26	0	9			
Dolan, 67, St. Martin's-lane	15	15	0	23	10	6
Fisher, 37, Duke-st, St. James's	24	4	0			
Moore, 1, Old Bond-street	25	0	0			
	£115	13	0			
Breeches.						
Jones	1	16	0			
Buckmaster	2	18	0			
Dolan	1	10	0	2	4	0
Fisher	1	18	0			
Moore	2	18	0			
	£11	0	0			
Cocked Hat and Plume.						
Jones	7	17	6			
Oliphant, 14, Cockspur-street	5	10	0			
Moseley, 14, Piccadilly	4	14	6	6	7	0
Cater, 60, Pall-Mall	7	0	0			
Fisher	6	13	0			
	£31	15	0			
Dress Sword and Knot.						
Jones	5	15	6			
Oliphant	4	0	0			
Tatham, 37, Charing-cross	3	15	0	4	14	6
Moseley	5	0	0			
Fisher	5	1	0			
	£23	11	6			
Frog Belt.						
Jones	0	16	0			
Tatham	0	15	0			
Moseley	0	8	0	0	12	6
Moore	0	12	6			
	£2	11	6			
Dress. Overalls.						
Jones	5	0	0			
Buckmaster	6	0	0			
Dolan	4	4	0	5	2	3
Moore	5	5	0			
	£20	9	0			

	£ s. d.	Average. £ s. d.
Sash.		
Jones	8 0 0	
Oliphant	7 7 0	
Tatham	6 16 6	7 4 2
Moseley	6 16 6	
Fisher	7 2 0	
	£36 2 0	
Helmet.		
Oliphant	8 8 0	
Tatham	9 0 0	
Moseley	8 18 6	9 1 6
Cater	10 10 0	
Fisher	8 11 0	
	£45 7 6	
Field Sword.		
Jones	5 15 6	
Oliphant	3 13 6	
Tatham	3 13 6	4 4 7
Moseley	3 13 6	
Fisher	4 7 0	
	£21 3 0	
Pouch, Belt, and Tasche.		
Jones	24 13 0	
Oliphant	23 10 0	
Tatham	22 11 6	23 4 0
Moseley	20 9 6	
Fisher	23 17 0	
	£115 1 0	
Spurs.		
Jones	0 10 6	0 9 9
Moore	0 9 0	
	£0 19 6	
Undress.		
Pouch and Belt.		
Jones	1 2 0	
Tatham	0 15 0	
Moseley	0 14 0	0 15 8
Oliphant	0 13 0	
Moore	0 14 6	
	£3 18 6	
Tasche and Belt.		
Jones	2 17 0	
Tatham	3 0 0	
Moseley	3 3 0	2 18 10
Oliphant	3 4 6	
Moore	2 10 0	
	£14 14 6	

	£ s. d.	Average. £ s. d.
Blue Great Coat		
Jones	5 5 0	
Buckmaster	5 5 0	
Dolan	4 15 0	5 9 0
Fisher	4 15 0	
Moore	7 5 0	
	£27 5 0	
Forage Cap.		
Jones	1 10 0	
Moseley	2 0 0	1 16 3
Cater	2 5 0	
Moore	1 10 0	
	£7 5 0	
Cloak.		
Jones	15 0 0	
Buckmaster	10 0 0	
Dolan	5 0 0	10 1 1
Fisher	11 7 0	
Moore	8 18 6	
	£50 5 6	
Horse Appointments complete for one Horse.		
Mess. Laurie, 296, Oxford Street	29 4 6	
Gibson and Peat, Princes Street, Coventry Street	37 16 4	30 4 6
Peakome, 7, Princes' Street, Cavendish Square	23 12 6	
	£90 13 4	

General Average.		
Dress Coat	23	10 6
Breeches	2	4 0
Cocked Hat and Plume	6	7 0
Dress Sword and Knot	4	14 6
Frog Belt		12 10
Sash	7	4 2
Overalls	5	2 3
Helmet	9	1 6
Field Sword	4	4 7
Pouch Belt and Tasche	23	4 0
Spurs	0	9 9
Undress.		
Pouch and Belt	0	15 8
Tasche and Belt	2	18 10
Blue Great Coat	5	9 0
Forage Cap	1	16 3
Cloak	10	1 1
Horse Appointments, one horse	30	4 6
	£138	0 5

LIGHT CAVALRY.

Full Dress.

	£ s. d.	Average. £ s. d.
Jacket, complete.		
Jones	16 16 0	
Buckmaster	16 6 0	
Dolan	12 19 0	16 2 0
Fisher	18 5 0	
Moore	16 5 0	
	£80 11 0	
Overalls.		
Jones	4 18 0	
Buckmaster	5 0 0	
Dolan	4 4 0	4 18 0
Fisher	5 8 0	
Moore	5 0 0	
	£24 10 0	
Spurs.		
Jones	0 10 6	
Moore	0 9 0	0 10 0
	£0 19 6	
Chaco and Plume.		
Tatham	13 13 0	
Moseley	14 0 0	
Cater	15 14 6	13 9 4
Moore	10 10 0	
	£53 17 6	
Girdle.		
Jones	3 13 6	
Tatham	3 3 0	
Moseley	3 3 0	3 7 0
Fisher	3 3 0	
Oliphant	3 12 0	
	£16 14 6	
Sabre and Knot.		
Jones	6 15 0	
Tatham	4 14 6	
Moseley	4 14 6	5 9 0
Fisher	6 8 6	
Oliphant	4 14 6	
	£27 7 0	
Waistbelt and Tasche.		
Jones	13 0 0	
Tatham	12 0 0	12 10 0
Moseley	10 10 0	
Moore	14 10 0	
	£50 0 0	

	£ s. d.	Average. £ s. d.
Pouch and Belt.		
Jones	14 14 0	
Tatham	11 11 0	
Moseley	12 0 0	11 9 0
Moore	7 10 0	
	£45 15 0	

Undress.

Shell Jacket, complete.		
Jones	8 10 0	
Buckmaster	6 16 6	
Dolan	7 0 0	8 0 0
Fisher	8 7 0	
Moore	9 8 0	
	£40 1 6	
Overalls.		
Jones	2 6 0	
Buckmaster	3 3 0	
Dolan	2 2 0	2 11 6
Fisher	2 11 0	
Moore	2 15 6	
	£12 17 6	
Sword Knot.		
Jones	0 5 6	
Tatham	0 3 6	
Oliphant	0 3 0	0 4 1
Moore	0 4 6	
	£0 16 6	
Waistbelt and Tasche.		
Tatham	2 10 0	
Moseley	2 5 0	
Moore	2 2 0	2 6 0
Oliphant	2 7 0	
	£9 4 0	
Pouch and Belt.		
Tatham	0 15 0	
Moseley	0 14 0	
Oliphant	0 14 6	0 14 6
Moore	0 14 6	
	£2 18 0	
Forage Cap.		
Tatham	0 18 0	
Moseley	1 11 6	
Cater	2 10 0	1 12 4
Moore	1 10 0	
	£6 9 6	

	£ s. d.	Average. £ s. d.
Great Coat.		
Jones	5 5 0	
Buckmaster	10 10 0	
Dolan	7 15 0	7 2 0
Fisher	4 15 0	
Moore	7 5 0	
	£35 10 0	
Cloak.		
Jones	5 5 0	
Buckmaster	7 17 6	
Dolan	4 15 0	6 13 2
Fisher	6 13 0	
Moore	8 18 6	
	£33 9 0	
Horse appointments, complete for one Horse.		
Gibson	44 8 0	
Laurie	44 4 6	37 8 0
Peakome	23 12 6	

Light Cavalry—General Average.

Full Dress.

Jacket and Epaulettes, complete,	16 2 0	
Overalls, with Lace,	4 18 0	
Spurs	0 10 0	
Chaco and Plume	13 9 4	
Girdle	3 7 0	
Sabre and Knot	5 9 0	
Waistbelt and Tasche	12 10 0	
Pouch and Belt	11 9 0	
Undress.		
Shell Jacket	8 0 0	
Overalls	2 11 6	
Sword Knot	0 4 1	
Waistbelt and Tasche	2 6 0	
Pouch and Belt	0 14 6	
Forage Cap	1 12 4	
Great Coat	7 2 0	
Cloak	6 13 2	
Horse Appointments for one Horse	37 8 0	
	£134 5 11	

LANCERS.

Full Dress.

	£ s. d.	Average. £ s. d.
Jacket, complete.		
Jones	24 0 0	
Buckmaster	19 19 0	
Dolan	17 5 0	19 11 0
Fisher	16 12 0	
Moore	19 19 0	
	£97 15 0	
Overalls, with Lace.		
Jones	5 15 6	
Buckmaster	6 0 0	
Dolan	4 10 0	5 8 6
Fisher	5 17 0	
Moore	5 0 0	
	£27 2 6	
Spurs.		
Jones	0 10 6	
Moore	0 9 0	0 10 0
	£0 19 6	
Cap and Feather.		
Jones	15 0 0	
Tatham	17 17 0	
Moseley	18 18 0	18 9 3
Cater	23 15 6	
Moore	16 16 0	
	£92 6 6	
Girdle.		
Jones	3 13 6	
Tatham	3 3 0	
Moseley	3 3 0	
Fisher	3 3 0	3 3 0
Oliphant	3 3 0	
Moore	2 12 6	
	£18 18 0	
Sabre and Knot.		
Moseley	10 14 0	
Tatham	14 2 0	12 6 0
Oliphant	12 4 0	
	£37 0 0	
Waistbelt and Tasche.		
Jones	13 10 0	
Tatham	12 0 0	
Moseley	10 10 0	12 12 0
Moore	14 10 0	
	£50 10 0	
Pouch and Belt.		
Jones	14 14 0	
Tatham	11 11 0	
Moseley	12 0 0	11 9 0
Moore	7 10 0	
	£45 15 0	

	£	s.	d.	Average. £	s.	d.
Dress Overalls.						
Dolan	3	15	0			
Fisher	4	3	0			
Moore	5	0	0	4	11	6
Buckmaster	5	0	0			
Jones	5	0	0			
	£22	18	0			
Undress Shell Jacket, complete.						
Jones	10	0	0			
Dolan	7	0	0			
Fisher	7	12	0	8	3	6
Moore	9	9	0			
Buckmaster	6	16	6			
	£40	17	6			
Undress.						
Overalls, with Cloth Stripe.						
Jones	2	8	0			
Dolan	2	2	0			
Fisher	2	11	0	2	12	0
Moore	2	15	6			
Buckmaster	3	3	0			
	£12	19	6			
Sword-knot and Scabbard.						
Moseley	4	3	0			
Moore	3	8	6			
Oliphant	4	5	0	3	15	6
Tatham	3	6	6			
	£15	3	0			
Waistbelt and Tasche.						
Jones	5	0	0			
Moseley	3	3	0			
Fisher	4	15	0			
Moore	2	2	0	3	13	6
Oliphant	3	11	0			
Tatham	3	10	0			
	£22	1	0			
Cap.						
Jones	4	14	6			
Moseley	4	15	0			
Cater	3	3	0			
Moore	2	12	6	3	7	0
Oliphant	3	10	0			
Tatham	1	8	0			
	£20	3	0			
Forage Cap.						
Cater	3	16	0			
Moore	1	10	0	2	10	3
	£5	6	0			

	£	s.	d.	Average. £	s.	d.
Great Coat.						
Dolan	7	15	0			
Moore	7	5	0	9	4	0
Buckmaster	12	12	0			
	£27	12	0			
Cloak.						
Jones	6	0	0			
Dolan	5	8	0			
Fisher	7	4	0	7	1	7
Moore	8	18	6			
Buckmaster	7	17	6			
	£35	8	0			
Horse Appointments, complete, for one Horse.						
Laurie	44	4	6			
Gibson	44	8	0	37	8	0
Peakome	23	12	6			
	£112	5	0			

General Average.

Full Dress.			
Jacket	19	11	0
Overalls, with Lace	5	8	6
Spurs	0	10	0
Cap and Feather	18	9	3
Girdle	3	3	0
Sabre and Knot	12	6	0
Waistbelt and Tasche	12	12	0
Pouch and Belt	11	9	0
Dress.			
Overalls	4	11	6
Undress.			
Shell Jacket	8	3	6
Overalls, with Cloth Stripe	2	12	0
Sword-knot and Scabbard	3	15	6
Waistbelt and Tasche	3	13	6
Great Coat	9	4	0
Cap	3	7	0
Forage Cap	2	10	3
Cloak	7	1	7
Horse Appointments for one Horse	37	8	0
	£165	15	7

HUSSARS.

As no alteration has appeared practicable in the equipments of officers of Hussar regiments, the general amount of the expense as taken from the returns of each regiment, is given underneath.

	£.	s.	d.
7th Hussars	252	19	4
8th ditto	281	13	0
10th ditto	399	7	6
15th ditto	283	8	6

MONTHLY NAVAL REGISTER.

ARRIVALS AND SAILINGS.

June 22. PORTSMOUTH.—Sailed the Sparrow, Cutter, Lieut. Moffat.

23. FALMOUTH.—Arrived the Lord Wellington, Transport, from South America. Left Buenos Ayres, 1st May; and Monte Video, the 5th.

PORTSMOUTH. — Sailed the Snipe, Cutter, Lieut. Purcell.

25. FALMOUTH. — Arrived the Goldfinch, Packet, from Plymouth; and Lord Melville, Packet, from Mediterranean. Left Corfu, on the 16th; Malta, 27th May; Gibraltar, the 12th; and Cadiz, the 14th of June.

26. PORTSMOUTH.—Arrived the Snipe, Cutter, Lieut. Purcell.

27. FALMOUTH.—Arrived the Bramble, Cutter, Lieut. Haswell, from Lisbon. Sailed 21st instant. Sailed the Sandwich, Packet, Schuyler, for Lisbon; and the Bramble, Cutter, for Plymouth.

28. PLYMOUTH. — Arrived H. M. Cutter, Bramble, from Lisbon and Falmouth.

29. PORTSMOUTH.—Arrived H. M. S. North Star, Capt. S. Arabin, from South America.

30. FALMOUTH. — Arrived H. M. Packet, Sheldrake, from West Indies. Left Cartagena, 6th May; Jamaica, 20th; and Crooked Island, the 27th.

PORTSMOUTH.—Sailed H. M. S. Seringapatam, Hon. W. Waldegrave, for Madeira and South America.

July 1. FALMOUTH. — Arrived the Sphynx, Packet, from Mexico. Left Tampico, 27th April; Vera Cruz, 9th; and the Havanna, 27th of May.

4. FALMOUTH.—Arrived the Swallow, Packet, from St. Thomas's. Sailed 4th of June. Sailed the Stanmer, Packet, for Lisbon; and the Zephyr, Packet, for the West Indies.

PLYMOUTH.—Sailed H. M. S. Britomart, (10) Commander E. Johnson, for Falmouth.

5. FALMOUTH.—Arrived the Magnet, Packet, from Lisbon. Sailed the 28th of June. H. M. S. Britomart, (10) from Plymouth. Sailed the Goldfinch, Packet, for Halifax.

6. FALMOUTH.—Sailed H. M. S. Britomart, (10) for Plymouth.

PLYMOUTH.—Arrived H. M. S. Britomart, (10) from Falmouth.

7. PORTSMOUTH.—Arrived the Lord Wellington, Transport, from South America, with Specie; and the Captain and Crew of the Doris; left Rio, May 5th.

PLYMOUTH. — Sailed the Bramble, Cutter, Lieut. Haswell, for Portsmouth.

9. PLYMOUTH.—Arrived the Snipe, Cutter, Lieut. Purcell, from Portsmouth, with Specie for the Dock-yard.

10. FALMOUTH.—Sailed the Duke of Marlborough, Packet, for Lisbon. Marquis of Queensberry, Packet, Lieut. Swain, for Mediterranean.

12. PLYMOUTH.—Arrived the Antelope, Cutter, Lieut. Loveless, from the Downs. Bramble, Cutter, Lieut. W. Haswell, from Portsmouth. Sailed the Snipe, Lieut. Purcell, for Portsmouth.

13. FALMOUTH.—Sailed the Tyrian, Packet, for Madeira and Brazils.

14. FALMOUTH.—Arrived the Spey, Packet, from West Indies. Sailed from Carthagena, June 2d; Jamaica, 10th; and Crooked Island, the 20th.

PORTSMOUTH.—Arrived the Marshal Bennett, Transport, from the West Indies; thirty-one days from Barbadoes.

PLYMOUTH.—Arrived the John Craig, hired Ship, from London, and embarked detachments of the 58th, 61st, and 97th Regiments, for Ceylon.

15. FALMOUTH.—Arrived the Duke of York, Packet, from Bermuda. Sailed the 10th; and from Halifax, 25th June.

PORTSMOUTH.—Sailed H. M. S. Pallas, 42, Capt. Fitz-Clarence, for India. Lord Dalhousie, and the Bishop of Calcutta, were Passengers.

16. FALMOUTH.—Arrived the Vigilant, Lieut. Jones, from Lisbon; and sailed again for Plymouth.

PORTSMOUTH.—Sailed the Onyx, 10, Lieut. Boteler, on a Cruise.

PLYMOUTH.—H. M. Cutter, Bramble, Lieut. Haswell, to the Westward.

17. PORTSMOUTH. — Sailed the Lightning, Steam-Vessel, to the Eastward.

FALMOUTH.—Sailed the Magnet, Packet, for Lisbon.

PLYMOUTH.—Arrived H. M. Ariadne, Capt. Marryat, C.B. from an unsuccessful search after two dangerous shoals, said to exist in the Atlantic.

19. PLYMOUTH.—Sailed H. M. S. Britomart, Com. E. Johnson, to the Westward, on special service.

FALMOUTH.—Sailed the Swallow, Packet, Lieut. Baldock, for Plymouth.

20. FALMOUTH.—Sailed the Lady Wellington, Packet, for St. Domingo and Jamaica; the Lapwing, Packet, for the Leeward Islands; and the Spey, Packet, Lieut. James, for Plymouth.

PLYMOUTH.—Sailed H. M. S. Pallas, Capt. Fitz-Clarence, for Calcutta. Arrived the Spey, Packet, from Falmouth; and H. M. Cutter, Bramble, Lieut. Haswell, from the Westward.

21. PLYMOUTH.—Sailed the Spey, Packet, t the Westward.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The following advertisements of the distribution of prize-money have appeared in the London Gazette since our last.

The Minerva, for Josephine, on the 29th of July, at 23, Surry Street, Strand.

Bull-dog, for La Jeune Alexandrine, on 14th July, recalled Tuesdays and Thursdays, 3, Brick Court, Temple.

The Gannet, for capture of a Piratical Mistico, on the 8th of April, 1827, at 7, Walbrook, July 16th, and recalled Tuesdays and Thursdays for three months. Proportions:—first class, 33*l.* 0*s.* 1½*d.*; eighth class, 1*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*

H. M. S. Favourite, Com. Harrison, will shortly sail for the Mediterranean; it is expected to relieve the Raleigh. Mr. Drummond Hay, British Consul at Morocco, with his Famliy, were Passengers.

H. M. S. Seringapatam, sailed for the South American Station, on 30th of June. Mr. Pennel, Consul-General for the Brazils; and General Miller, late of the Peruvian Service, were Passengers.

Recent accounts from Rio, report, that a man had surrendered himself to Sir R. Otway, stating that he was one of the Crew of a Piratical Vessel, which captured the British Packet, Redpole, after a hard fought action, North of the Line, and that all the Crew had been put to death.

The Portsmouth Regatta is named for the 18th and 19th of August; and Plymouth, the 21st and 22d of July.

We understand considerable improvements have been effected in Capt. Phillip's Patent Capstan, which officer has been indefatigable in bringing to perfection this useful machine. A trial was made in the presence of experienced officers, on board the Seringapatam, at Portsmouth, previous to her sailing. The result was most favourable as to its security against accidents, and the regulation as well as the extent of its power.

The Trinculo, 18, was paid off at Plymouth, and recommissioned, June 24th, by Com. S. Price, for Channel Service.

The Reynard, Brig, was commissioned at Plymouth, on the 6th of July, by Lieut. G. Dunsford, for Packet Service.

Commander Thorne, late of the Barham, is appointed Captain of the Magnificent, at Jamaica, vice Crawford, invalided.

The Lightning, 18, was commissioned at Plymouth, in June, by Lieut. Delafons, for Foreign Service.

The Commander-in-Chief, at Portsmouth, embarked the 26th of June, on board the Steam-Vessel, Lightning, for the purpose of inspecting the line of Coast-Guard Service, within the limits of his command.

H. M. S. Barham, Vice-Adm. Hon. C. E. Fleeming, on leaving La Guayra between the 28th and 29th of April, grounded on the S. E. part of the Islands of Buen Ayre. A current having set her twenty-six miles a-head of her reckoning, she suffered considerable injury, having remained on the rocks for some hours. Two of her pumps having been disabled, it was with some difficulty the ship was kept free. The most prompt assistance was rendered to Adm. Fleeming, by the two Dutch Corvettes, Courier and Pallas, and she reached Curacoa on the 4th of May, where it is found absolutely necessary to heave her down, previous to her going to sea. The Shannon, Ranger, Arachne, and Espiegle, were in attendance upon the Vice-Admiral.

A magnificent Light-house is in progress at the Point of Gatteville, near the Harbour of Barfleur. It is said this building will surpass in beauty and magnitude most structures of modern date.

The new Light-house at the end of Margate Pier, now nearly complete, is highly spoken of.

By accounts from Havre, of the 14th of July, we learn that the Russian Corvettes, Seneavin and Molier, had arrived there, from a Voyage Round the World. Much is expected in the scientific world from the researches of these enterprising Navigators.

Report says, that a Ship-of-War of monstrous dimensions is ordered to be built by the Government of the United States. We understand, that including her spar-deck, she will mount on four decks nearly 200 guns, and carry a complement of 1,300 men.

The Lord Wellington, Transport, brought home Capt. Sir J. G. Sinclair, Bart. and the rest of the Crew, late of H. M. S. Doris, which frigate is hauled upon the beach at Valparaiso, for sale. Her very defective state would render it imprudent to hazard a voyage round Cape Horn. Mr. Mow, late her First Lieutenant, received honourable testimony of respect and esteem, from the gentlemen and ship's company, who served under him. The former have presented him with a sword, and the latter with a valuable gold snuff-box. We hear the Menai, 26, Capt. Bourchier, and the Heron, 18, Commander Duntze, will shortly proceed from the South American Station to England, with specie.

It is with infinite regret we hear that the professional conduct of Capt. Dickenson, C. B. Commander of H. M. S. Genoa, at the Battle of Navarino, has of late become a subject of consideration for his brother officers and the public. We need not add, that the courage of this distinguished officer is not in the remotest degree called in question, but it is with grief we find, after so long an interval, that the conduct of a gallant officer should be made the subject of inquiry.

Lieut. S. Grandy, in the Fancy, Revenue Cruiser, has captured the Dutch Smuggling Lugger, Snip; and on the 3d of July, Lieut. Richards, in the Hawke, the Dash, Smuggler;—a few days previous, this officer picked up one hundred and eighty-seven tubs of smuggled spirits.

The Arab, Transport, Lieut J. Hyett, is fitting at Deptford, for the purpose of taking provisions and stores to the Squadron in South America.

We regret to say, Lieut. J. Gray, of the Ordinary at Portsmouth, who lost his life, by the upsetting of his boat, has left a widow and six children in indigent circumstances. This officer, who had lost an arm, entered the Service in 1808, and was made Lieutenant in 1815. We trust his family will be considered fit objects for the compassionate fund.

The new invented pump, of Commander Hood, was tried on board H. M. S. Hyperion, at New Haven, a short time since, in the presence of Sir R. Stopford, and other scientific individuals. The result was highly flattering to the talents of this ingenious officer.

H. M. S. Queen Charlotte is now in dock, and fitting with a round stern.

The Fox, 46; Recruit, 10; and Rapid, 10; will be launched at Portsmouth, about the middle of August.

The Albion is ordered to be broken up.

We learn with infinite pain, that Mr. Creuze, we believe, twenty years Professor of French at the Naval College, Portsmouth, has lost his situation, being unable to attend to his duties, having had the misfortune, accidentally, to fracture his leg.

The Marshal Bennett, Transport, Lieut. Spencer, which arrived on the 14th from the West Indies, has brought home Naval and Military Stores, and Invalids, under the care of Dr. P. O'Callaghan, of the 27th Regiment. Ten Surgeons have returned to England in consequence of the improved state of health in the Islands.

The Helicon, 10, has been broken up in the River, and Commander Talbot, with the Officers and Crew, turned over to the Algerine, 10, about to be launched at Chatham.

On the 19th of July, Lieut. Sison, the Commander, and Mr. Nicholas Hill, Acting-Master of H. M. late packet, Myrtle, were both severely reprimanded, by the sentence of a court-martial, for the loss of the said packet, on the Ragged Islands, Nova Scotia, blame being imputable to these officers for not sounding, knowing their contiguity to the shore.

H. M. S. Ariadne, Capt. Marryat, C.B. has arrived at Plymouth after a diligent survey in search of the supposed danger, called the "Devil's Rock," near the entrance of the Channel; and a ledge of dangerous rocks situated about twenty miles N.E. of the Formigas. After the very minute examination of this officer, there is great doubt of the existence of either of the above shoals.

The Athol, Capt. Gordon, sails shortly for the coast of Africa.

The appointment of a Naval Storekeeper at Deal is discontinued, the establishment being unnecessary during peace.

Mr. De Mayne, late Master of Kangaroo, who was tried by court-martial for the loss of that vessel, and sentenced to be dismissed, is ordered to be restored.

PROMOTIONS.

LIEUTENANTS.

Allen, H. M. E.
Brouncker, J. E.
Blair, W. F.
Battersby, E.
Clayson, J. — Superannuated with rank of Commander.
Gilbert, J.
Prior, T. H.
Rains, J. — Superannuated with rank of Commander.
Twiss, R.

SURGEONS.

Campbell, D.
Leonard, P.
Magrath, N.
Mein, J.
Sinclair, A.
St. John, W.

PURSER.

Tracey, J. S.

MARINES.—CAPTAINS.

Grey, C.
Mends, H. B.
Starke, W.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Bathurst, E.
Fynmore, T.
M'Kinnon, W.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Hopkins, W. F.
Lambton, C. F.
Lewin, H. P.
Priest, P.

APPOINTMENTS.

CAPTAIN.

Thorn, J.	Magnificent.

COMMANDERS.

Dickinson, T. (b)	Lightning.
Madden, C.	Harlequin.
Price, S.	Trinculo.
Shepherd.	Barham.
Talbot, C.	Algerine.

LIEUTENANTS.

Allan, J. J.	Sparrow-hawk.
Barrett, S.	Stork, Revenue Cruiser.
Carter, R.	Scout, Revenue Cruiser.
Delafons, H. P.	Lightning.
Dunsford, G.	Reynard.
Grandy, S.	Harpy, Revenue Cruiser.
Jackson, T. (b)	Dolphin, Revenue Cruiser.
King, S.	Ranger, Revenue Cruiser.
M'Kirdy, R.	Martial.
Spurin, J.	Trinculo.
Usherwood, W.	Surly.
Webber, W. C.	Trinculo.
Wood, F.	Lightning.

MASTERS.

Anderson, R.	Heron.
Bazeley, T.	Alacrity.
Pope, C.	Lightning.
White, W.	Astrea.

SURGEONS.

Angus, A.	Barham.
Baxter, A.	Victory.
Browning, B.	Nimrod.
Doolan, J. L.	Hyperion.
Goldney, H.	Britomart.
Halley, J.	Philomel.
Jeffery, E.	Lightning.
Lawrence, J.	Hyperion.
Leonard, S.	Alacrity.
Lewis, D.	Sibylle.
Magrath, N.	Wasp.
Morrison, A.	Hussar.
Patterson, J.	Hyperion.
Patehall, J.	Trinculo.
Quesnel, C.	Sibylle.
Scott, J.	Favourite.
Swann, G.	Hyperion.
Suther, P.	Hyperion.
Steret, J.	Ramillies.
Thompson, W.	Hyperion.
Wright, D.	Hyperion.

ASSISTANT-SURGEONS.

Bluett, J.	Zephyr.
Burn, R. N.	Victory.
Clarke, J. L.	Sibylle.
Corry, M.	Philomel.
Kittle, J.	Meteor.
Kidd, T. (b)	Barham.
Krabbe, C. F.	Plover.
M'Alaster, J.	Lightning, Steam-Vessel.
M'Master, J.	Hyperion.
Marshal, W. B.	Martial.
Miller, D. G.	Lyra.
Morris, H. Nav. Est.	Ascension.
Pritchett, G. W.	Trinculo.
Sherlock, P. (M.D.)	Lightning.
Watt, W. (b)	Sparrow-hawk.
Whitefield, J.	Britannia.

PURSERS.

Barret, W.	Trinculo.
Fry, —.	William & Mary, (Yacht).
Thompson, J.	Lightning.
Windeyer, —.	Ordinary, Chatham.

CHAPLAIN.

Watson, A.	Seringapatam.

MARINES.—SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Parker, E. A.	Athol.
Wood, W.	Warspite.

	Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.		Principal Commanders-in-Chief.
1796. War with France, Holland, and Spain, declared in November.	Rt. Hon. Earl Spencer.	Sir P. Stephens, Bt.	Channel.—Adm. Lord Bridport.
			Mediter.—Adm. Sir J. Jervis.
	Lord Arden.	James Gambier.	West Ind.—V. A. Sir J. Laforey.
			Ditto.—R. A. Sir H. Christian.
	C. S. Pybus.	Wm. Young.	Cape.—V. Adm. Hon. Sir G. K. Elphinstone.
	Lord H. Seymour.	Evan Nepean, (Sec.)	America.—V. Adm. Sir J. Wallis.
			E. I.—R. Adm. P. Rainier.

No. of Ships in Commission at the end of the Year 1795, with the Number Launched, Captured, or otherwise lost, during the Year 1796.

Rate.	In Port and fitting.	Home Stations.	West Indies.	America and Newfound.	East Indies and Africa.	Mediterranean.	Total in Commission.	Launched.	Captured.	Wrecked.
Line	53	23	24	3	9	23	135			5
Frigates	40	43	31	5	8	30	157	7		7
Sloops	61	46	18	6	9	12	152	14	1	10

No. of Seamen and Marines as voted for at the commencement of 1796, 110,000.

No. of Commissioned Officers at the end of 1795, with the Promotions of 1796.

Rank.	Total.	Promoted.
Flag Officers	104	24
Post Captains	465	52
Commanders	244	87
Lieutenants	1874	228

ACTIONS, AND OTHER REMARKABLE OCCURRENCES.

February 11. The Leda, 36, J. Woodley, foundered near Madeira, crew, except seven, perished.—The Dutch Settlements of Amboyna and Banda reduced by R. Adm. Rainier.—Colombo, Ceylon, reduced by Col. Stuart and Capt. Gardner, in the Heroine.

March 6. At Cork, Andromeda, 32, W. Taylor and squadron, captured Zephyr, 32, Dutch.—9. Mediterranean, the Egmont, 74, J. Sutton, captured Sardine, 22, and Nemesis, 28, French.—18. The Diamond, Sir W. S. Smith, Liberty, 14, Lieut. G. M'Kinley, and Aristocrat, Lieut. A. Gossett, destroyed the Etourdie, 16, four Brigs, two Sloops, and one Lugger, in the Port of Herqui near Cape Frehel.—20. Coast of France, a squadron of four Frigates, under Sir J. B. Warren, engaged a French squadron of four Frigates, one Sloop, and one armed Store-ship, (taken).

April 11. The Ca-ira, 80, C. D. Pater, burnt in San Fiorenzo Bay.—13. Off Ushant, the Revolutionaire, 38 guns, 287 men, Francis Cole, with three Frigates in company, captured Unité, 32 guns, 255 men, French.—18. Sir Sidney Smith, with the Boats of the Diamond, cut out of Havre de Grace, a Privateer Lugger, which was re-captured, and Sir Sydney with his party made prisoners.—20. Mediterranean, the Inconstant, 36, Capt. Fremantle, captured L'Unité, 24.—Off Ushant, the Indefatigable, 44, Sir E. Pellew, Amazon and Concorde in company, captured Virginie, 40, French.—22. Demerara and Essequebo, with a Dutch 24-gun-ship, surrendered to Maj.-Gen. Whyte and Capt. J. Parr, in the Malabar.—27. Off the Penmarcks, the Boats of the Niger, 32, E. J. Foote, under Lieut. Long and Thompson, destroyed Escuriel, Lugger, 16 guns, 105 men.

May 2. Berbice surrendered to the English.—4. Off Bermuda, Spencer, 18, R. Evans, captured Le Volcan, 12.—L'Esperance, 22, J. Rose and Bonetta, 16, J. T. Rodd, captured Le Poisson-Volant.—12. North Sea, Sylph, 16, J. C. White, captured Mercury, 16, Dutch.—12. Coast of Holland, Pegasus, 28, R. Donelly, destroyed Echo, 18, and De-Gier, 14, Dutch.—12. North Sea, Phœnix, 36, Capt. Halstead, the Leander, 50, in company, captured Argo, 32, Dutch.—13. The Salisbury, 50, W. Mitchell, lost at St. Domingo.—24. Island of St. Lucie surrendered to Sir R. Abercrombie and R. Adm. Christian.—27. Channel, the Suffisante, 14, N. Tomlinson, captured La Revanche, 12, Privateer, French.

June 8. Mouth of the Channel, the Santa Margarita, 36 guns, 237 men, J. B. Martin, captured the Tamise, 36 guns, 306 men, French.—8. Channel, Unicorn, 32 guns, 240 men, T. Williams, captured the Tribune, 38 guns, 339 men, French.—9. Mediterranean, the Southampton, 32, J. Macnamara, captured from under the batteries near Toulon, the French Corvette, Utile, 24, French.—10. The Arab, 18, S. Seymour, lost, near Brest.—11. Islands of St. Vincent and Grenada surrendered to Gen. Sir R. Abercrombie and R. Adm. Christian.—13. Off Ireland, the Dryad, 36 guns, 251 men, Lord A. Beauclerk, captured the Proserpine, 40 guns, 246 men, French.—22. Off Ireland, Apollo, 38, J. Manley, and Doris, 36, Hon. C. Jones, captured La Legere, 22, French.—27. Off Ushant, La Suffisante, 14, N. Tomlinson, captured Margen, 16, Privateer, French.—27. Leghorn taken possession of by the French.

July 6. West Indies, the Roebuck, 44, A. S. Burrowes, captured Batave, 12, Dutch.—East Indies, R. Adm. Rainier's squadron captured Haerlem, 10, Dutch.—Active, 32, F. L. Gower, lost, in the St. Lawrence.—10. Porto Ferrajo, Elba, surrendered to Commodore Nelson.—15. North Sea, the Glatton, 54, H. Trollope, gallantly attacked a French squadron, consisting of one 50, two 36, and three 38 gun Frigates, French.—23. West Indies, L'Aimable, 32, C. S. Davers, engaged Pensée, 32, (escaped) French.

August 7. The Squadron, under Sir J. B. Warren, drove on shore and destroyed in Douarnenez Bay a small French squadron and convoy.—8. West Indies, Mermaid, 32, R. W. Otway, engaged

Vengeance, 40, French.—La Sirenne, 16, D. Guerin, lost in the Bay of Honduras, crew perished.—17. Dutch squadron, of nine sail, surrendered to V. Adm. Sir G. K. Elphinstone, in Saldanha Bay.—22. The squadron, under Sir J. B. Warren, drove on shore and destroyed near Arcasson, L'Andromache, 48, French.—25. Lat. 42 N. Long. 66 W. the Raison, 20, J. P. Beresford, engaged and escaped from the Vengeance, 40, French.—27. Undaunted, 40, R. Wenthrop, lost on the Morant Keys.—28. Squadron, under R. Adm. Murray, captured L'Elizabeth, 36, French.

September 8. Off Ceylon, Arrogant, 74, R. Lucas, and Victorious, 74, W. Clarke, engaged a French squadron of six frigates.—The Bermuda, 18, T. Maxtone, supposed to be lost in the Gulf of Florida.—16. Off Corunna, the Sea-horse, 38, G. Oakes, captured Princessa, 16, Spanish.—22. The Amphion, 32, J. Pellew, blown up at Plymouth, 300 out of 310 perished.—23. West Indies, the Pelican, 18 guns, 97 men, J. C. Searle, gallantly engaged and beat off the Medee, 36 guns, 300 men, French.

October 2. Mediterranean, the Experiment, 10, Lieut. G. Hayes, captured by the Spaniards.—3. The Narcissus, 20, P. Frazer, lost in the West Indies.—10. The Malabar, 54, T. Parr, foundered on her passage from the West Indies.—Newfoundland plundered by a French squadron under Adm. Richery.—13. Mediterranean, the Terpsichore, 32 guns, 182 men, R. Bowen, captured Mahonesa, 34 guns, 275 men, Spanish.—14. The Cormorant, 16, T. Gott, blown up at Porto-Prince, West Indies.—15. Corsica evacuated by the English.—20. La Poulette, 26, J. Edwards, burnt at Ajaccio.

November 3. The Helena, 14, J. Symons, wrecked on the Coast of Holland.—Le Vanneau, 6, Lieut. J. Gourley, lost at Porto-Ferrajo.—7. The Reunion, 36, H. W. Bayntun, wrecked in the Swin.—The Berbice, Schooner, J. Tresaha, wrecked at Dominique.—In the Atlantic, the Regulus, 44, W. Carthew, captured El San Pio, Spanish.—26. West Indies, the Lapwing, 28, R. Barton, captured Decius, 20, and destroyed the Vaillante, 6, French.

December 2. Mediterranean, Southampton, 32, J. Macnamara, captured El Corso, 18, Spanish.—2. The French Settlement at Foule Point, Madagascar, destroyed by Capt. Spranger, in the Crescent.—13. Off Cadiz, the Terpsichore, 32 guns, 166 men, R. Bowen, captured the Vestale, 32 guns, 275 men; afterwards escaped into Cadiz.—17. The Courageux, 74, B. Hallowell, wrecked in Gibraltar Bay, 496 men perished.—19. Off Gibraltar, the Minerva, 38, Commodore Nelson, Capt. G. Cockburn, captured Sabina, 38, Spanish; the same day the Minerva engaged and beat off the Matilda, 34, Spanish, when a Spanish squadron hove in sight and recaptured Sabina.—19. Off Gibraltar, the Blanche, 32, D'Arcy Preston, captured the Ceres, 32, Spanish; afterwards escaped by the appearance of the above squadron.—21. The Bombay-Castle, 74, T. Sotheby, wrecked off the Tagus.—24. A part of the French fleet under R. Adm. Bouvet, anchored in Bantry Bay, and sailed again on the 30th.—27. The Hussar, 28, T. Colnet, lost on the Coast of France.—31. The Curlew, 18. V. Field, lost with her crew in the North Sea.

Amount of Enemy's Ships Captured or Destroyed.—Line, 3; Frigates, 28; Sloops, 43; Privateers, 79. Ditto Wrecked.—Line, 1; Frigates, 2; Sloops, 1.

ANNALS OF THE BRITISH ARMY, FROM THE YEAR 1793.

To be continued to the present period.

	Principal Staff at Head-Quarters.	Principal Commanders-in-Chief, and Governors abroad.
1793. War declared with FRANCE in February.	Secretary at War.—Rt. Hon. R. Fitzpatrick. General on the Staff.—Lord Amherst, K. B. Adjutant-General.—Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. Fawcett, K. B. Quarter-Master-General.—Lieut.-Gen. George Morrison. Master-General of the Ordnance.—Duke of Richmond, K. G. Lieut.-General of the Ordnance.—Sir W. Howe, K. B.	East Indies.—Lieut.-Gen. Sir Robert Abercromby, K. B. West Indies.—Major-Gen. Bruce. Major-Gen. Adam Williamson. Major-Gen. C. Cuyler. North America.—Gen. Lord Dorchester. Quebec.—Gen. Johnston. Lower Canada.—Major-Gen. A. Clarke. Gibraltar.—Gen. Sir Robert Boyd, K. B. Flanders.—H. R. H. The Duke of York.

Total Number of Troops maintained by the Country, including Militia and all other Corps	Horse 13,222 Foot 121,950	135,181	
Expense of ditto, ditto	Horse £608,139 2 6½ Foot £4,972,075 9 7½		£5,580,214 12 2

DISTRIBUTION OF THE REGULAR FORCES.

Great Britain, Guernsey, Jersey, Isle of Man, (including 100 Independent Companies, 10,900, and Augmentations during the Year		50,294
Plantations, Gibraltar, New South Wales		20,110
East Indies (1st Regt. Light Dragoons and 9 Regts. of Foot)		10,924
Recruited	17,038	
Discharged on account of wounds	2,234	
Killed or died in the service	2,059	
Hanoverians		14,124

BATTLES AND OTHER MILITARY ACHIEVEMENTS AND OCCURRENCES.

February 25. Expedition to Flanders, under the Duke of York, sailed, and arrived at Helvoet on the 28th.

April 10. England forms an army in Flanders, of English, Hanoverians, Dutch, and Hessians.—15. Island of Tobago surrendered to the English, under Major-Gen. Cornelius Cuyler, and Vice-Admiral J. Laforey. Corps present; Royal Artillery, 5th Foot, 4th batt. 60th, and Marines.—23. Valenciennes invested by the Duke of York.

May 3. Actions at St. Amand, Rhimes, and the Wood of Vicogne.—14. St. Pierre and Miguelon surrendered, at discretion, to a force under Brig.-Gen. James Ogilvie, consisting of Royal Artillery, 4th Foot, and 65th Foot; together, 310 rank and file.

June 18. Expedition against Martinico, under Major-Gen. Bruce, fails.—26. Valenciennes surrendered to the Duke of York.

August 7. Lieut.-Col. Churchill, with a squadron of the 15th Dragoons, defeated a squadron of French Cavalry near Manieres, capturing 2 officers, 44 privates, and 60 horses.—8. The Duke of York, with the 11th, 15th, and 16th Dragoons, pursued the French in their retreat from the Heights of Bourlon, and attacked their rear guard at the Village of Murguion, where two pieces of cannon and several prisoners were taken by the 11th Dragoons.—18. Three Battalions of Foot Guards, under Major-Gen. Lake, defeated 12 French Battalions, amounting to 5,000 men, at Lincelles, capturing 11 pieces of cannon.

	PRESENT.	KILLED.	WOUNDED.
1st Foot Guards . .	378	2 Serjeants, 19 rank and file.	2 Capts. 3 Lieuts. 2 Serjeants, 42 rank and file.
Coldstream	346	1 Captain, 8 rank and file.	1 Capt. 1 Lieut. 1 Ensign, 2 Serjeants, 43 rank and file.
3d Foot Guards . .	398	1 Drummer, 7 rank and file.	1 Lieut. 1 Ensign, 2 Serjeants, 43 rank and file.
	1122		
Artillery		1 Lieut. 1 rank and file.	3 rank and file.

"It can only be imputed to the ability of Major Gen. Lake, and the extraordinary valour of the officers and men, that the loss has not been still greater."—See DESPATCH.

August 23. Pondicherry, with other French factories, surrendered to the English, under Colonel Braithwaite, and Rear-Admiral the Hon. W. Cornwallis. British Corps engaged; Royal Artillery, 36th, 52d, 72d, and 73d Regiments.—24. Action near Dunkirk: the enemy repelled, and driven with loss into the town: Lieut.-Gen. D'Alton, killed; "The courage and ability which he had displayed in the course of many Campaigns, raised him to the highest rank of estimation in the army in which he served."—See DESPATCH.—27. Toulon, delivered up to Vice-Admiral Lord Hood, and occupied by British Troops, (11th and 25th Regiments).

September 6. The French made a sally from Dunkirk, but were driven back into the town.—8. The Hanoverian Corps, with some British, after several actions, defeated at Hondschoot. The loss in the different actions, was near 1,500 in killed and wounded: that of the enemy much greater. In the retreat, Prince Adolphus, now Duke of Cambridge, was slightly wounded with a sword upon the head and arm, and for a short time in the possession of the enemy, but was rescued by the intrepidity and presence of mind of General Walmoden.—The siege of Dunkirk abandoned. The retreat of the British was effected in good order, and without any other loss than that of the heavy iron ordnance, which being on ship-carriages could not be removed, and the army reassembled at Furnes and Dixmude. —20. Jeremie, St. Domingo, taken possession of by the 13th Foot, 2 Companies of 49th and a detachment of Artillery, under the orders of Major-Gen. Williamson. The garrison afterwards strengthened by five Companies of 49th Regiment.—The British land in Corsica.—Capt. Elphinstone, with 600 British and Spanish Troops, put to the rout near Toulon a part of Gen. Carteaux's Army, consisting of 730 men, with 10 pieces of cannon, and captured 4 pieces of cannon, their ammunition, &c. The 11th and 25th British Foot engaged.—21. The Enemy repulsed, in an attack upon the Heights de la Grasse, near Toulon. Detachments; 11th, 30th, 25th, and 69th British Foot engaged.

October 1. Brig.-Gen. (now Lord) Mulgrave, with British, Piedmontese, Spanish, and Neapolitan Troops, defeated a considerable Corps of the Enemy upon the Heights of Pharon, near Toulon. British Corps engaged; 11th, 25th, 30th, and 69th Foot, and Marines. "The Enemy had upon the Heights from 1,800 to 2,000 men, the flower of the Eastern Army, not a fourth part of which, we are well informed, ever returned to Head-Quarters; for what did not fall by the ball or bayonet, broke their necks in tumbling headlong over the precipices in their flight."—See DESPATCH.—9. Capt. Brereton, (30th Regiment) with 225 British rank and file, (25th, 30th, and 69th Foot) and Detachments of Spanish, Piedmontese, and Neapolitan Troops, made a successful sortie from the Hauteur de Grasse, near Toulon, and destroyed the Enemy's batteries.—14. A parole of British drove in all the advanced parties of the Enemy near Malbousquet, Toulon.—15. The Port of Cape Le Brun, Toulon, carried by the Enemy, after a gallant resistance. 30th Regiment engaged.—21, 22, 23. The French repulsed in their attacks upon the Troops at the Camp of Cissoing. "The Inniskillings and 16th Dragoons behaved with great spirit."—GAZETTE.—27. Major Craufurd, Aid-de-Camp to the Duke of York, with a squadron of the 2d Dragoon-guards, attacked a picket of the Enemy consisting of 6 officers, and 150 men, at Saingain, capturing 104, and the rest killed on the spot. The 2d Dragoon-guards had only two men killed and one wounded.—28. Major-Gen. Abercrombie, with a detachment of British, (7th and

15th Dragoons, 3d Foot Guards, Engineers, and Artillery) and Austrian Troops, defeated the French at Lannoy, capturing 150 men, and 5 pieces of cannon: between 200 and 300 of the Enemy killed. On this occasion Lieut. (now Col.) C. W. Thornton, Royal Artillery, lost his arm.—30. The French abandoned the Siege of Nieuport. Loss of the British Army during the Siege; 42d Regiment, 1 Serjeant, 2 rank and file wounded: 53d Regiment, 1 Subaltern, 12 rank and file killed: 1 Captain, 1 Serjeant, 31 rank and file wounded.

November 15. Fort Mulgrave, Toulon, attacked by a large Corps of the Enemy, who were defeated with a loss of 600 men, killed and wounded. The 2d Battalion of Royals, and Artillery engaged.—The British and Allies carried the Height of Arenes, (Toulon) but the impetuosity of the Troops led them into disorder, and they were obliged precipitately to retire. Lieut.-Gen. O'Hara, wounded and made prisoner. 2d Battalion of Royals, 11th, 18th, 25th, 30th, and 69th Regiments, Royal Artillery, and Marines engaged.

December 17. The Enemy attacked and carried Fort Mulgrave, Toulon.—20. Toulon evacuated by the British, under Lieut.-Gen. David Dundas.

GAZETTES.

MILITARY PROMOTIONS, &c.

FROM JUNE 23 TO JULY 27.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, JUNE 25.

LONDON GAZETTE, JUNE 26.

Corps of Royal Engineers.—Capt. G. Graydon, to be Lieut.-Col. vice Dickens, ret.; Second Capt. W. Redmand Ord, to be Capt. vice Graydon; First Lieut. Thomas Battersbee, to be Second Capt. vice Ord; Second Lieut. Richard J. Nelson, to be First Lieut. vice Battersbee; Gent. Cadet Arthur D. Ryder, to be Second Lieut.

Rl. Regt. Art.—Capt. George Charleton, from unatt. h. p. to be Second Capt. vice Chapman, ret. on permanent h. p.

Wilts Yeomanry Cavalry.—Henry Guestford Gibbes Ludlow, Esq. to be Cornet.

WAR-OFFICE, JUNE 29.

TUESDAY, JUNE 30.

3d Regt. Dr. Gds.—William Charles James Campbell, Gent. to be Cornet, by p. vice Dickenson, app. 66th Ft.

4th Ditto.—To be Lieuts.: Lieut. John Colquhoun, from 33d Ft. vice Rallett, who exc.; Cornet Hon. Henry Fitzroy, by p. vice Collingwood, who ret.

To be Cornet, by p.: Clement Robert Archer, Gent. vice Fitzroy.

5th Ditto.—Lieut. Abraham Bolton, from 13th Lt. Drs. to be Lieut. vice Steuart, who exc.

7th Ditto.—Capt. Archibald Windham Bishop, from 4th Lt. Drs. to be Capt. vice Thomas Unett, who ret. on h. p., r. the diff.

4th Regt. Lt. Drs.—Capt. John Baker Spooner, from h. p. to be Capt. p. the diff. vice Bishop, app. to the 7th Dr. Gds.

7th Ditto.—Lieut. Arthur William Biggs, to be Capt. by p. vice Broadhead, who ret.; Cor. Steuart Henry Paget, to be Lieut. by p. vice Biggs; Richard Cox, Gent. to be Cor. by p. vice Paget.

13th Ditto.—To be Lieuts.: Cor. Richard Gethin, without p. vice Sugden, dec.; Cor. Thomas John Parker, without p. vice Teesdale, dec.; Cor. Robert Hume, by p. vice Parker, whose prom. by p. has been cancelled; Lieut. Robert Stuart Ridge, from the Rl. Staff Corps, vice Andrew Brown, who ret. on h. p. 52d Ft.; Lieut. Charles Steuart, from 5th Dr. Gds. vice Bolton, who exc.

14th Ditto.—Lieut. Charles Delmé to be Capt. by p. vice Methold, who ret.; Cor. Edward Tenison, to be Lieut. by p. vice Delmé; Henry Bowyer, Gent. to be Cor. by p. vice Tenison.

16th Ditto.—Lieut. William Henry Sperling to be Capt. without p. vice Byrom, dec.; and Cor. Valentine Bennett Simpson, to be Lieut. vice Sperling.

Cold. Regt. Ft. Gds.—Capt. and Lieut.-Col. Sir William M. Comm, K.C.B. to be Major, by p. with rank of Col. vice Hamilton, who ret.; Lieut. and Capt. Henry John William Bentinck, to be Capt. and Lieut.-Col. by p. vice Sir William Gomm; Lieut.-Col. Hon. Richard Pepper Arden, from h. p. to be Capt. and Lieut.-Col. vice Thomas Steele, who exc.; Ens. and Lieut. Hon. Arthur Upton, to be Lieut. and Capt. by p. vice Bentinck; John Frederick Gore Langton, Gent. to be Ens. and Lieut. by p. vice Upton; Lieut. and Capt. Hon. James Hope, to be Adjutant, vice Bentinck, prom.

2d Regt. Ft.—To be Lieuts.: Lieut. Robert H. Cuthbert, from 7th Ft. vice Dickson, app. to the 51st Ft.; Lieut. Edward Miller, from h. p. Rl. African Corps, vice Cumberland app. to the 42d Ft.

3d Ditto.—Conyngham Montgomery, Gent. to be Ens. without p. vice Roche, dec.

7th Ditto.—Lieut. Walpole G. Eyre, from 36th Ft. to be Lieut. vice Cuthbert, app. to the 2d Ft.

11th Ditto.—Ens. James Goold to be Lieut. without p. vice Richmond, dec.; Lewis Alexander Boyd, Gent. to be Ens. vice Goold.

12th Ditto.—Qr.-Mas.-Serj.— Swift, to be Qr.-Mas. vice Wm. Grady, who ret. on f. p.

14th Ditto.—Brevet-Colonel Willougby Cotton, from 47th Ft. to be Lieut.-Col. vice M'Combe, dec.

15th Ditto.—Ens. Thomas Rose, to be Lieut. by p. vice Cuthbert, prom.; Wm. Henry Mounsey, Gent. to be Ens. by p. vice Rose.

17th Ditto.—Lieut. R. G. Moffat, to be Capt. by p. vice Beamish, who ret.; Ens. William Steer Rawson, to be Lieut. by p. vice Moffat; Henry Alexander Graham, Gent. to be Ens. by p. vice Rawson.

22d Ditto.—Matthew Henry Willock, Esq. late Capt. 46th Ft. to be Pay.-Mas. vice Bartley, dec.

25th Ditto.—Ens. Andrew Barnes, to be Lieut. vice Osborn, dec.; John Taylor Walker, Gent. to be Ens. vice Barnes.

28th Ditto.—Ens. Francis Plaistow Trapaud, to be Lieut. by p. vice Every, who ret.; Wm. Cadell, Gent. to be Ens. by p. vice Trapaud.

33d Ditto.—Lieut. James Rallett, from 4th Dr. Gds. to be Lieut. vice Colquhoun, who exc.

34th Ditto.—Capt. St. George Cuff, from h. p. 2d Dr. Gds. to be Capt. vice Jackson, whose app. has not taken place.

36th Ditto.—Lieut. Alexander Connor, from 6th Ft. to be Lieut. vice Eyre, app. to 7th Ft.

42d Ditto.—Lieut. George Burrell Cumberland, from 2d Ft. to be Lieut. vice Harcourt Hill, who ret. on h. p. Rl. African Corps.

43d Ditto.—Ens. Charles J. Gardiner, to be Lieut. without p. vice Casey, dec.

To be Ens.: Ens. Lord William Bereesford, from the 75th Ft. vice Gardiner; and John Meade, Gent. by p. vice Congreve, who ret.

46th Ditto.—Capt. C. Berkeley Berkeley, from h. p. to be Capt. vice Tobias Purcell, who exc. r. the diff.; Lieut. G. Varlo, to be Capt. by p. vice Berkeley, who ret.; Ens. Wm. C. Fisher, to be Lieut. by p. vice Varlo; Wm. Peacock, Gent. to be Ens. by p. vice Fisher.

48th Ditto.—Lieut. Wm. A. M'Cleverty, to be Capt. by p. vice Grant, who ret.; Ens. Henry Disney Roebuck, to be Lieut. by p. vice M'Cleverty; Ens. J. W. Smith, from h. p. to be Ens. vice Roebuck.

51st Ditto.—Lieut. Lothian Sheffield Dickson, from 2d Ft. to be Lieut. vice John Prendergast Walsh, who ret. on h. p. 6th Ft.; Surg. W. H. Ricketts, from h. p. 35th Ft. to be Surg. vice Robert Shekleton, who ret. on h. p.

52d Ditto.—Lieut. R. K. Hill, to be Capt. without p. vice Love, dec.; Ens. Cecil William Forester, to be Lieut. vice Hill.

To be Ens.; George Hall, Gent. vice Forester; Hon. John Forbes, by p. vice Eustace, prom. in 14th Ft.

54th Ditto.—Lieut. Richard Burton, to be Capt. by p. vice Abbot, who ret.; Ens. Robert Parr, to be Lieut. by p. vice Burton; Launcelot Edward Wood, Gent. to be Ens. by p. vice Parr.

59th Ditto.—Arthur De Warren Richardson, Gent. to be Ens. without p. vice Hennessy, who resigns.

60th Ditto.—To be First Lieuts.: Second Lieut. Thomas Neele Bruere, without p. vice Neynoe, who ret.; Lieut. George Armstrong, from 63d Ft. vice Croly, who exc.

To be Second Lieut.: Henry William Ellis, Gent. by p. vice Bruere.

62d Ditto.—To be Lieuts.: Lieut. Gilbert Conry, from h. p. 52d Ft. vice O'Brien, app. to Rl. Staff Corps; Ens. Francis J. Ellis, by p. vice Lord Wallscourt, prom.

To be Ens.: Humphry Jervis, Gent. by p. vice Ellis.

63 Ditto.—Lieut. Henry Croly, from 60th Ft. to be Lieut. vice Armstrong, ex.

65th Ditto.—Lieut. Monkhouse Graham Taylor, from h. p. 90th Ft. to be Lieut. vice John George Young, ex.; Lieut. Waller Bates to be Adjt. vice Young.

66th Ditto.—Cor. Edward Wingfield Dickenson, from 3d Dr. Gds. to be Ens. vice Thomas Coltman, ret. upon half-pay, unatt.

72d Ditto.—Lieut. Andrew Chisholm, to be Capt. without p. vice Hyde, dec.; Ens. Thomas Henry Duthie, to be Lieut. vice Chisholm; Edward John Francis Kelso, Gent. to be Ens. vice Duthie.

73d Ditto.—Capt. William Eyre, from h. p. to be Capt. vice F. J. Williamson, ex. rec. diff.

75th Ditto.—Lieut. John Duncan King, from h. p. 8th Ft. to be Lieut. repaying diff. vice Thomas Fergusson, ex.

78th Ditto.—Abraham William Browne, Gent. to be Ens. by p. vice Ruxton, ret.

92d Ditto.—Ens. Benjamin Duff to be Lieut. by p. vice Sawbridge, prom. Alexander Thomas Duff, Gent. to be Ens. by p. vice Galway, ret.

94th Ditto.—Capt. William Hawley Fisk, from h. p. to be Paymas. vice William Smith Lukin, who reverts to his former h. p.

98th Ditto.—To be Capts.: Capt. James Vigors Harvey, from h. p. Coldstream Ft. Gds. vice George Crossdaile, ex. rec. diff.; Capt. Lewis Alexander During, from h. p. Cav. Staff Corps, vice Harvey, ret.

Rifle Brigade.—Capt. James Maister, from h. p. to be Capt. vice John Molloy, who ex. rec. diff.

Rl. Staff Corps.—Lieut. Donatus O'Brien, from 62d Ft. to be Lieut. vice Ridge, app. to the 13th Light Drs.

Ceylon Regt.—Lieut. William Henry Lawder, from h. p. 32d Ft. to be Lieut. vice Elmslie, prom.

Unattached.—To be Capts. of Inf. by p.—Lieut. Robert Alexander Cuthbert, from the 15th Ft.; Lieut. Joseph Lord Wallscourt, from the 62d Ft.; Lieut. Wanley Elias Sawbridge, from the 92d Ft.

Hospital Staff.—Apothecary George Middleton, from the h. p. to be Apothecary to the Forces, vice Macdonald, dec.

Memoranda.—The undermentioned Officers have been allowed to retire from the service, by the sale of unattached commissions:—Capt. Richard Goldsmith Meares, h. p. 60th Ft.; Capt. Charles Fisher, h. p. York Chasseurs.

FRIDAY, JULY 3.

1st Regt. Drs.—Lieut.-Col. Charles Henry Somerset, from h. p. to be Lieut.-Col. vice Arthur B. Clifton, who exc. rec. the diff.

16th Regt. Lt. Drs.—Cor. Richard Bolton, from h. p. Cape Corps (Cavalry), to be Cor. vice Simpson, prom.

1st or Gr. Regt. Ft. Gds.—En. and Lieut. Arthur Wellesley Torrens, to be Adj. vice Boldero, who res. the Adjutancy only.

Colds. Regt. Ft. Gds.—Lieut. and Capt. Frederick Thomas Buller, to be Capt. and Lieut.-Col. by p. vice Arden, who ret.

Ens. and Lieut. Frederick Paget, to be Lieut. and Capt. by p. vice Buller.

James Loftus Elrington, Gent. to be Ens. and Lieut. by p. vice Paget.

3d Regt. Ft. Gds.—To be Lieut. and Capt. by p. Ens. and Lieut. Patrick Fitzroy Wellesley Campbell, vice Des Vœux, prom.; Ens. and Lieut. Frederick Snell, vice Frazer, who ret.

To be Ens. and Lieut. by p.—Henry Gore Booth, Gent. vice Campbell; William Frederick Brandreth, Gent. vice Snell.

1st Regt. Ft.—Ens. John M'Laine Ross, vice Charles Campbell, dec.; Ens. James Brown, vice Ford, dec.

To be Ens. without p.—Ens. Frederick Moore Warde, from 29th Ft. vice Ross; William Charles Sheppard, Gent. vice Brown.

6th Ft.—Major Henry Rogers, from h. p. to be Major, vice James Leslie, who exc.

18th Ditto.—John Philip Mitford, to be Ens. by p. vice Ness, who ret.; Qr.-Mas.-Serj.-James Carroll to be Qr.-Mas. vice King, dec.

27th Ditto.—Rawdon Somerset Campbell Neynoe, Gent to be Ens. without p. vice Bolton, app. to the 29th Ft.

28th Ditto.—Lieut. Gore Browne to be Capt. by p. vice Nicholls, who ret.; Ens. William Linskill, to be Lieut. by p. vice Browne; Hon. Augustus Craven, to be Ens. by p. vice Linskill.

29th Ditto.—Ens. Robert Bolton, from the 27th Ft. to be Ens. vice Warde, app. to the 1st Ft.

31st Ditto.—Ens. George Cuthbert Marshall, to be Lieut. without p. vice Ward, dec.; Gent. Cadet Clement Alexander Edwards, from the Rl. Mil. Col. to be Ens. vice Marshall.

40th Ditto.—Major Alexander Fraser, from h. p. to be Major, vice Peter Bishop, who exc. rec. the diff.

63d Ditto.—John Peyton Jones, Gent. to be Ens. without p. vice Lord, app. to the 88th Ft.

88th Ditto.—Capt. Robert O'Hara, to be Major, without p. vice Heathcote, dec.; Lieut. William Henry Rutherford to be Capt. vice O'Hara; Ens. Francis Blake Knox, to be Lieut. vice Rutherford; Ens. John Lord, from 63d Ft. to be Ens. vice Knox.

92d Ditto.—To be Ens. by p.—Gent. Cadet Archibald Gerard, from Rl. Mil. Col. vice Morrison, who ret.; John James Duff Hall M'Donald, Gent. vice Duff, prom.

98th Ditto.—Major John Paul Hopkins, from h. p. to be Major, vice Wade, who exc.

99th Ditto.—Major James Johnston, to be Lieut.-Col. without p. vice Hardinge, dec; Capt. John Napper Jackson, to be Major, vice Johnston; Lieut. Archibald Campbell, to be Capt. vice Jackson; Ens. and Adj. Henry James Day, to have the rank of Lieut.; Samuel Baxter Douglas Anderson, Gent. to be Ensign without p.

Rifle Brigade.—Ass.-Surg. William Henry Fryer, from 46th Ft. to be Ass.-Surg. vice Bramley, who res.

Rl. Staff Corps.—Capt. Basil Jackson, from h. p. of the Regt. to be Capt. vice Read, dec.

1st West India Regt.—Capt. Mark Kerr Atherley, from h. p. to be Capt. vice Carter, who ret.

Rl. African Colonial Corps.—Hosp.-Ass. Andrew Foulis, to be Ass.-Surg. vice Meade, dec.

Unattached.—Lieut. and Capt. Benfield Des Vœux, from 3d Ft. Gds. to be Lieut.-Col. of Inf. by p.; Lieut. Henry Vyner, from 1st Life Gds. to be Capt. of Inf. by p.

The under-mentioned Lieut. actually serving upon full pay in a Regt. of the Line, whose commission is dated in the year 1805, has accepted promotion upon half-pay, according to the General Order of the 27th Dec. 1826:—

To be Capt. of Inf.—Lieut. John Webb, from 41st Ft.

Memorandum.—Lieut.-Gen. William Raymond has been allowed to retire from the service, by the sale of an unattached commission.

East Kent Regt. Militia.—Capt. Charles Henry Tyler, to be Major, vice Brookman dec.

Rl. Denbigh Militia.—Robert Myddelton Biddulph, Esq. to be Capt.

West Essex Regular Militia.—Capt. George Stebbing Sadler, to be Major, vice Burrough, res.; John Jolliffe Tufnell, jun. Esq. to be Capt. vice Vachell, res.; John Faithful Fortesque, Esq. to be Capt. vice Sadler prom.

1st Regt. Oxfordshire Yeomanry Cavalry.—George Augustus Frederic Viscount Villiers, to be Lieut. vice Samuel Churchill, res.

South West Yorkshire Yeomanry Cavalry.—Henry Marwood Greaves, Esq. to be Capt. vice Tew, res.; Lieut. Vincent Corbett, to be Capt. vice Shore, res.; Joshua Trueman, Esq. to be Capt. vice Lord Viscount Pollington, res.; Cor. William Jeffcock, to be Lieut. vice Corbett, prom.; William Watson, Gent. to be Lieut. vice Trueman, prom.; John Littlewood, Gent. to be Cor. vice Garland, prom; John Brewen, Gent. to be Cor. vice Jeffcock, prom.; John Collinson, Gent. to be Cor. vice Childers, prom.; Ass.-Surg. Robert Storrs, to be Surgeon, vice Sheppard, res.; Willoughby Marsden, Gent. to be Ass.-Surg. vice Storrs, prom.

FRIDAY, JULY 10.

North Salopian Yeomanry Cavalry.—Lieut. J. Croxon, to be Capt. vice Lovatt, res.; Lieut. R. Jones, to be Capt. vice L. Jones, res.; J. R. Kenyon, Gent. to be Lieut. vice Croxon, prom.; R. Bonner, Gent. to be Lieut. vice R. Jones, prom.; R. Nicholls, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Longueville, res.; E. Gwynne, Gent. to be Surg. vice Essex, dec. dated 4th July, 1829.

TUESDAY, JULY 13.

7th Regt. Lt. Drs.—Surg. William Dyer Thomas, from h. p. Rl. Wag. Tr. to be Surg. vice John Callander, who ret. on h. p.

11th Lt. Drs.—Cor. Richard Anthony Reynolds, to be Lieut. without p. vice Anson, dec.

13th Ditto.—Cor. William Terry, from h. p. 6th Drs. to be Cor. vice Hume, prom.

3d Regt. Ft.—Ens. Samuel Robbins, from 67th Ft. to be Lieut. without p. vice Sterling, dec.

5th Ditto.—Ens. Arthur L'Estrange, to be Lieut. without p. vice Bishop, dec.; Gent. Cadet John F. Sparke, from Rl. Mil. Coll. to be Ens. vice L'Estrange.

7th Ditto.—Lieut. George Fox Strangways, to be Capt. by p. vice Lord Frederick Lennox, who ret.; Second Lieut. Lord Edward Thynne, from 60th Ft. to be Lieut. by p. vice Strangways.

26th Ditto.—Ens. Thomas Seccombe, to be Lieut. without p. vice Boyes, dec.; Gent. Cadet James W. Boyd, from Rl. Mil. Coll. to be Ens. vice Seccombe.

28th Ditto.—Charles Ferdinand Hamilton Smith, Gent. to be Ens. without p. vice Craven, app. to 67th Ft.

34th Ditto.—Lieut. William Considine, from 43d Ft. to be Capt. by p. vice Cuff, ret.

43d Ditto.—Ens. Johnson Ford, to be Lieut. by p. vice Considine, prom. in the 34th Ft.; Hugh Seymour Kerr, Gent. to be Ens. by p. vice Ford.

52d Ditto.—Lieut. Graves Chamney Swan, to be Adjt. vice Bentham, res. Adjt. only.

53d Ditto.—John Scott, Gent. to be Ens. by p. vice Doyle, prom.

60th Ditto.—Hon. George Byng, to be Second Lieut. without p. vice Lord E. Thynne, prom. in the 7th Ft.

61st Ditto.—To be Ens. by p.: Gent. Cadet John Douglas, from Rl. Mil. Coll. vice Blair, ret.; Henry Kelty, Gent. vice Douglas, app. to the 79th Ft.

62d Ditto.—Major John Reed, to be Lieut.-Col. by p. vice Smith, ret.; Capt. Edward Parker, to be Major, by p. vice Reed; Lieut. David Burges, to be Capt. by p. vice Parker; Ens. Walter Campbell, to be Lieut. by p. vice Burges; William Ambrose Pender, Gent. to be Ens. by p. vice Campbell.

67th Ditto.—Ens. and Adjt. Thomas Josephus Deverell, to have the rank of Lieut.; Ens. Hon. Augustus Craven, from 28th Ft. to be Ens. vice Robbins, prom. in the 3d Ft.

75th Ditto.—Ens. Henry Alexander Graham, from 17th Ft. to be Ens. vice Lord William Beresford, app. 43d Ft.

79th Ditto.—Ens. Massy Fitzgerald, to be Lieut. by p. vice Newhouse, ret.; Ens. John Douglas, from 61st Ft. to be Ens. vice Fitzgerald.

81st Ditto.—Serj.-Major James Patterson to be Quar.-Mast. vice John Roberts, ret. on full pay.

85th Ditto.—Ens. Willoughby Frederick Miller Mundy, to be Lieut. by p. vice Keats, prom; Edward Humphrys, Gent. to be Ens. by p. vice Mundy.

91st Ditto.—Assist.-Surg. Alexander Callender, from 45th Ft. to be Assist.-Surg. vice James Robertson, ret. on h. p. 5th Ft.

97th Ditto.—Gent. Cadet Robert A. Jones, from Rl. Mil. Col. to be Ens. without p. vice Price, res.

Rifle Brigade.—Lieut. Henry Ferdinand Beckwith, to be Adjt. vice Dering, res. Adjt. only.

Unattached.—Lieut. John Smith Keats, from 85th Ft. to be Capt. of Inf. by p.; Ens. James St. Clair Doyle, to be Lieut. of Inf. by p.

Staff.—Capt. John Woodgate, from h. p. 20th Lt. Drs. to be Paym. of a Recruiting District, vice Samuel Colberg, who ret. on h. p.

Memoranda.—The name of the Quar.-Mast. of 74th Ft. is Connon, and not Connor, as formerly stated.

The date of Lieut. Wilmot's commission, in 10th Ft. is the 19th Sept. 1826, and not the 7th of that month.

The date of Lieut. Daly's commission, in 14th Ft. has been altered to the 6th Jan. 1826, from the 19th of that month.

The undermentioned Officers have been allowed to retire from the Service, by the sale of unattached commissions: Capt. William Leard, h. p. unatt.; Lieut. William Shaw, h. p. brigade.

TUESDAY, JULY 21.

11th Regt. Light Drs.—Cor. Thomas Bagot Bagot, from h. p. 24th Light Drs. to be Cor. vice Reynolds, prom.

1st or Gr. Regt. Foot Gds.—Lt.-Col. Richard Beauchamp, from h. p. Capt. and Lt.-Col. vice Benj. Charlewood, ex.; Ens. and Lieut. John Benkinsopp Coulson, to be Lieut and Capt. by p. vice Sir R. A. Anstruther, ret.; Lieut. Charles Stuart, from 4th Ft. to be Ens. and Lieut. by p. vice Coulson; Ass.-Surg. William Bowes Daykin, to be Ass.-Surgeon, vice Henry Simpson Elmslie, ret.

4th Regt. Ft.—Ens. Alexander Quintin Grogan, Craufurd, to be Lieut. by p. vice Stuart, app. to 1st or Gr. Foot Gds.; Matthew Fortescue, Gent. to be Ens. by p. vice Craufurd.

7th Ft.—Ens. Donough O'Brien, from 96th Ft. to be Lieut. without p. vice Williams, dec.

17th Ft.—Gent. Cadet James H. C. Robertson, from the Rl. Mil. Col. to be Ens. without p. vice Graham, app. to 75th Ft.

53d Ft.—Lieut. James St. Clair Doyle, from h. p. to be Lieut. vice John Little, ex. rec. diff.

67th Ft.—Lieut. Alexander Viscount Fincastle, from h. p. 60th Ft. to be Lieut. vice Edward Smith Delamain, ex. rec. diff.

69th Ft.—Capt. William Noel Hill, from h. p. to be Capt. vice William Tedlie, ex. rec. diff.

75th Ft.—Capt. John Smith Keats, from h. p. to be Capt. vice Gustavus Thomas Hume, ex. rec. diff.

85th Ft.—To be Lieut.: Ens. George Berkeley Belcher, by p. vice Harris, ret.

Lieut. Charles Knox, from h. p. 89th Ft. vice Henry Belstead, ex. rec. diff.

To be Ens. by p. George Tennant, Gent. vice Belcher.

88th Ft.—Major William Hassell Eden, from h. p. to be Major, vice William Onslow, ex. rec. diff.

91st Ft.—Ens. Cornelius O'Callaghan, from h. p. 21st Ft. to be Ens. vice John Alexander Campbell, ex.

96th Ft.—Gent. Cadet Morris R. Campbell, from Rl. Mil. Col. to be Ens. without p. vice O'Brien, prom. to 7th Ft.

Rifle Brig.—Ens. Charles Fortescue Kerr, from h. p. to be Sec.-Lieut. vice Cowper, whose app. has not taken place.

1st West India Regt.—Lieut. John Clarke, from h. p. Rl. York Rangers, to be Lieut. vice Irvine, whose app. has not taken place.

South West Yorkshire Yeom. Cav.—George Cooke Yarborough, Gent. to be Lieut. vice Scaife, res.

Ayrshire Regt. Yeom. Cav.—Capt. Robert Hunter, late 2d Regt. to be Lieut. vice Cowan, ret.; Cor. Wm. P. Kennedy, to be ditto, vice Whiteside, ret.; William Ingleby Campbell, Gent. to be Cor. vice Kennedy, prom.; James Fairlie, Gent. to be ditto; Dr. William Whiteside, M.D. to be surg. vice Philip Whiteside, ret.

FRIDAY, JULY 24.

South or 2d Hants Regt. Mil.—William Kingsmill, Esq. to be Capt.; Bettesworth Pitt Sheerer, Gent. to be Ens.

TUESDAY, JULY 27.

98th Regt. Ft.—Major-Gen. Samuel Venables Hinde, to be Colonel, vice Lieut.-Gen. Conran, dec. dated July 22d, 1829.

PRIZES ADVERTISED FOR PAYMENT IN THE LONDON GAZETTES, AS REPORTED TO GREENWICH HOSPITAL, FROM 21ST MARCH TO 21ST JUNE, 1829.

WAR OF 1793.

ALARM and AMPHION, for Na. Sa. del Corvodorvya, alias L'Asturiana, capt. November 25, 1799.—Pay. April 21, 1829.—Agt. J. Chippendale, 10, John-street, Adelphi.

ALEATROSS, for L'Adele, capt. November 12, 1800.—Pay. April 7, 1829.—Agts. Cooke and Halford, 41, Norfolk-street, Strand.

INTREPID, for Chance, capt. April 4, 1801.—Pay. May 26, 1829.—Agt. J. Hinxman, 72, Great Russel street, Blomsbury.

SPEEDY, for El Dominie Lucas, Palma, Pilgrim. La Virgin de los Remedios, alias L'Olivia, and San Jose, alias El Garralin, capt. August 1, September 13, and December 21, 1797; January 1, and March 15, 1798.—Pay. June 9, 1829.—Agts. J. Atkins and Son, 7, Walbrook.

SWALLOW, Sloop, for Atlas, alias Joachina, capt. December 21, 1800.—Pay. June 5, 1829.—Agts. Barnett and King, 37, Essex-street, Strand.

WAR OF 1803.

ATHOL, for San Joao Segunda Rosalie, capt. November 28, 1825.—Pay. April 15, 1829.—Agt. J. P. Musprat, 9, New Broad-street.

AMARANTHE, for Frederick, capt. December 30, 1808.—Pay. May 4, 1829.—Agt. P. C. Le Geyt, Clerk of the Check, Greenwich Hospital.

BRAZEN, for Clarata, Snelheid, Ninfa Habanera, and Vogel, capt. November 4 and 17, 1825; January 22, and September 27, 1826.—Pay. June 25, 1829.—Agts. T. Stillwell and Sons, 22, Arundel-street, Strand.

CAPTAIN, for Frederick, capt. December 30, 1808.—Pay. May 4, 1829.—Agt. P. C. Le Geyt, Clerk of the Check, Greenwich Hospital.

DRAGON, for Tartar, capt. December 22, 1813. —Pay. June 25, 1829.—Agts. T. Stilwell and Sons, 22, Arundel-street, Strand.

ECLAIR, for Le Grand Duc de Berg, capt. September 27, 1808.—Pay. April 7, 1829.—Agts. Cook and Halford, 41, Norfolk-street, Strand.

ESK, for Lynx, capt. January 9, 1827.—Pay. April 25, 1829.—Agts. Barnett and King, 37, Essex-street, Strand.

FOX, for Rambang and Speion, capt. September 13, 1807.—Pay. April 21, 1829.—Agt. J. Chippendale, 10, John-street, Adelphi.

HYPERION, for Seizures, capt. between January 1 and December 31, 1828.—Pay. June 6, 1829. —Agt. C. Clementson, 8, Adelphi-terrace.

INCENDIARY, for L'Egiption, capt. May 13, 1809.—Pay. June 25, 1829.—Agts. T. Stilwell and Sons, 22, Arundel-street, Strand.

MORNE FORTUNEE, for Frederick, capt. December 30, 1808.—Pay. May 4, 1829.—Agt. P. C. Le Geyt, Clerk of the Check, Greenwich Hospital.

POMPEE, ditto, ditto.

PILOT, for Sundry Gun-Boats and Scampavias off Amantea, capt. June 25, 1810.—Pay. May 21, 1829.—Agt. P. C. Le Geyt, Clerk of the Check, Greenwich Hospital.

RAMILLIES, for Blucher, capt. May 22, 1827, and for Spirits, &c. capt. between February 23, 1828, and Feb. 1, 1829.—Pay. May 19, 1829.—Agt. D. Sparshott, Semaphore, Deal.

SWAN, Cutter, for Brandy and Butter, picked up from the wrecks of the Providence, Increase, and Fraw Maria, capt. between November 30, 1828, and January 9, 1829.—Pay. June 25, 1829. —Agts. T. Stilwell and Sons, 22, Arundel-street, Strand.

SPARROW, for forty-nine Tubs of Foreign Spirits, capt. Dec. 10, 1828.—Pay. April 29, 1829.—Agt. John Brenton, Portsmouth.

SPEEDWELL, Schooner, for Janus, capt. January 31, 1815.—Pay. May 4, 1829.—Agt. P. C. Le Geyt, Clerk of the Check, Greenwich Hospital.

SNIPE, Tender to his Majesty's Ship, Victory, for Seizures, capt. December 14, 1828.—Pay. April 29, 1829.—Agt. John Brenton, Portsmouth.

THAMES, for Sundry Gun Boats and Scampavias, off Amantea, capt. June 25, 1810.—Pay. May 21, 1829.—Agt. P. C. Le Geyt, Clerk of the Check, Greenwich Hospital.

VICTORY, for Seizures, capt. December 14, 1828. —Pay. April 29, 1829.—Agt. J. Brenton, Portsmouth.

WEAZLE, for Sundry Gun Boats and Scampavias, off Amantea, capt. June 25, 1810.—Pay. May 21, 1829.—Agt. P. C. Le Geyt, Clerk of the Check, Greenwich Hospital.

PRIZES ADJUDICATED IN THE HIGH COURT OF ADMIRALTY, AS REPORTED TO GREENWICH HOSPITAL, DOWN TO 21ST JUNE, 1829.

BASILISK, for French Privateer, (name unknown) and one Brass Gun, capt. May 24, 1812. —Cond. January 29, 1829.—Proceeds of Ship and Brass Gun; thirty men on board.

DILIGENCE, for L'Espervier, capt. September 27, 1797.—Cond. February 24, 1829. Head Money pronounced for fifty-seven men.

HYACINTH, for French Privateer, (name unknown) and one Brass Gun, capt. May 24, 1812. —Cond. January 29, 1829.—Proceeds of Ship and Brass Gun; thirty men on board.

HIND, for L'Aimable Juana, capt. April 23, 1798.—Cond. January 29, 1829. Head Money pronounced for forty-six men.

INDIAN, for La Jeune Estelle, capt. June 19, 1808.—Cond. January 21, 1829. Head Money pronounced for twenty-five men.

PETEREL, for French Privateer, (name unknown) capt. January 23, 1805.—Cond. January 21, 1829. Head Money pronounced for twenty-seven men.

TERMAGANT, for French Privateer, (name unknown) and one Brass Gun, capt. May 24, 1812. —Cond. January 29, 1829.—Proceeds of Ship and Brass Gun; thirty men on board.

VICTOR, for Les Amis Reunis, capt. May 7, 1805.—Cond. February 24, 1829. Head Money pronounced for thirty-eight men.

CHANGE IN THE DISTRIBUTION OF CORPS

SINCE OUR LAST.

1st Life Guards	. .	from	. .	Windsor	. .	to . . Regent's Park.
2d Ditto	. .	from	. .	Regent's Park	to	. . Hyde Park.
Royal Horse Guards		from	. .	Hyde Park	. to	. . Windsor.
6th Dragoons	. .	from	. .	Dublin	. . to	. . Dundalk.
7th Hussars	. . .	from	. .	Newbridge	. to	. . Dublin.
8th Hussars	. . .	from	. .	Dublin . . .	to	. . Belturbet.
17th Foot		from	. .	Rochdale . .	to	. . Chatham.
30th Ditto	. . .	from	. .	Chatham . .	to	. . Isle of Wight.
47th Ditto	. . .	from	. .	Bengal . .	to	. . Chatham.
60th Ditto. 1st Batt. .		from	. .	Limerick . .	to	. . Clare Castle.
76th Foot		from	. .	Clonmel . .	to	. . Templemore.
77th Depôt	. . .	from	. .	Londonderry .	to	. . Templemore.
95th Ditto		from	. .	Gosport . .	to	. . Portsmouth.
98th Ditto		from	. .	Clare Castle .	to	. . Kilrush.

GENERAL RELIEF OF CORPS ON FOREIGN SERVICE.

17th Foot.	Ordered to New South Wales.
24th Ditto.	To embark at Liverpool for Quebec.
28th Ditto.	At Corfu, to be relieved by 95th Foot, and to proceed to Ireland.
34th Ditto.	To Halifax, Nova Scotia, from Ireland in the Autumn.
53d Ditto.	To Gibraltar, from Ireland in the Autumn.
57th Ditto.	To India, from New South Wales.
60th Ditto.	2d Batt. West Indies, to be relieved by 65th Foot.
65th Ditto.	To West Indies early in October.
73d Ditto.	From Gibraltar to Malta.
74th Ditto.	At Bermuda, to be relieved by the 81st Foot, and to Ireland.
81st Ditto.	To Bermuda.
95th Ditto.	From Malta to Corfu.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

June 27th. At Somerly, Yorkshire, the Lady of Capt. John Maberly, R.N. of a daughter.

At Florence, the Lady of Col. Shouldham, of a Son.

July 1st. In St. Paul's Square, Southsea, the Lady of Lieut. F. Wood, R.N. of a son.

At the Earl of Egremont's, Grosvenor Place, the Lady of Lieut.-Colonel G. Wyndham, of a daughter.

The Lady of Lieut. Hugh Roche, R.N. of a son.

July 10th. At Hammersmith, the Lady of Capt. Battire, of the Hon. E. I. Company's Service, of a daughter.

At Tothill, the Lady of Capt. Barnard, R.N. of twin daughters.

MARRIED.

Feb. 21st. At Quilon, in France, Lieut. R. R. Gillespie, of the 4th Light Dragoons, son of the late Major-Gen. Gillespie, to Sally Maria, third daughter of the late Christopher Blaxland, Surgeon, Walworth.

June 22d. At Horndean, Hants, Capt. Michael Seymour, R.N. to Dora, eldest daughter of Sir W. Knighton, Bart.

At Stoke, Capt. J. Silver, R.N. to Miss Masters, niece of Dr. Mortimer, Haslar Hospital.

June 25th. At Warmwell, Lieut. H. W. Pickard, of the Royal Horse Artillery, to Elizabeth, second daughter of John Fullerton, Esq. of Tyburgh Park, Yorkshire.

July 4th. In London, Capt. R. Irton, of the Rifle Brigade, to Sarah, youngest daughter of the late Joseph Sabine, Esq.

Lieut. A. Beverhoudt, of the 58th Regiment, to Miss Augusta Hamlyn.

July 6th. At Kingston, near Portsmouth, Capt. E. Rich, R.N. son of the late Sir C. Rich, Bart. of Shirley House, Hants, to Sophia, youngest daughter of Capt. G. F. Angelo, of Hill, Southampton.

July 8th. In London, Lord Bingham, M. P. Lieut.-Colonel 17th Lancers, to Lady Ann Brudenell, daughter of the Earl of Cardigan.

In London, Capt. Taylor, of the 4th Madras Cavalry, to Henrietta, youngest daughter of the late Christopher Savile, Esq. of Park Street, Westminster, and Hale, in the county of Norfolk.

July 14th. In London, Capt. Andrew Ellison, of the 60th Rifles, to Betsey Edwards, daughter of the late Henry Smith, Esq. of Harley Street.

July 15th. At Hythe, John Kidd, Esq. R.N. to Sophia Matilda, daughter of G. V. Oughton, Esq. R. N.

July 20th. At Kensington, Major-Gen. Newbery, to Margaretta, widow of the Rev. Inigo Jones, of Cobham Place, in the county of Surry, and daughter of the late Lieut.-Gen. Henry Richard Gale.

At St. Pancras, London, Major N. S. Webb, of the Hon. E. I. Company's Bengal Artillery, to

Harriett, youngest daughter of the Rev. H. Fry, D.D. F.R.S. Vicar of Willesden.

Lieut. C. F. Foyer, R. N. to Miss Catherine Thomas.

At Guernsey, Lieut. Henry G. Teesdale, Royal Artillery, to Rose Budd, only daughter of Harry Dobree, Esq. of Braw Sejour, in that Island.

July 21st. At Direham, Capt. W. S. H. Fitzroy, 88th Foot, eldest son of Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. W. Fitzroy, of Kempstone, to Miss Bagge, youngest daughter of Thomas Bagge, Esq. of Steadset Hall, Norfolk.

July 23d. At Clifton, Major Kerby, 86th Regt. to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of the late John Knight, Esq. of Dodrington, Salop.

DEATHS.

May 31st. Lieut.-Gen. Griffith, Captain of Yarmouth Castle.

Lieut.-Col. Hardinge, 99th Foot.

MAJORS.

Feb. 2d. Hilton, 45th Foot, Madras.

May 5th. Heathcote, 88th Foot, Newcastle, Staffordshire.

June 2d. Lord, late Royal Invalids, London.

CAPTAINS.

Dec. 1828. Mann, 30th Foot, Madras.

Stewart, 89th Foot.

May 30th. Kenah, half-pay, 104th Foot.

LIEUTENANTS.

Jan. 4th. Seward, 16th Dragoons, Bengal.

May 18th. Charles Campbell, 1st Foot, Edinburgh.

June. Bishop, 5th Foot, Maidstone.

March. Osborn, 25th Foot, Fort D'Urban, Demerara.

June 11th. Gilland, late 4th Veteran Battalion, Youghal, Ireland.

May 8th. Shaw, half-pay 27th Foot.

Feb. 13th. Rhynd, half-pay 66th Foot, Jersey.

Byrne, half-pay 47th Foot.

May 14th. Beale, half-pay 1st Prov. Battalion of Militia.

ENSIGNS AND SECOND-LIEUTENANTS.

Dec. 1st, 1828. Hutchins (Adjutant), 13th Foot, (shot by a private soldier,) Dinapore, Madras.

Robbins, half-pay unattached.

Forlong, half-pay Rifle Brigade.

QUARTER-MASTERS.

King, 18th Foot.

Rogers, half-pay 6th Dragoons.

June 2d. Brett, half-pay 31st Dragoons.

MEDICAL-DEPARTMENT.

May 7th. Physician Dwyer, Dublin.

May 20th. Surgeon Holmes, M.D. half-pay 81st Foot, Coleraine.

Oct. 1828. Ass.-Surg. Meade, Royal African Corps, at sea, on passage from Africa.

At Coventry, Lieut. Samuel Barton, R. N. (1813.)

In Feb. last, at the Mauritius, Mr. Hughes, late Purser of the Topaze.

May 26th. At Port Royal, Jamaica, Lieut. Henry A. Ommanney, Royal Artillery, eldest son of Capt. H. M. Ommanney, R.N. in the 26th year of his age.

At Ilfracombe, Capt. J. Page, late of the 1st Ceylon regiment, aged 68.

At Compton, Capt. C. Cuppler, R.M.

June 24th. At Chatham, Mr. D. Cowie, Master, R. N.

Commander Henry Jones, R. N. (1809.)

Lately at Jamaica, Lieut. Robertson and Lieut. Hutchinson, of H. M. S. Magnificent.

June 28. At Mile End Terrace, aged 55, Capt. T. Fife, R. N. He was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant on the 13th Aug. 1800; to a Commander in 1805, for his services as First Lieutenant of H. M. S. Belleisle, at the Battle of Trafalgar; and obtained his Post rank under the command of Admiral Foley, on the 4th Dec. 1812.

At Stonehouse, Mr. J. Milner, Purser, R. N.

At Colebrook House, near Cork, aged 90, Capt. R. Sainthill, R. N.

July 3d. At Cassel, in France, Commander J. B. Whitelock.

July 4th. At Ramsey, Essex, in a fit of apoplexy, Mr. E. Bell, Purser, R. N.

July 8th. At Beauchamp Lodge, Somerset, Lieut.-Col. George Higgins Raban, C.B. of the Hon. E. I. Company's service.

July 13th. St. George's Southwark, aged 72, Capt. Thomas Eyre Hinton, R. N.

July. At Portsmouth, drowned by the upsetting of a boat, Lieut. J. Gray, R. N. of the Ordinary.

Lieut. Thomas Seymour, R. N. (1816.)

Commander H. C. Harrison, R. N. (1824.)

Lieut. H. J. Peirse, of the Wellesley. (1826.)

Lieut. George Gray, R. N. (1815.)

At Hastings, where he had gone for change of air, Rear-Admiral Sir James A. Wood, in the 74th year of his age. Sir James served at the defenee of Quebec, in 1776, and was Second Lieutenant of the Anson, of 64 guns, in Rodney's action with the Count de Grasse, in 1782. He was posted into the St. Domingo, a Spanish 74-gun ship, captured at Trinidad, by Admiral Harvey, in 1797; and in 1807 commanded the Acasta, in which ship he bore part in the capture of the Island of Curaçoa, and assisted, in the same year, in the reduction of the Danish West India Islands, and also of Martinique.

July 17th. Of apoplexy, at Epping, on his road to Bury St. Edmund's, Lieut.-Gen. Henry Co ran, Colonel of the 98th regiment, aged 62. At the period of his death, Gen. Conran had nearly completed fifty years of active service in the army, having been appointed Ensign in the 49th Foot, in 1780. In 1782, he obtained his Lieutenancy, and a company in 1785. In 1790, he exchanged into the 52d, and embarked for the East Indies. He served under Lord Cornwallis against Tippoo Saib, in 1791, and at the siege of Pondicherry, in 1793. He was appointed Major by Brevet in 1795, and served with that rank at the reduction of Ceylon. He was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the 52d, in 1799, and served with it at Ferrol, Gibraltar, and Cadiz. In 1804, he embarked for the West Indies, with the second battalion of the 52d, now numbered the 96th. In 1807, he was removed to the Royals, and embarked for the East Indies, where he served a considerable period. In 1809, he received the rank of Colonel, and in 1812, that of Major-General. In the latter end of 1816, Major-Gen. Conran received the appointment of General on the Staff, with the chief command in the Island of Jamaica, where he also acted for some time as Lieutenant-Governor. In 1824, he was appointed to the command of the 98th Foot, and in May, 1825, was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General.

July 25th. In Sloane-street, London, Lieut. G. Tolfrey, 87th regiment, aged 33.

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER,

KEPT AT THE OBSERVATORY OF CAPT. W. H. SMYTH, AT BEDFORD.

JUNE 1829.	Six's Thermometer.		At 3 P. M.			Pluviameter Inches.	Evaporator Inches.	Winds at 3 P.M.
	Maxim. Degrees.	Minim. Degrees.	Barom. Inches.	Thermo. Degrees.	Hygrom. Degrees.			
☽ 1	58·4	55	29·96	57·7	507	....	0·065	Fresh br. from N.W. & overc.
♂ 2	63	57	29·92	60	485	....	0·140	N.N.E. winds and cloudy w.
☿ 3	67·2	54·8	29·88	64·8	473	....	0·055	Dark squally w., winds varia.
♃ 4	68	60·5	29·85	63	462	....	0·055	Hard gales from the N.W.
♀ 5	68	63	29·83	66	451	0·017	0·125	Hard gales from W. to N.W.
♄ 6	67	61	29·99	64·2	421	...	0·110	Fresh N. gales and clear w.
☉ 7	59·2	55·2	30·05	57	519	0·029	0·070	Light Northerly airs & overc.
☽ 8	56·3	51	30·04	56	474	0·020	0·055	N.E. winds and clear sky.
♂ 9	62	55	30·04	61	424	....	0·040	Light w. from N. by E. & cl.
☿ 10	66·3	56·8	30·06	65·7	413	....	0·150	Light N.E. breezes & fine w.
♃ 11	63	55·5	30·09	62·7	395	....	0·200	Light N.E. airs & fine wea.
♀ 12	69·2	57·8	30·03	68	447	....	0·250	Very light airs from S.E.
♄ 13	70·4	62·5	29·99	70	416	....	0·200	Light winds from S.W. & ha.
☉ 14	71	64	29·90	70·5	358	0·027	0·355	Faint N.W. winds & fine w.
☽ 15	71·5	64·5	29·80	69	375	0·028	0·157	Light Southerly airs & fine w.
♂ 16	71·2	62.	29·62	61·3	418	0·078	0·150	S.S.W. fresh winds & rainy.
☿ 17	62·5	55	29·61	61·5	370	0·328	0·185	S.W. wind with thun. & light.
♃ 18	63	57	29·82	59·5	468	0·149	0·145	Variable winds, with ra. & th.
♀ 19	62·3	56·3	29·74	62·1	375	0·140	0·097	S.S.W. to S.S.E. fresh & cl.
♄ 20	67	59	29·65	66·5	337	0·010	0·300	Fresh br. from E.S.E. & clou.
☉ 21	67·5	63·3	29·60	67·5	414	....	0·314	Fresh S.E. breezes & overcast.
☽ 22	68	62·6	29·61	65·4	510	0·278	0·136	Light airs from S.S.E. cl. low.
♂ 23	67·4	60·3	29·70	66	398	0·245	0·177	S.W. light br. & overcast wea.
☿ 24	69·2	61	29·75	67	430	0·260	0·276	Light airs from S.byE. & fi.w.
♃ 25	70	63·5	29·78	69	467	0·115	0·200	S. by W. fresh br. & cl. withr.
♀ 26	69·5	64	29·64	67·8	418	0·164	0·148	Light S.W. breezes & cloudy.
♄ 27	69	64·5	29·40	67	497	0·190	0·152	Faint airs from N.E. & hea.w.
☉ 28	67·2	62	29·39	62·5	538	1·325	0·088	N.N.E. mod. winds & hazy.
☽ 29	62	58·4	29·52	60·7	596	0·875	0 076	Light w. from N.W. & overc.
♂ 30	61	56·2	29·52	60	555	0·160	0·070	S.W. light airs & fine weather.

ON THE MARITIME SUPREMACY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Although it be universally held that Great Britain is a potent maritime power, the vital importance of her ships and sailors to the national prosperity is not so generally understood. Yet it is the amazing addition of power and strength accruing from this department, that has enabled us to compete with the world in arms; nor is it in barren glory only, for even while arbitrating the liberties of Europe, the annual profits arising from our agriculture, manufactures, and commerce, amounted to 431 millions sterling, while those of France, our grandest rival, were only 298 millions. And however much we may complain of heavy taxation, the bulk of the British community enjoy luxuries, under the unassuming name of comforts, which our continental friends never aspire to, though they wisely qualify their cold hearths by a cheerful animal volatility. The principal source of this supremacy must avowedly be sought for in the enactment of our famous Navigation Act, that palladium of English trade, by patriots who disregarded the murmurs, threats, and even the retaliations of inimical cabinets. This wise measure was afterwards supported under a constitution which, with all its defects, has hitherto been incomparable, although so often assailed by the temporizing chimeras germinated in the union of fear and folly, with moral and mental turpitude.

These reflections have arisen from reading a pamphlet entitled the "*Ship-owners' Complaint.*" The author, Mr. Landers, appears to be influenced by good motives; his view of the navigation laws is comprehensive, and his deductions, provided his statements be correct, are not unsound. Yet a part of the distresses of this highly respectable class has been occasioned by the ship-owners themselves, in overstocking the market, for since the war of 1793, the mercantile register has swelled from a million and a half, to nearly three millions of tons. Amongst other causes which have operated in depreciating the value of British bottoms, since the peace, may be reckoned the sudden discharge of twelve hundred transports; the reduction of our Mediterranean commerce, by Quixotically compelling Algiers to respect the petty flags; our vacillating impolicy with Portugal and Turkey; the attempted abolition of the slave trade, and various ramifications of the "Reciprocity system." Now it may be supposed that those who embarked their property in shipping, could not have contemplated the surrender of so many tangible advantages for disputable ones, and that many are not only unable to recede, but must advance, in order to save their former ventures.

The question between Ministers and the ship-owners, respecting the abolition of the navigation laws, is one of which Sir Roger de Coverley would affirm, that there is much to be said on both sides; and it is rather dangerous ground to tread upon, because of all the "genus irritabile," the politician and mariner *species* are the most testy. Amongst the common-place charges against the latter, are the exorbitant prices for freight; but the heavy exactions levied on them in duties, taxes, port dues, and other branches, must be borne in mind; as also the fact that our seamen will not subsist upon rusk and peas and stock-fish. It is alleged that more stress is laid upon the letter a ship bears on Lloyd's books, than in the selection of him who is to command her;

this is certainly a mischievous neglect, for no vessel ought ever to be entrusted to an incompetent person, and it would be to the public benefit, if the decision as to capacity were vested in the legislature. Another imputation is, that more luxurious expense exists in British ships than in any others; that they are floating taverns, and that their accommodations are on too lordly a scale; but it is only the transfer of the superior comforts which the same class enjoy when on shore, to their buoyant mansions. The hospitality, indeed, of the East India ships has long been proverbial, and Anthony Brough in 1786, poured forth a vial of wrath with becoming severity.

"What is done," he angrily exclaimed, "in no other merchant ships in the world, captains will purchase their commissions for no less than £7000 or £8000 each. Will any man in his senses imagine that such a sum, and a proportionate interest, together with pay for the captain's time and trouble, can be amassed, in two or three voyages, by legal means, or without detriment to the trade of the Company in general? Go on board of an Indiaman, count over the servants, the cooks, the musicians; behold the feasting and attendants! Listen to symphonies, and tell me sincerely, whether it would not rather impress you with an idea of Cleopatra sailing down the Cydnus to meet Mark Anthony, than of a rough captain venturing across immense oceans, and defying their storms, and hidden rocks, to import the merchandise of India?"

In one of the ministerial speeches of 1826, it was set forth that, as our regulations were avowedly insufficient to extend the commercial marine, our policy was necessarily directed to conciliate other countries to the employment of our ships. But it seems more than questionable whether the anticipated results will follow. Yet although every institution should be made to correspond with the true character of the day, the approaches should be imperceptible, for laws and customs are obnoxious to the adoption of sudden changes, and the prevailing fury for levelling the outworks of the constitution may sap the solidity of the body, and render even the keep untenable. The apparent increase of numbers in the mercantile marine, so much vaunted by the innovators, is derived mainly from our enlarged colonial possessions and the spirit of our doubled population; moreover, it developed its opulence without the aid of reformers, under laws and restrictions enacted by legislators, whose talents have been satisfactorily proved. With all our vaunted ascendancy, it practically appears that foreign powers menace us with greater effect than heretofore; and it may yet be discovered, when too late for rectification, that admirable statutes have been abrogated, with too improvident a rapidity, for speculations of a dubious tendency. England's first duty is to foster her own independence, and to insure her safety; to cherish jealously all those advantages which her insular situation commands, and, in fine, as the adage expresses it, "to be just before she is generous."

It is not, however, the bearings of the "Reciprocity system," or any other recent encroachment we wish to discuss, albeit without that amplitude of belief to credit half the Utopian visions which are depicted in apology for the intrusion. Expediency, and the wretched shift that "things will last our time," are not the materials upon which our old code and former conduct have advanced; and our governors, although we weekly implore the blessings of grace, wisdom, and understanding for them, in that most sublime of human supplications, the Litany—

having no more prescience than other men, may often attempt a game, the result of which it is not given to human sagacity to divine. "Non omnes possumus omnia" is a received aphorism, but the errors of a private person, like defects in a pocket watch, only affect the individual, while in public men, they are similar to those of the cathedral clock, misleading the multitude. Notwithstanding all the new lines of destiny chalked out for her, Great Britain must still reap the full harvest of her glory from the element which bathes her shores. To her naval prowess and universal commerce, she is indebted for the pre-eminence she possesses amongst the nations of the earth; and to the proud Union flag must she again commit the vindication of her rights, —to that banner which, amidst the tempests of revolution and the calamities of anarchy, cast a gleam of hope through the gloom of despondency, and prepared a path for the brilliant renown acquired by the gallant bands of the conqueror of Napoleon. The broad alliance of our navigation and maritime interests, proves the axiom of the incompatibility of commercial wealth with military spirit, to be unfounded; it therefore becomes an object of the greatest importance, in the maintenance of supremacy, that our seamen should advance simultaneously with the spirit of the age.

Various plans have been proposed for the improvement of the mercantile nursery of seamen, in initiation and education, by establishments for enlisting and classing boys under expressed terms. Now, although no optimists, we steer a middle course, and cannot but see a necessity for a national institution, with branch associations at the principal sea-ports; and that new regulations become requisite with the march of time. All old customs, for the continuance of which cogent reasons cannot be produced, are rendered obsolete by a change of circumstances; and the obstinate inveteracy with which some professional elders adhere to "things as they were," in contempt of essential variations, despising every improvement which is not commensurate with their ideas, is lamentable and injurious. By politic means, youths might be advantageously embarked, and a refuge afforded to deserving seamen, by which that disgusting misery and profligate pauperism lately witnessed would be prevented, or at least branded with shame. The risks which merchants and underwriters run, from ignorance and incapacity in their masters and mates, might also be avoided; and the character of British shipping so enhanced, that it would be looked up to by foreigners. It seems a general law of nature, that whatever does not endeavour to advance must recede, and that nothing can long remain stationary; every means in our power, therefore, should be directed towards improving the general character and condition of our seamen, and properly regulating their respective rights and duties.

None of the plans, as yet submitted to the public, bear any comparison in beneficial extent, with the benevolent suggestions of forming county naval free-schools, on waste lands. This idea was promulgated in 1783, by Commissioner Hanway, the excellent founder of the Marine Society and Sunday Schools; and it is so comprehensive a union of policy and charity for the employment of a large class, both before and after going to sea, that no scheme for ameliorating the sailor's condition ought to be brought forward, without its undergoing a deliberate consideration. The Nautical School at Chelsea, for the instruction of

officers, masters, and mates, also originated with the Commissioner, who being strongly impressed with the idea, that mere theory and science, without practical experience, were of but little effectual use in any service, was anxious that every one should be able to use their hands, as well as their heads. His county institutions were intended not only to initiate boys for the sea, but also to make them provide for themselves, by teaching them the useful arts of agriculture, rope-making, weaving, and other handicraft attainments, so that on a sudden reduction, sailors might have trades to recur to. Industry, after being infused for a given period, will become natural, and its result must engender private worth and rational courage.

"It may be a question," he remarks, "whether a state is threatened most with mischief by the ferocity which arises from ignorance and want of instruction, or from the unprincipled minds of any number of the superior classes, nourished by voluptuousness and false ideas of pleasure, and the want of that moderation which is essential to internal peace and union." "The time is come," he adds, "for serious reflection in our political as well as moral character, and it behoves us to be attentive to every article by which we can acquire a *national gain*."

Amongst the principal avocations to be rendered conducive to a knowledge of the theory of seamanship, and, in effect, to maritimize our genius by additional resources, were, to render sea terms familiar, the slinging and lashing up of hammocks; knotting, splicing, and fitting rigging; reefing and furling; the use of stoppers and nippers; and such other duties as would form a judicious prelude to the future lives of such lads, and attemper their minds to occupation. By these means, the Commissioner inferred, that they would have a peculiar bent of disposition, and acquire confidence for further attainment, by well understanding what they were doing. Manual exercises and the art of gunnery were also to be strictly attended to, an art in which, like the Athenians after their defeat at Delium, we are exerting ourselves, since our trans-atlantic relations put us upon our guard.

While the most active exertions are made to recruit the army, and maintain its present magnificent efficiency, it is surprising that so little attention has been directed towards raising and training men for the royal navy. When Henry the Eighth granted a charter of incorporation to a company of seamen, as brethren of the Holy Trinity, it was probably with a view to that object. Queen Elizabeth, in the same spirit, extended their powers as a company of the "chiefest and most expert masters and governors of ships;" and they were bound to "foresee the good increase and maintenance of ships, and all kind of men, traded and brought up by water craft." But the imbecility into which they have fallen, is a memorable lesson of the impolicy of granting privileges to guilds "for ever." It is doubtless owing to the existence of this institution,—professing to examine into all the arts, sciences, discoveries, and suggestions, of navigation and commerce, and the raising, training, and management of seamen,—that the Government has left the manning of the navy to accidental and arbitrary usages. Meantime the high offices of the brethren have dwindled to the mere examination of masters, pilots, and blue-coat children,—which with their churchwarden-like administration of charities, and other duties comparatively petty, have made them more celebrated for their dinners than their services.

Even though it is insinuated that the navigation laws originated rather in the narrow view of mortifying our West Indian colonists, than that of humbling the Dutch, there is no denying their happy consequences on the trade, commerce, and marine of the British realms. But as these laws are now abrogated, it becomes an object of the highest interest to maintain the strictest watch over our nautical interests; liable as we are to be involved in the quarrels of the world. The number of thorough seamen raised, was never equal to the demand for them; and besides the operation of this repeal, it remains to be seen how far the nursery of those fearless fellows whose vicissitudes in coasters, smacks, and cutters, rendered the dangers of sea-life habitual, is likely to be injured by the present extensive adoption of canals, railroads, and steam navigation; the suppression of smuggling, the burning of gas, and the neglect of fisheries. Tough seamen, like sturdy oaks, are of slow growth; and it is therefore that our legislature should jealously watch their nurture, and enact ordinances ensuring their ready obedience, by the ties of interest and attachment, rather than forcing them by the frowns of power. The inimical envy of the world towards our maritime greatness, clearly proves the necessity of cherishing the means of maintaining it; and the means rest in securing the affections of the seamen by administering every consistent kindness, making their profession one of choice instead of necessity, and rendering our navy more congenial to their habits and wishes, than that of any other country,—for the day will come, when they will be more imperiously required than heretofore.

It is singular, that many great men have indulged their invective against maritime life; and it is here noticed, because such inuendoes, circulated amongst the simple of heart and inane of head, may injure its interests. Plato compares stupid fellows, to those brought up at sea; one of the four actions of which Cato on his death-bed repented, was going to a place by sea, which he might have visited by land; and Dr. Johnson, with authoritative dogmatism, pronounced that, "No man would go to sea who had sufficient ingenuity to get into a gaol, a ship being specifically such, with the additional risk of being drowned." Horace says, no one likes sailors but those of their kind; and Campbell, with a commiseration bordering on contempt, sings:—

> "Poor child of danger, nursling of the storm,
> Sad are the woes that wreck thy manly form!
> Rocks, waves, and winds, the shatter'd bark delay;
> Thy heart is sad, thy home is far away."

One who was insensible to the advantages of the "road without dust," laments the fickleness of the wind and waters; a second, rails on becoming sea-sick, when they were "sailing against a head-sea, or, in other terms, the ship and the waves were going in contrary directions, and as the latter ran mountains high, and succeeded each other with great rapidity, the former kept plunging like a ram in a halter." Even one who had some experience could not desist, while smarting under the privations and miseries of a stormy cruise, from breaking out with more of malediction than elegance:—

> "D——d be the man, his name for e'er accurst,
> Who pickled timber in salt water first."

And the Persians, it is well known, have entertained an insuperable aversion to the sea, from the most remote ages. But it is fortunate for our country, that so few of us have coincided in such opinions, or we never should have felt the exhilarating animation of a life of adventure and chivalrous enterprise.

The increase of merchant shipping, so much boasted of by the innovators, bears but little on the vital question of our naval nurseries. The virtues of the true British sailor are rather owing to the fortunate geographical position of our island, to its stormy clime, its narrow sea, and its long nights, than to the wisdom of our institutions. Accustomed to toils, waves, and tempests from infancy, he acquires undaunted courage and skill, and taken, "by and large," becomes one of the most useful members of the community. Who that has seen him rolling along with manly confidence, light of feet, and strong of upper works, in new and neat clothes, with his hair, like Lucian's handsome cabin boy, tied up behind, and brought curling to each side of his face, who but would instantly distinguish him from the vagabonds sent to fill up the vacancies in the Waist or Afterguard? The wearing of jackets and trowsers is no more capable of forming seamen, than the habit does a monk, or the cloak a Castilian. The real tar makes up his mind to every hardship and calamity with a Turkish resignation, and will sing his soundings with as firm a note when running into ruin, as when entering a haven. A sailor, on being capitally convicted for piracy, raised a roll of tobacco to his mouth, and held it between his teeth, with his eyes directed to the judgment-seat, till the sentence of death was passed. He then bit off the quid, and began to chew it with apparent unconcern. "Sirrah," said the judge, piqued at the man's apparent indifference, "do you know that you are to be hanged?"—"So I hear," said the sailor, squirting a little tobacco-juice from his mouth. "Do you know, Sir!" rejoined the judge with a tremendous voice, "that you are liable to go to hell, and be burnt eternally?"—"I hope, my lord," replied the culprit with perfect tranquillity, "I hope I shall be able to bear it."

Such men form a marked contrast to what may be termed the "fair weather seamen," of tropical voyages,—a class who, though extremely deserving and highly useful in most naval departments, require an amalgamation of sterling storm-bred tars, to render a crew fully capable of encountering the fury of elemental conflicts. Voltaire remarked that Normandy produced as good seamen as England, but that as he proceeded southward, in France, they fell off in ability and enterprise; and he demands whether it was owing to climate? Certainly it was; and we have ourselves remarked the difference between the French, on the Atlantic shores, and those of the Mediterranean. We recollect asking a rugged forecastle-man his opinion of some well behaved French prisoners, whom we had had on board several weeks: "Oh!" replied he, "none of them can knot, or splice, or make a shirt, or a sea-pie, as it should be."

That our sailors are thoughtless and inconsiderate is a postulate granted; but great part of their improvidence arises from the artificial tenour of their lives. They are often licentious, because immorality has been countenanced under a mistaken plea of necessity; and their

demoralization has been accelerated by the injudicious, however urgent, custom, of sending convicted felons to serve on board. Their good or bad conduct may be greatly excited by the consistency and ability of the officers who govern them; and where their feelings have been properly directed, they become more intelligent than those of a similar class of society. Notwithstanding many of them have seen so little of England—from having been pressed when boys, and being repeatedly drafted afterwards—as to be almost strangers to the sacred impulse of patriotism, they are far from insensible to the glory of their country; and though compelled to make a home in every port, they never forget their native place. They certainly possess less elegance than energy, but even their roughness, when unassumed, is that of the unpolished diamond; and most of them, as the Spanish squire said, are "as honest as the King, only not so rich." In moments of danger, sailors display a matchless heroism, and bear with equal stoicism the assaults of pestilence or famine: owing to their bold sincerity, and the sociability of their disposition, separation with them loses its frigidity of character. Their liberality is proverbial, and has been imputed to an ignorance of the value of money; but this is erroneous, for their generous feelings are excited by the adventurous tendency of their profession. When a donation of two days' pay was being voted, by the fleet off Toulon, for the relief of the widows and orphans of those who perished in the St. George, Hero, Defence, and Saldanha, the crew of the Rodney, the ship in which we then served, was desirous of giving a fortnight's amount. And as an instance of the fortitude of British seamen, an extract from the journal of the Cornwallis may be acceptable. Early in 1807, that enormous frigate left Madras, and was the first regular man-of-war that had ever passed between New Holland and Van Diemen's Land. From Port Jackson she stood for Masa-Fuero, and Juan Fernandez, and two days after having reconnoitred them, the journal states:—

"June 18th.—While both officers and men were indulging themselves in golden dreams, an accident occurred at five P.M. which threatened to involve the whole in one general destruction. It seems that the gunner had deposited a quantity of powder in his store-room, contrary to the most express orders, and that after exercise, all the musket cartridges, and boxes of quill tubes, were taken there, instead of being returned into the magazine. In the midst of these, one of the crew, who was fitting a flint, snapped his lock, when the whole exploded with a horrible crash! Several of the ship's company were killed, and many dreadfully burnt; the fore-cockpit was set on fire, and the decks forced up, for they fortunately presented less resistance than the bows. In twenty minutes, however, by prompt measures, and the most arduous exertions, the ship was half water-logged, and by nine o'clock, the fire was totally extinguished."

On this occasion, it is impossible to do sufficient justice to the firmness of the officers and crew: while the appalling explosion was yet ringing in our ears, the captain loudly ordered the drummer to beat to quarters, and though instant death stared every one in the face, the store-rooms and bulk-head of the fore magazine being then on fire, it was only by the alacrity with which the order was obeyed, that a noble ship and 390 men were rescued from destruction. The heroism of the Spartans repairing to their stations, during an earthquake, lest the

Helots should rise, has been greatly extolled through a series of ages; but the resolute discipline of Britons is merely noticed as an expected result.

It must be admitted that the Royal Navy has hitherto been an object of aversion to mercantile seamen, nor is it difficult to be accounted for. The outrage on that inviolability of person, which is esteemed the next blessing to health, has been the most serious of their evils, for though impressment may be termed a tax upon maritime life, arising from imperious state necessity, and established by prescription, it is nevertheless so hateful a measure, that it would be the most consummate policy to substitute a system more conformable to British liberty, and more honourable to both officers and seamen. It is probable that coercive means must still be resorted to for manning the fleet in war time, and that the power must remain to meet emergencies; but both the extent and severity might be mitigated. In the earlier days of English history, impressment only went to man the royal ships for a summer's cruise, for they were paid off in the winter; the navy was then hired, and each sea-port, in return for specific privileges, had to furnish a certain quota of vessels manned and armed, to serve until discharged. This was not so invidious and irritating on a particular class, because at that period the crown also assumed the power of impressing artizans. The practice has continued, by a series of precedents for so long a time, even though it is known to injure the germs of patriotism, and occasion a serious interruption to commerce, that many think it a part and parcel of the common law of the land. But this anomalous reproach to our free constitution, this usage so inimical to the principles of humanity, is not recognized by any positive or unequivocal statute; and even such Acts of Parliament as imply it, do not expressly delegate this obnoxious power to the crown. When George the Second addressed the Houses, in 1728, he feelingly said, "I should look upon it as a great happiness if, at the beginning of my reign, I could see the foundation laid of so great and necessary a work as the increase and encouragement of our seamen in general; that they may be invited, rather than compelled by force and violence, to enter into the service of their country."

Besides the odious measure of impressment, there were other causes which operated against the manning of men-of-war. Of these, the indefinite term of service, the promiscuous drafting, the prohibiting of leave of absence, the long deferred payment, the forced energy of fitting in port, and the capricious irregularity of discipline, were amongst the principal; hence originated disaffection and desertion in some, and in many nearly an obliteration of moral affections and love of country. That better regulations produce better effects, may be seen in the behaviour of the same class of people, when they are employed in transports, revenue cruisers, packets, and other hired vessels. Numbers of our seamen were kept for years without an hour's permission to go on shore, even if they bore an excellent character; and armed marines were employed to prevent running away from boats, when on service,—an irksome confinement, which forced many to enter into regiments, who had but little relish for parade duties. They were also kept many years without a shilling of salary, while their brethren of the army

were paid daily, and all the vessels under the civil departments of the government, at regular periods. In this absolute want of money, they sold their clothes, necessaries, and provisions,—and too often such of the ships' stores as they could carry off, to "raise the wind," whereby they promoted disorder and incurred punishment. When they at last received their stipend, frequently paper currency, by which they sometimes lost nearly a third of the amount, they were instantly hurried from the pay table to sea: whilst the accumulated sums tended to produce the most inconsiderate and extravagant excesses. We returned from the East Indies in the Powerful, in 1809; and though all the crew were what, from the time served abroad, are called "stationers," and some of them had been from England upwards of seven years, yet the ship was kept under sailing orders, consequently no one could visit the shore; and she was afterwards sent, without a shilling being paid, upon the Walcheren expedition! It is very difficult to say upon what principle the brethren of the Navy and Army have received such different treatment,—excuses are indeed made, but they are apologies for power, and rather beg the question than answer it.

Another cause of dissatisfaction arose from the oppressive inconsistency of naval discipline, for ships of the same rate and model were often governed by usages wholly at variance, and the punishments differed so widely, that sailors were at a loss to comprehend the motives. While many commanders were remarkable for the order and method of their system, others merely executed things by main force, and some young officers considered it necessary for their personal consequence, to alter all the rules and customs of their predecessors, reckless of the detriment thereby occasioned to the service. These vexations, however, and the abuses of the almost absolute power entrusted to captains, are gradually diminishing. Many improvements have taken place since the peace of 1815; the new naval regulations are of material interest; and the proclamation of the 23d of June, 1824, was the greatest amelioration yet bestowed. But it still remains to follow up the auspicious dawn: the galling topic of impressment remains untouched, and greater inducements must be held out to render a service, so vitally interesting, more popular. For the navy to be regarded by its seamen is a more urgent object with our insular nation than with any other power on earth. Their homes should be endeared by the facility of visiting them, since by affording a greater scope for the affections of the heart, they would rise superior to the immorality which now almost necessarily stamps them, and become citizens as well as sailors. If the pay and indulgencies in the Royal Navy were at all commensurate with those in merchant ships, the other advantages of diet, allotment, pension, and medical treatment, exclusive of the continuance of pay on the occurrence of wreck or captivity, are so obvious, that impressment would die a natural death. Yet hence arises the difficulty; the situation of a prime Government seaman differs from that of its other servants, inasmuch as he gets less actual pay than he can procure elsewhere.

It appears very problematical whether, in a future war, we should be enabled to raise, and retain, a sufficient number of seamen, by our former method, to enable the country to maintain a successful contest. Destinies, over which we have too little control, are incessantly in

operation; and it is more than probable that desertion, crimping, invaliding, and the inveigling of our men by enemies, will all be practised to a greater extent than heretofore, if we adhere to the old system: and the novel destination in which we are placed by our common origin, manners, and language with the Americans, will render the impress a more difficult operation than ever. No one, I believe, attempts to deny that the reins of our Spartan discipline have been so relaxed during the peace, as to preclude the ever regaining their former tension. The spirit of resistance to ill-defined powers is abroad; and the weighty responsibility which formerly merely hung over officers, is now more likely to be brought to the test. The characteristic of sailors is so much altered, that instead of the thoughtless people who, in our own remembrance, messed upon chests, and whose highest amusements were "weighing the miller," and similar rough modes of "sky-larking," when the hands were piped to "mischief"—we now find men who have made considerable progress in the reasoning faculty; and although still somewhat indifferent to that luxury which pervades all other classes, they are more moral and comfortable. Punishments must henceforward be less capriciously inflicted, and a system of rewards introduced; and as the necessary duties of the ship afford sufficient hours every day to give the crew useful leisure, their wants and wishes in this respect should be attended to. The spirit of emulation has ever triumphed over the efforts produced by fear; and even the appearance of rigour should be withheld, where mild measures are sufficient for the end.

As flogging has been thought to be inflicted in too arbitrary a manner, courts-martial held under the direction of the captain, by the officers, would do away with much of the unpleasant responsibility of the commander: and the latter might still have the right of bringing an offender before a general court, if dissatisfied with the previous proceedings; as also the power of mitigating, though not increasing the sentence awarded. By this arrangement, the power hitherto necessarily vested in captains would not be materially abridged, and one of its finest privileges would be in fuller play,

> "To have the power to forgive
> Is empire and prerogative:
> And 'tis in crowns a nobler gem,
> To grant a pardon than condemn."

As the requisite talent for command needs more organization and energy than can be very general, some uniformity of stationing, exercising, and regulating crews, might be promulgated. The establishment of a fixed system of internal discipline, or at least an approximation towards it, has been found indispensable in every profession but that of the navy: yet in that noble service, a greater unity would, however short of perfection, disarm caprice, enable the seaman clearly to understand his duty, and promote a beneficial unanimity. It is not merely the equipment of a ship which is to be considered,—but the very superior object of rendering that ship efficient, by zealous energy in the officers and crew, to maintain and promote the interests of our country. The naval instructions are laws rather than usages; and the internal arrangements of a ship cannot depend upon the articles of war,—for

the punishment of "death" recurs too frequently to be adhered to in the common affairs of nautic life. Montesquieu has happily expressed his opinion that nothing should be enforced by laws, which can be effected by the manners and customs of a people; and this is an axiom which cannot be too much borne in mind by all who would make regulations for seamen. Naval legislature should be couched in a compressed and simple form, consonant to common sense; clear and perceptible, they should facilitate their own operation, and be altogether free from the involutions and envelopements which embarrass and baffle most other codes. The power of punishment must exist; it is absolutely necessary; but it should be administered with the most cautious discretion;—in the most regular and impressive manner, to the utter abolition of "starting" or other irregular treatment, which is usually neither expedient, nor efficacious. Much of the indiscriminate power of severity may be safely withdrawn, and would only be regretted by the few who, dreading the idea of sailors having a moment's leisure, are constantly inventing petty occupation to "keep the devil out of their minds." Such commanders are perpetually making incursions into the boatswain's province; and, mighty exact about trifles, often place greater stress in crossing top-gallant yards in harbour, than in running out guns briskly in action.

The unnecessary mortifications of naval life, have been especially vexatious to a numerous class in our men-of-war, who, although they seldom become very able seamen, are zealous, spirited, and eminently useful to their country. These are mostly young men from trades, and agricultural pursuits,—who from disgust of their occupation, ardent emulation, or other causes, quit their tranquil homes, and cheerfully encounter the elements. Burns happily expresses it thus,

> "He saw misfortune's cauld nor'-west,
> Long mustering up a bitter blast;
> A jillet brak his heart at last,
> Ill may she be!
> So, took a berth afore the mast,
> An' oure the sea."

To ensure an efficient supply of seamen, independent of impressment, has been a deep consideration with many worthy statesmen and officers. One proposal embraces the enrolment of a certain number for the service of the state, one third of whom were to serve on board ships and vessels of war, three years out of nine; with modifications for those who chose to continue their servitude, in the hope of gaining higher places on the scale of pensions. But of the several plans we have studied, the system of raising men, for limited service by ballot, seems the most eligible, because, though coercive like the conscription of Napoleon, it is more impartial than the impress, and therefore less abhorrent. By this mode seafaring characters only would in fact be comprehended, yet no longer linked, as in the existing impressment act, with "lewd and disorderly men, rogues, vagabonds, and sturdy beggars." Great expenses would be saved by the abolition of press-gangs, whilst high bounty-money, that fruitful source of desertion, might be placed to the credit account. Spirited landsmen, desirous of

entering, should be admitted; and, with policy, might be trained to a knowledge of the ordinary duties of a ship, before they were draughted into cruisers. Lord Collingwood, when in command of the Mediterranean fleet, recommended that as ships came out they should bring eighty or one hundred boys; for boys soon become tolerable seamen, which landsmen very rarely do, as they are confirmed in other habits.

To accomplish this very desirable object, strict registers of the seamen, and those occupied on the water, should be kept at the several ports; and after serving in the navy five or seven years in person, or by substitute, inviolable protections should be given them. Masters employing seamen in war, without these documents, should be rendered liable to fine, and the men to impressment. As every individual, gentle or simple, is liable to be drawn for the militia, by the acknowledged right of the king to the services of his subjects in time of war, so every mercantile seaman, whether master, mate, or other officer, should be subject to the ballot. Limited service would no doubt be a popular measure, and unattended with the injury once complained of in the army, that "by the time a soldier had been well drilled, he became entitled to his discharge." Now those raised for the navy would already be sailors; and it may be presumed, that prize money, hope of pensions, and kind treatment, would retain the larger portion of them. It is true, that ballot only will not efficiently man and keep up the annual supply of men requisite for the navy; it will, however, secure a sound portion of sailors, and much may be expected from encouraging the entry of landsmen and boys. But one condition is absolutely necessary in all future transactions between Government and the sea-faring community, and that is, a more faithful observance of protections than has hitherto been shown: they should be held sacred in all cases, save in the most imminent emergencies of the public welfare; and their security should rest on Acts of Parliament, rather than Orders in Council. In addition to other encouragements, it were well if light-house keepers, Admiralty and Navy-office messengers, dock-yard attendants, and other men of naval establishments, were selected from amongst steady sailors, who had been at least five years afloat. And if ever such victories as those of the 1st of June, St. Vincent's, the Nile, or Trafalgar, are gained, it may be politic to reward the victors with *distinctions*, if not also of reducing the time of probation for pensions, as was considerately done with the soldiers of Waterloo.

Such reforms would be advantageous to the service, and incalculably beneficial to the nation: and they would render the personal condition of a man-of-war's man superior to that of any corresponding class in the world. The fire of patriotism would then revive in bosoms where it has been cooled; and, as where inclination leads exertion is sure to follow, the British flag would still be spread in glory,—for there is much less to apprehend from superior force and heavier metal in our enemies, than in heartless crews on board our own ships.

It is devoutly to be hoped, that the want, or contempt of practical knowledge, known under the expressive term of "insolence of office," which is so frequently manifested by some who accidentally or surreptitiously fall into influential situations, may not be allowed to impede the progress of naval improvement. A plethora of wealth has hitherto

covered some of the public sores with an aspect of health, but they can only be prevented from injuriously festering, by attentive policy. The Royal Navy has been the grand barrier to the terrific strides of a destroying enemy, who, but for it, with even partial success, might have desolated the fair face of this beautiful country; and the prosperity, power, and independence of Great Britain are too closely connected with her naval preponderance, not to interest the strongest feelings of her cabinet, her legislative assemblies, and her public bodies in general. With this conviction are the present conclusions committed to the press, in the hope that they may perchance meet the eye of some patriotic statesman; for no one should think our chance of brighter prospects so blasted, as only to contemplate a continuance of our present fortunes, nor should they subside into an insensibility to passing events.

THE BRITISH SOLDIER TO HIS CHARGER.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "GABRIELLE."

Away! away! my panting horse, the scent of blood is nigh,
I see the pillar'd smoke ascend from the hoarse artillery—
Away! away! my panting steed, and warm thy hoofs in gore,
My sword is keen, thy spirit high, and we can want no more!

Away! with speed of thought away! upon the foeman's line,
The Gallic eagles' burning eyes dim there the noonday shine;
We will eclipse those brilliant orbs, the suns of victory long,
Or die, and leave no name behind, no monument of song!

Our fathers charged on Crecy's field, and many a bloody day
Of equal deed with Crecy since, has given them victory—
And would we ever wear a wreath less green than their's is now!—
On, on, my noble horse, and win a garland for thy brow!

See where long lines of flashing arms are glittering in the sun—
How beautiful that bright array ere battle is begun!—
O there is work for us to-day, my fiery horse, to do—
With England's standard in the van, to hew those legions through.

Thou art of British blood, my steed, and thou and I have seen
Long days of toilsome marching, and cold, cold nights between,
Yet battle ever woke our hearts with aspirations high,
To show we, as our farthers did, charge France for victory!

Away! away! my panting horse, the scent of blood is nigh,
I see the pillar'd smoke ascend from the hoarse artillery—
Away! away! my panting steed, and warm thy hoofs in gore,
My sword is keen, thy spirit high, and we can want no more

MARCH TO MADRID, AND RETREAT FROM BURGOS.

(IN CONTINUATION OF THE ADVANCE FROM SALAMANCA.)

In the mean time the second division had moved, in the middle of September, across the Guadiana through Truxillo Jaracejo, towards Almarez, and then crossed the Tagus by a pontoon bridge, and continuing its movement on the right of that river, passed Talavera de la Reyna, and arrived on the 30th at Toledo, occupying both banks of the Tagus. Lord Hill pushed forward his advance to Yepes and its vicinity, taking the command of the right wing of the army, composed of the second, third, fourth, and light divisions, besides cavalry and artillery. For my part, I had no sooner contrived to get out of bed at Salamanca, than I began to pace up and down the room, and in a very few days gained sufficient strength to be enabled to inhale the fresh air in the cool of the evening; while walking slowly along I met the staff doctor of our division, who expressed much regret that he had not been aware of my being sick in that town, and offered every assistance in his power; I expressed my thanks, but informed him that I intended to join my regiment. He asked me if I was mad, and insisted on my giving him a promise not to think of prosecuting so wild a scheme for the present; which I was necessitated to acquiesce in, from a fear that he would effectually stop my rambles: however, two days afterwards, I presented myself to the medical board, which sat daily to examine officers: the group of medicos were seated round a table, and having eyed them particularly, I experienced great relief at finding the worthy doctor did not form one of the party. I felt considerable agitation, from a fear that they would not sanction my departure, which gave me a colour; in fact, I reported myself in perfect health, and obtained permission to proceed to rejoin the army with a strong detachment who were about to depart for that purpose. At five o'clock next morning, the day before I was to recommence my journey, my servant entered my quarter, and announced that my mule had been stolen during the night out of the stable, and that my horse had been running about loose, with the door wide open. This unwelcome intelligence caused me to tremble so violently that I sunk down on the bed, nor do I ever recollect being so agitated in my life, for I had no means left to supply its place, and I could not have walked in my weak state half a league; fortunately, an officer who had just come from England to join us, relieved my anxiety, by offering to carry my baggage on one of his animals.

At daylight the next morning we started; the spangled dew still hung on the trees, the morning breeze refreshed my body and mind, and with exhilarated spirits I felt as if new life and fresh vigour had been conveyed throughout my frame. The dead French soldier was still stationary in the wood, and in exactly the same position already described. On re-entering Alba de Tormes, I passed the apothecary's shop with exultation, which only three weeks before I had entered in such a miserable plight. When we passed through Arevalo, one of the narrow streets leading to the Plaza was choked up with cars from Burgos, crammed to overloading with exhausted, speechless, and wounded Highlanders, covered with hot sand, and many of them

slumbering unto death; their pallid countenances pourtrayed the speedy dissolution of their lingering sufferings, while their sable plumes and torn tartans hung loosely on the pointed stakes, which formed the temporary sides of the rude vehicles. I searched in vain, through every narrow avenue, and amongst the numerous convents and monasteries, for the house of the young lady who had been so attentive to me in that town, as I well recollected the high walls of one of those fabrics inclosing one side of the garden; I was, therefore, in hopes that in some spot of difficult access, I should find the fair object of my solicitude. The whole of the following day (during our halt) was passed, however, in fruitless search.

Continuing the march, our little column consisted of three hundred and fifty men, and when within sight of the distant villages, which were surrounded by extensive plains, the church bells rang merry peals: almost the whole of these places had been entrenched by temporary works, and the churches loopholed by the French posts of communication, to protect their small detachments from being destroyed or cut off by the Guerillas, or surprised by the infuriated peasantry. Shortly before we reached the Guadarama mountains, we struck into the high road to Madrid; for many miles there was scarcely a house to be seen. At length we came to a Posada, but the casa had been thoroughly gutted, and it was impossible for the owners of it to procure anything for us to eat. The country bore a very solitary aspect until we began to ascend the pass by a paved road, cut in a zigzag direction up the face of the mountain, on the top of which stands a stone fountain. The prospect from this point is very grand, commanding a distant view of Madrid, the palace of the Escurial, and of the rugged mountains extending towards Segovia, which are covered with snow during the greater portion of the year.

The poor village of the Guadarama is situated in a valley at the foot of the grand pass. Towards evening, our horses being in some degree refreshed, we rode into the Park of the Escurial, which is of considerable extent, and lies adjacent to the village, producing pretty good pasturage, but infested by prowling wolves and wild boars. The trees are generally of small growth, consisting of oak, carob, ash, and cork. The front of the Palace of the Escurial looks towards the mountains of the Guadarama, and is built of a grey granite, in the shape of a gridiron. This culinary utensil is represented in the books of mass, on the doors, and various other parts of the building, which is perforated by innumerable windows. The length of the edifice is six hundred and forty feet, breadth five hundred and eighty, and sixty feet high. The pantheon of the Palace is octagon, composed of marble; about fourteen niches are occupied by embalmed kings and queens, with a variety of other curiosities worthy the observation of the traveller. Returning towards the village, the old man of the house assured us the extraordinary edifice we had explored was nothing to the wonder and astonishment we should experience at the grand bull fights of Spain. The tears rolled down his furrowed cheeks as he ran about the room, which was paved with red tiles, representing the wild Andalusian bull staring with surprise on first entering the arena; then getting astride of a chair, he showed us how the Piccadoré received the bellowing bull on his lance, and the way he was fre-

quently tossed, mangled, and killed, by the infuriated animal; then again, skipping and dancing about the room to represent the men insinuating the pointed darts and crackers into the animal's neck, and finally the graceful Matador, with a red cloak over one arm, and a short sword in his hand, making his obeisance with a profound bend to the señoras and cavalleros, who excite him by countless *vivas*, and the waving of their white hands, and whiter pocket-handkerchiefs, to dispatch the staggering bull at one thrust. At length the ancient cavallero became so much exhausted by his exertions and feelings, that he fell back motionless in his chair, exclaiming, "Oh, los ladrones Franceses; they have eat up all our Andalusian bulls, killed our poultry, got all our *mothās* with young, and knocked all our Santa Marias from the altars and out of their sacred niches by the road side."

During this rodomontade we remained quiet spectators, quaffing the excellent wine which our host had extracted from its concealed deposit. Taking our departure the next morning, two of us being some short distance behind the detachment, at a very lonely spot we observed a Spaniard of most ferocious aspect, with huge mustachios and a capacious sombrero, clad in a leathern jacket, like a cuirass, with a short broad sword by his side, and a brace of pistols in his broad belt, which was buckled round his waist. We were instantly convinced that he was a robber; however, saluting him as we passed, which he returned by a cold and distant bend of the head, the few baggage animals being in sight, we thought it necessary to warn the soldiers in charge to be on their guard, although generally speaking the British might pass all over the country without danger; yet some robberies had been committed in Spain and Portugal also by banditti. This day we halted at the village of Rosas, about two leagues from the capital. The country was bare and hilly, and even when within half a mile of Madrid, the traveller might fancy himself in a bare wilderness, as the town stands isolated in the midst of a rugged plain, skirted on the north side by distant mountains, without the least sign of traffic, with the exception of a few mules or asses loaded with chopped straw, the usual forage (instead of hay) given to animals, all other vegetation being parched up, and even the shallow river of the Manzanares having ceased to flow.

After the short absence of six weeks, having travelled, as already described, more than two hundred and thirty miles, and recovered from my fever, I rejoined our first brigade quartered in Madrid, as well as the third division; the second brigade was stationed two leagues from the town, in support of those troops cantoned in the line of the Tagus. I received the welcome information, that since I had quitted the division they had not seen the enemy. The troops were quartered in the various convents and monasteries, and the officers were billeted on the most splendid houses; many of them had white papers stuck on the windows, to denote that the former occupiers of them had followed the fortunes and court of El Rey Joseph, thereby deserting their country's cause.

One of my friends, whom I had left under a tree, I found occupying the house of a marquis, and decorating and perfuming himself before a splendid toilette, previous to making his bow to the beautiful and attractive object of all his desires, who had invited him to spend that

evening at her house. He described to me their proud entry into Madrid as a conquering army, and how the variegated drapery hung from the windows, the acclamations of the people, and all the beauty of the place welcoming them, striking guitars, tambourines, and castanets, with eyes beaming love and admiration in a manner indescribable, known and felt only by those who have won the battle, and had been wandering under the heaven's bright blue canopy for sixty days, and traversed hundreds of miles over burning plains. Another officer reposed his limbs on a bed of down, enveloped by white satin curtains edged with long gold bullion, encompassed by mirrors, the whole surmounted by a gilded helmet, adorned with a noble plume of ostrich feathers; the rest of the furniture in this superb mansion was composed of the most costly materials.

Madrid is a compact town; the lower windows of all the monasteries and houses are defended by iron bars: many of the streets are spacious, and the whole of them are remarkably clean. The Plaza Major is a square of lofty houses, many of them stained of various colours; the windows are very close together, out of which hang mats and drapery of a variety of striped patterns, to shade the rooms from the mid-day sun. This is the principal market for vegetables and other commodities, and invariably presents a bustling and busy scene. The Royal Palace is of a square form, and surrounds an interior court-yard, which has two gateways. The grand staircase rises out of the yard near the principal entrance; it is a most splendid work, wide and lofty, leading into the principal suite of rooms magnificently furnished. As we passed through them, I noticed the man in charge locking the doors after us: when therefore the curiosity of the admiring spectators was satisfied, we were ushered into another, and again made prisoners for the time being. A picture, beautifully executed, represented Napoleon in his younger days crossing the Alps, at the head of his bare-footed army, and was considered, by those who had seen him, to be an exact likeness; the face was extremely handsome. The Callé Major and Alcala are the principal streets of the town; the latter is wide and spacious, lined by large buildings, leading direct into the Prado, which is much admired for its broad walks divided into avenues by rows of trees, and runs the whole length of one side of the town, being terminated at each end by gates leading from it. On the north side stands the Bueno Retiro, encompassed by temporary works, (which had been thrown up by the French,) gardens, and pleasure grounds.

The fountains stand at certain distances from each other in the middle of the walks, and are framed after antique models. The water from one of them is esteemed the best in the town; the broad walk in the centre is adorned by these cascades, and is crowded every evening by the best company; it is here the stranger may examine with advantage, the costume, style, and gait of the Spanish ladies, whose dress is composed of a mantilla or veil, gracefully thrown over the head, a long-waisted satin body, black silk petticoats, fringed from the knee downwards, white silk stockings, with open clocks, kid shoes of white or black; they carry a large fan in their little hands, which they open and shut, as they glide along; it serves to shade them from the sun, or to salute their different acquaintance as they pass, which they do by shaking the fan rapidly, and simpering an affable smile.

At sunset the bells of the convents and churches give notice for offering up the evening prayer to the Virgin; instantaneously the crowd becomes stationary, the men take off their hats and remove the cigars from their mouths, the señoras cover their faces with their fans, while they inwardly mutter a short prayer. At the expiration of a few minutes the profound silence is broken, when all again are in motion. In this place, dedicated to pleasure, our time was so divided, as to be occupied night and day, either in dancing, or at the tertullias; public balls were also held twice a week at the Callè de Baños and Principe.

The officers of our division were anxious to display their powers as actors to their beloved señoritas; therefore, among other things, they were occupied in ordering dresses, and studying their theatrical parts. The Revenge was fixed upon as the tragedy to astonish the Spaniards. Capt. Kent, of the Rifle Corps (95th), played the part of Zanga in "*El Teatro del Principe,*" with due solemnity, and the piece went off in silence, until he began to move his sinewy arm and clenched fist backwards and forwards, like the pendulum of a clock cased in a black silk stocking, or glove, encircled by a shining bracelet, which caused the muleteers in the gallery to roar with laughter; the señoras tittered, and held their fans to their faces. During the remainder of the evening, poor Zanga was treated more like a comic than a tragic character, and whenever he raised his arm, which he had frequent occasion to do, the same round of salutations greeted him on all sides, such as "*Arré Mulo,*" &c. &c. At the conclusion of the piece, a Spaniard and a girl danced a bolero in inimitable style; both of them were habited in male attire; the black hair of the female was clubbed up behind, and tied with a bunch of ribbons hanging down her back; she wore a richly embroidered silk jacket, white kerseymere breeches, fitting tight to the shape, white silk stockings, shoes, and buckles. She rattled the castanets exquisitely, and beat admirable time with her pretty little feet.

About the 20th of Oct. our division was hastily concentrated, and first moved to some lonely villages, and then to Alcala, one of the principal Universities of Spain. On the night of the 21st, the General-in-Chief raised the siege of Burgos, and slowly retired on the Douro, followed by Gen. Souham. Joseph and the Duke of Dalmatia had also formed a junction, and were making various demonstrations on the line of the Tagus. On the 22d, the second division were put in motion on that river to observe the enemy's movements. On the 24th, the third division, which had continued in Madrid, moved towards Pinto, on the road to Aranjuez, in support of the fourth and second divisions. On the 26th, the second division crossed to the right bank of the Tagus, and extended its left on the Jarama. On the same day we marched four leagues and a half from Alcala, and entered Arganda, which is situated on the high road from Valencia. The enemy continued to make such a variety of movements, that it was impossible to ascertain positively whether he would attempt his grand push on the south or east side of Madrid, which obliged Lord Hill to show front on two sides of a square for the protection of the great roads leading towards the capital, across the rivers Tagus, Jarama, and Hanares.

At ten o'clock at night (of the same day we had entered Arganda,) the bugle-horns sounded the assembly, which never occurred without

the most urgent necessity, as it was not customary for the horns to sound when manœuvring near the enemy, except under peculiar circumstances. The orderlies usually passed round, and gave the word to pack up and accoutre, no farther questions being asked either by officers or soldiers, and all repaired to the alarm post, and patiently awaited farther orders, and so often without seeing an enemy, owing to the variety of marches and countermarches in war, that such orders had ceased to be a novelty or any surprise to us. The division soon fell in: I had to precede the column on duty with another officer, who was mounted on a sorry lank pony, which, on being touched on the near or off side, kicked out with one leg at every mule that passed him, in the most singular manner. I never recollect laughing more heartily; the muleteers cursed and swore, and particularly one who received a severe kick on the leg. This class of men wear a large hat, or pocket-handkerchief of various colours tied tight round the head, with the corner hanging down their backs, and a sort of red Moorish sash round the loins, dark blue, or green velveteen breeches, open at the knee, and leather gaiters, (with innumerable buttons up the sides,) open in the middle, so as to show the calf of the leg to advantage. The mules are very gaily caparisoned, with bells at the head, and the backs closely shaved; the tails tied up in bunch, with red or other coloured worsted binding, and when loaded, the men sit on the top astride, singing boisterously. They usually bivouack in the woods, when the day's journey is finished, and allow their mules to browse about all night, and cover themselves with a tarpauling. These muleteers robbed the English army of hundreds of mules during the war. I lost two myself, and during the time the light division were quartered in Madrid, the ladrones caused false keys to be made to fit the stable-doors, and actually in the middle of the day, took the animals clear off, which were never afterwards heard of. At the end of a tedious night march, the division bivouacked in the morning on a rising ground, about a mile from Alcala, watching the right bank of the Hanares, and the cross-road leading from Arganda; the enemy, however, did not make their appearance, and at night we entered the town. The troops lay on their arms under the piazzas, which run through nearly all the principal streets; the inhabitants were so fearful that we might become engaged in the streets, that they illuminated the town for three successive nights.

On the 30th, we crossed the Jarama at a bridge near St. Fernando, which was already mined ready to blow up, and continued our retreat on Madrid. A slight affair also took place more to the right, at Puente Largo, between the van of the enemy, and our troops, who had formed a junction with us from Cadiz. The General-in-Chief on the same day made a movement to his left towards Ruêda, on the left of the Douro, causing the bridges to be destroyed right and left on that river, to guard his flanks, enable him to keep open his communication with his right wing at Madrid, and to cover its rear and left flank while retrograding from that place, through Arevalo to Salamanca.

Towards nightfall, as we approached Madrid, a slight rain fell, and when within a league of the town, the whole of the dismounted cannon taken from the enemy in the Bueno Retiro were blown up with a tremendous explosion, which quite convinced us that a retreat was

decided on. We hastily traversed by column of companies the long walks of the Prado, which reverberated with the tramping of the soldiers' footsteps, and on passing the last gate of the town without a halt, we observed the bright fires of a portion of our army in bivouack on the distant hills, on the road leading to the Guadarama, which completed the gloomy thoughts of many who had formed attachments, and had, until this moment, cherished hopes of once again passing a short time in the society of the fair objects who had captivated their hearts in Madrid. We filed to the summit of the comfortless bleak hills, and as our baggage did not reach us until two hours before daylight, we passed a tolerably uncomfortable night. At nine o'clock in the morning, with gladdened hearts, we received orders again to advance on Madrid, but our anticipations were of short duration, as we merely halted without the walls to cover the troops who had been marching all night from the direction of Arganda and Aranjuez.

Many of the ladies came on the walks to take their last farewell, and just as we were moving off, forming the rear guard, in the afternoon of the 31st, a beautiful girl, lightly clothed, refused to leave her lover, an English officer in the Portuguese Caçadores, who dismounted, and tied his silk handkerchief round her neck, and placed her sideways on his horse. Towards evening the wind blew keenly, and I saw her enveloped in a soldier's great-coat. Many females left their homes in a similar manner with the French officers, and travelled about with the army, on horseback, and astride, clad in uniform of the Polish lancers, or hussars, splendidly embroidered, with crimson trowsers, made very wide, in the Cossack fashion. The ladies of Spain frequently ride astride, with pantaloons and hessian boots, with a habit buttoning up before and behind, and when they are on horseback, it is unfastened and hangs down on each side, to conceal their legs from view. On the 1st of Nov. we bivouacked in the park of the Escurial, where two wild boars galloped through the lines, and caused great confusion; a soldier of the 52d was overturned by one of them, which bounded over him without doing any further damage.

During the retreat, the enemy did not press us, nor were our marches unusually long, in fact, every thing went on so regularly, that several days' march passed with merely the usual incidents. The whole army from Burgos and Madrid were now in junction, the left marching on the heights of St. Christoval to cover Salamanca, and the right on Alba de Tormes, to take up a line of defence on the right bank of the Tormes. On the evening of the 7th, our division reached within a league and a half of Alba, where it drew up, until temporary defences were constructed, to resist the enemy at that small town. The country was perfectly open, without a house or tree to be seen, and I was contemplating the dreary prospect, and regretting the loss of my blanket placed under the saddle of my horse, which I had sent to the rear sick on the previous morning. As the night closed on us, the rain began to pour down in torrents; we were without food, or a particle of wood to light fires. Before daybreak we stood to our arms, looking out for the enemy: what a moment for an engagement, our clothes completely soaked through. At about eleven o'clock, the order came to retire, when we filed through the narrow streets of Alba, and crossed the bridge, where we found sappers

hard at work, mining, and laying barrels of powder to blow up the centre arch if necessary. The river Tormes had swollen considerably, owing to the torrents from the mountains, therefore the fords became difficult and uncertain. Continuing our march on the left of the river, we entered a dripping wood, half-way to Salamanca, when we found our baggage waiting for us. The division being dismissed, all the trees were filled with soldiers, cutting and tearing down huge branches to build huts.

In a short time great fires blazed up in every direction, while the soldiers encircled them with joyful countenances. Having been disencumbered of our drenched clothes, and rations being served out, we set to work making dumplings; before dark the canteens were laid, with smoking tea, rum, hot puddings, and beef. This was, indeed, a relishing and luxurious meal. The whole of the spirits being exhausted, a heavy slumber (under a tottering hut) put an end to our carousal. The next morning, before daylight, we were again under arms, and moving towards Salamanca, to occupy that town with the first division and some Spaniards. Every morning we assembled an hour before daybreak, without its walls, waiting the approach of the enemy. I noticed the Spanish officers, invariably covering their mouths before the sun had risen, with their cloaks, and blowing the smoke of their cigars through their noses.

The Duke of Dalmatia moved slowly and with great caution, and evidently wishing, if possible, to force us to retire without coming to blows. His army had been collected at vast trouble, and enormous marching; many of his troops had marched within the last three months and a half, over eight hundred miles of ground. On the 10th, the enemy made a strong reconnoissance in front of Alba de Tormes, but after a heavy firing of artillery, they drew off at finding they could make no impression. On the 12th, some musketry was distinctly heard in the direction of the position of San Christoval. Our division had been dismissed as usual early in the morning, but was again formed, and ordered to crown those heights, where we remained the whole day, the alarm having been occasioned by a few guerillas firing at the French cavalry.

On the 14th, we all left Salamanca, and moved by the left bank of the Tormes, on the road towards Alba de Tormes, the enemy having crossed the river by some fords, two leagues above that town. As soon as this movement was ascertained by the General-in-Chief, he made a reconnoissance under a fire of cannon, and found the enemy strongly posted on the left of the Tormes, at Monzarbes; the second division remained near Alba. In the evening our advance fell back, and the whole army was collected in the neighbourhood of the Arapiles, and showed front in the same direction as at the previous battle; it was supposed during the night by every one, that a great action would be fought on the following day. The country was illuminated for miles around from the quantity of fires, which marked the line of our bivouack. All hands caroused until nearly midnight, being fully determined to make themselves happy previous to the supposed approaching struggle; then stretching themselves under the trees or around the fires, they tranquilly slept until an hour before daybreak, when we formed and stood to our arms, and were again dismissed. At noon

the baggage animals were ordered to the rear, and soon after we observed great masses of our army, moving in dense columns from the right by echelon of divisions towards the great forest. The enemy had laboured hard to strengthen Monzarbes, as a *point d'appui*, and under cover of which they continued to extend their left at a distance, to outflank our right, and to threaten our communications with Ciudad Rodrigo. At about two o'clock in the afternoon, our division followed the movements of the army. The rain had begun at mid-day, and now fell in torrents, and we passed a miserable night under the trees. As soon as the road was distinguishable in the morning we were again on the march, ankle deep in mud, which tore the shoes from off the soldiers' feet; in this manner we trudged along the whole day; towards evening we saw the enemy on our right flank, when a little cannonading took place. One hour after nightfall, we drew up under the trees, hungry, and in the most miserable plight; the fires were kindled with difficulty, and while roasting on one side, we were shivering and perishing on the other, the rain still pouring down most unmercifully, as if the very flood-gates of the heavens had opened on us, for we were literally flooded.

On the morning of the 17th, not having received any orders to move, we were in groups roasting acorns to satisfy the cravings of hunger, when an officer who had rode a short way to the left, came unexpectedly on the French heavy horse, who were stealing through the wood, and would have made a prisoner of him, had it not been for the speed of his English horse, which was at full gallop as he passed us, calling out, "The enemy's cavalry," "Fall in," "Join the ranks." The division were only waiting for orders to move off, and instantly seized their arms and debouched from the wood, and formed contiguous columns with our horse-artillery filling up the intervals. A few of the enemy's horse, with polished helmets, and covered with white cloaks, appeared moving backwards and forwards amongst the trees looking at us. Two officers of infantry, mounted on English horses, went to reconnoitre them, when the enemy tried to decoy them into the thicket. A troop of light horse were formed on our left flank, with sloped swords, but they did not throw out any skirmishers to feel the enemy. After a short time the division retired, and crossed a narrow rivulet, and reformed. One company of our regiment was left amongst some old houses on the margin of the stream, when some French dragoons slowly came forward to look at us; one in particular went to our right, as if he intended to cross the stream, when a German hussar, (I believe an orderly,) went towards him, and challenged the Frenchman to single combat, provided he would cross the water. The Frenchman laughed, and made a similar proposal to him, as he approached quite close to the edge of the water, and the German advanced, but instead of fighting, they entered into a jocular conversation, and parted very good friends. Our division again went to the right about, and moved off to the rear; fortunately the road continued very wide, which enabled us to march in column of quarter distance, with screwed bayonets, and ready to form squares. The soldiers of the division bore the wet and privation with unexampled fortitude, nor did they lose their organization for a moment. At three o'clock in the afternoon, things began to look black; we heard that all the baggage had been captured, and that Lieut.-Gen. Sir E. Paget was taken prisoner; all this having

occurred on the very road which it was absolutely necessary for us to traverse.

The Duke of Wellington at this time joined us, and continued riding on the left flank, and quite close to our column, and could not well join the main body of his army, as the enemy's horse scoured the road, and all our cavalry had retired. It was one of the chances of war, and could not be wondered at in a forest of such an amazing extent—the army were three days passing through it. The French heavy horse continued to accompany us on each flank amongst the trees, and frequently spoke to the soldiers in the ranks. We made two halts, to keep the men fresh, and in good order to engage, and then resumed a quick march, but not so rapid as to cause any soldiers to be left behind. The column preserved a profound silence; not a shot was discharged, for had we begun to fire, the noise would have brought the enemy from all quarters, who could not be aware of our isolated march.

Just before we reached a break in the forest, at four o'clock, it was absolutely necessary to detach a few skirmishers to prevent the audacious French horse from almost mixing in our ranks. The enemy's infantry were now coming up, mixed with their cavalry. Owing to the reverberation in the wood and dense atmosphere, the report of each musket sounded as loud as a three-pound mountain gun. The Duke of Wellington made a sweep round the column, to examine for the best fighting ground, while a lively firing of musketry took place close on the left, and in rear of our column, intermixed with the shouting of our assailants and the whizzing of bullets. As we emerged from the forest, to our surprise, we were saluted on the left by a number of the enemy's cannon, posted on a high hill just above San Munoz. The division broke into double time across the plain, about half a mile, and made for the ford of the river Helebra. The second brigade branched off to the right to cross elsewhere, to extend a line of defence behind its banks. The seventh division was already formed in close columns on the other side of the river, near San Munoz, and suffering terribly from the effect of the round shot.

Two squadrons of our heavy dragoons came forward to protect us over the valley. We had no sooner reached the river, than we plunged in up to our middles in water, (under a sharp fire of artillery,) and we were obliged to scramble up the steep bank, having missed the ford, by which the troops were thrown into a momentary malformation; and while forming up in a hurried manner behind the horse-artillery, who were drawn up to protect the ford, the Duke of Wellington rode up in front of the left of Number 1 company, and looked placidly at them, saying, "The enemy must not cross here." At this moment a round-shot carried away one of our officer's legs, and knocked a German hussar from his horse, leaving his hands hanging by a few shreds or sinews, notwithstanding, he got up and walked off, with an agonised countenance, and his head bent forward, resting on his breast.

The three companies of our regiment, who had been left in the opposite wood, now issued out at full speed, pursued by the enemy, and were obliged to run the gauntlet across the plain, with the round shot of both armies flying over their heads. The second brigade, which had already formed on our left, were keeping up a sharp fire of musketry to oppose the French crossing the river. A Portuguese regiment was stationary in close column, two hundred yards behind us. I saw three

cannon-balls strike in precisely the same spot, carrying away a number of men each time. The firing of artillery and musketry continued until after dark, and then gradually died away, when the soldiers of the contending armies approached the river for water, and amicably chatted to each other in their different languages. The French infantry wore broad-toed shoes, studded with nails, wide trowsers of Spanish brown, a brown hairy knapsack, a broad leather-topped cap, decorated with a ball, shining scales, and fronted by a brazen eagle, with extended wings.

In action they usually appeared in light grey great coats, decorated with red or green worsted epaulets, belts outside, without any breast-plates, with short sleeves, slashed at the cuff, to enable them to handle their arms, and prime and load with facility. Their flints were excellent, but the powder of their cartridges coarse; that of the British army was remarkably fine, but their flints were indifferent. During this day the rain had held up for eight hours, but after dark again fell heavily. Beef was served out without biscuit; our cooking was speedily made, as we toasted it on ramrods. After another wretched night, about two hours before daybreak, the soldiers began to clean their arms, by the light of the fires, to prepare for the coming morning. Day broke, but the enemy made no attempt to molest us, and for two tedious hours, we continued without any order to move, owing to a stream four hundred yards behind us, which had detained the other division some hours in crossing it. As we moved off, the dead and the dying lay under the trees, (the trunks of many of them in flames,) pale and shivering with their bloody congealed bandages, imploring us not to leave them in that horrible situation, in the middle of the forest in the depth of winter.

However, to attempt to afford them assistance was impossible, every individual had enough to do to drag himself along. After three days' privation, the stream we had to cross was only a few yards wide, but so deep, that the soldiers were forced to cross it by single files over a tree which had been felled and thrown across; had the enemy been aware of such an obstacle, we should have had a terrible struggle at this point; but the French army had suffered so much during the pursuit, that they could no longer follow, and became glad of a halt, and we equally glad to get rid of such disagreeable neighbours. Numerous soldiers from the other divisions of the army, (which retired in three columns,) fell out, and kept up a heavy firing, right and left, in the wood at wild pigs, or any other animal they could see. Many hundreds of these exhausted men fell into the hands of the enemy, and when they arrived at Salamanca, El Rey Joseph gave the English prisoners a pesetta each. During this day's march the weather was fine, but the road was overflown, and up to the men's knees for many miles. Two hours after dark, we drew up on a bare hill, clear of the forest; the atmosphere became frosty, but there was scarcely any wood to be obtained, and we spent another shivering night (without rations), gazing at the starry heavens, and counting the dreary hours.

Early on the 19th we moved off. The 20th Portuguese regiment, 900 strong, which had come from the south with Col. Skerret, and had been attached to our division the morning we left Madrid, could only now muster 300 men in the ranks, owing to the cold, and not being

accustomed to campaigning. The light division still continued in wonderful good order, and reached Rodrigo on that day, and bivouacked a mile from the walls of the town, without suffering scarcely any loss, except from the enemy's balls the day they were engaged.

Six divisions of the army entered Portugal for winter cantonments; the second division crossed the Sierra de Gata, and took up its quarters in the vicinity of Coria, in Estremadura, and the light division remained near Rodrigo, on the left bank of the Agueda; the head-quarters of the first brigade being at Gallegos, and that of the second brigade at Fuente de Guinaldo.

A MIDSHIPMAN'S LIFE ON THE COAST BLOCKADE.*

BY LIEUT. CHARLES BRAND, R.N.

SHORTLY after the circumstance just mentioned, while stationing my men along the beach, in company with my orderly, a shot was fired at us from some of the houses, and the ball came so close to us, as to knock the beach stones up in our faces; although we immediately ran to the spot, nothing could we perceive that would give us an idea as to which house it was fired from. On representing this circumstance to Capt. M'C. he coolly remarked, that it was "Devilish lucky it did not hit us!"

While on duty one night at Langley Point, accompanied as usual by my orderly, and disguised in a smock-frock, I had every prospect of making a fine seizure, under the following circumstances. A large body of smugglers, about two hundred in number, came down to the beach, when we got mixed amongst them, without their being aware of it. As they arrived, they laid themselves down very quietly under the battery, anxiously looking out for the signal for the boat to land; at the same time congratulating themselves that the coast was clear of the "d—d blockade," little dreaming who the persons were to whom this compliment was addressed. We entered familiarly into conversation with them, when they made many inquiries respecting where we came from? whose company we belonged to? &c. Finding our answers quite correct, one of them very kindly offered me his spirit-flask to drink from, and while I was in the act of putting it to my lips, by some unlucky chance or other, another man happened to touch my pistols: had this man been shot, he could not have staggered back more precipitately. So much was he alarmed at the discovery, that for a second or two he could scarcely speak; when, lifting up his hands, he exclaimed aloud, "Oh, Lord! they 're officers!" The cry spread like magic; the whole body of smugglers rose in an instant; three successive flashes were made from the shore, which were immediately answered by a vessel in the offing, and the cry of "Off home!" ran through the party, when they all dispersed, leaving me in possession of the smuggler's flask, scarcely believing what I saw, that they would so quietly depart from us, after their object being defeated by such an imposition. Such, however, was the fact; they moved over the shingle like a dense mass, without attempting to molest us; merely

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* Continued from page 170.

grumbling a little loudly at their disappointment. Taking it now for granted that a smuggling boat was off, and that she would attempt to land somewhere, all hands were immediately turned out, and stationed along the beach in various directions. I took two men with me up to Beachy Head, and we stowed ourselves away in a place called "Darby's Cave"—it is so named from a man who cut it out in the cliff, and who used to live in it, keeping lights constantly burning during the night, in order to prevent vessels from running on shore on such a dangerous part of the coast. This poor man fell a sacrifice to his own good feelings for the preservation of others, for one day he was found dead in his cave, and it was supposed that he had died from starvation, or what is more probable, had been taken ill, and as few persons ever visited the cave excepting from curiosity, he might have died for want of assistance; certain it is, that when the cave was visited, Darby was found dead, and it was supposed that he had been a corpse for some considerable time. This cave is still in existence, and is now a resort for the smugglers to watch the movements of the blockade parties, and also for the blockade parties to watch the movements of the smugglers. From this place we observed several flashes in the offing, and lay concealed till the day began to break; we then retraced our steps towards Eastbourne. The morning was beautifully fine, with scarcely a breath of wind stirring, and the sea lay as calm and smooth as a looking-glass. When daylight had advanced sufficiently to see the horizon, we perceived a lugger in the offing, and a large boat with only two men on board, pulling with all their might towards her. I now regretted being so far from Eastbourne, feeling sure that they were smugglers, but knowing all our people were on the alert, I anxiously looked for the blockade boats being launched, in order to give chace to them, nor in this was I disappointed; for shortly afterwards, one of our beautiful galleys rounded the point, which was also perceived by the smuggler, who seeing the danger of his men in the tub-boat, (for such we now made her out to be, and so deeply laden, as scarcely to move through the water,) immediately dispatched another boat to take them out, in which object they succeeded, and safely returned to their vessel.

The sight now became extremely interesting, and hundreds of persons, although so early in the morning, flocked to the cliffs and seashore to view it. The galley pulled up alongside the tub-boat, and depositing one man in her to take possession, instantly started after the lugger. We could perceive the anxiety and exertions of the crew on board the lugger; a light wind was springing up, every stitch of canvass was spread, and they were wetting their sails, so as not to lose a breath of the stirring breeze. Notwithstanding all their efforts, and sweeping with all their might, the galley gained upon her apace, when coming within musket-shot, she opened a fire upon the smuggler; the crew giving up all hopes of saving their vessel, prepared to desert her, so hauling their boat alongside, they commenced throwing their clothes into her. The pitch of anxiety was now at its height, for notwithstanding the breeze increased, the galley gains upon the smuggler; the assembled multitude on the shore are cursing the Blockade, and imploring blessings on the poor dear smugglers; while Jack, "*vice versâ*," is d—ing them up in heaps, and cheering the men in the galley to give way, crying out, "Now, for your lives! pull away, my

hearties! D—n 'em, we 've got 'em this time!" But fickle Fortune changes. Just as the galley comes within pistol-shot, and the smugglers are in the very act of deserting their vessel, the breeze freshens, her sails swell to the wind, she starts through the water, and away she flies, leaving our boat far behind, without the slightest chance of catching her. Three cheers are given on board the smuggler, which are answered by the assembled multitude on shore, when they all disperse, not only cursing us, but laughing at our disappointment, and blessing the fine fellows who have so narrowly escaped. Our galley, now giving up the pursuit of the lugger, pulled towards the tub-boat again, and bringing her to the shore, she proved a valuable prize, containing four hundred and forty-four tubs of spirits, besides sundry bales of tea and tobacco.

The new house being ready for the reception of Mr. D. and myself, we took possession of it, and had scarcely been a week in our quarters, when our rooms were broken into, and we were plundered of every moveable article. Our suspicions fell upon the chief petty officer of our party, who made himself rather too active in endeavouring to find out the thief. On mentioning the circumstance to the commanding officer, he was much astonished at our attempting to criminate a man of such excellent character, particularly as he was the first to come forward and request that all hands might be searched, which was to take place the following morning; however, when the time arrived, no quarter-master was to be found, for he had decamped during the night. We immediately sent some dragoons to lodge his description along the coast, and took horses ourselves in the evening in hopes of getting some intelligence, but could only learn that he had been seen among some gipsies passing over Beechy Head; at day-light we had the pleasure of finding our trunks in a field with their bottoms knocked out, of course their contents were gone, so that we irrecoverably lost every thing; and had it not been for my Treasury reward just coming in time, I should have felt the loss most seriously, as a midshipman is seldom overburthened with cash, his pay being about thirty-six pounds a year, which cannot be supposed to support him very magnificently.

The next morning Mr. D. and myself were aroused from our beds by some smugglers, who came to inform us that some French fishing boats had landed a party during the night, and robbed our English fishermen of all their lobster pots, and also that they had been smuggling spirits on shore. We therefore launched our galleys, and gave chase to them for upwards of ten miles, when a strong breeze springing up, we were obliged to relinquish the pursuit. The same evening, while the party were preparing to go out on their duty, the report of a pistol was heard in the men's mess-room; Mr. D. and I immediately ran round to see what had occurred, and although one minute could not possibly have elapsed, from the firing of the pistol till our arrival in the room, we perceived a man lying dead on the floor, weltering in his blood. There was only one person near him, and he was so much alarmed, that he could give no account how the accident happened; several other men, also one woman, were standing by the fire-place, but their situation, owing to the men's hammocks being hung up in the room, precluded them from seeing how the disaster occurred; all they could relate was, that they heard the report of the pistol, and im-

mediately saw the man lying dead on the floor, for he never moved or groaned after he fell; the ball, as it appeared afterwards, having passed through the jugular vein and struck right through his heart. From the confused state of the man that was found near the corpse, it was judged necessary to put him into confinement till the coroner's inquest was held, when a verdict of "accidental death" being returned, the man was of course released. The only way in which we could account for this melancholy accident was, that the deceased (John Peele) had put his pistol, cocked, into his hammock, and while in the act of taking it down, (having to put his hand considerably above his head in order to reach it,) the trigger must have caught something, which caused it to go off, and this accounts for the singular and fatal direction which the ball took. Immediately following this disaster, another still more melancholy occurred, inasmuch as it was attended with the loss of more lives. A smuggling boat had, during the night, been prevented from landing her cargo; so lay-to off Beechy Head, in hopes of meeting a more favourable opportunity. A gale of wind came on from the SW. so that she was obliged to run into some port for shelter, when, in endeavouring to round the point of land for the purpose of getting into Cuckmere Haven, she struck upon the rocks and immediately filled. The seas made a clean breach over her, washing her cargo and some of the crew overboard. On observing her situation, our galleys were immediately launched, hoping to save the crew of the smuggling boat; but it blew so strong, with such a heavy sea running, that we made little or no head-way, and were obliged to give up all idea of saving the lives of the people on the wreck as hopeless. However, an empty boat was lying at anchor off Berlin Gap, but how to get at her every body was at a loss to know, when at last Mr. now Lieut. Drake, at the risk of his own life, most gallantly swam off to her. By this noble action on his part, a crew was got into the boat, when they proceeded to the wreck, and succeeded in saving the lives of two of the crew; the rest, three in number, were unfortunately washed out of her and drowned. They were all married men, and left behind them their widows and fifteen children. The cargo of the boat, afterwards washed up on the beach, was picked up by the coast blockade and custom-house officers.

During my stay at Eastbourne, I received an anonymous letter from the smugglers, intimating, if I did not look sharply out, that I should be murdered. As it is a curious specimen of penmanship, I here give a copy from the original, which is still in my possession, and is as follows:—

"Sir,—You had better not be so harde upon us, for if you do, we will knok out youre branes the furst time we ketch you alone in the dark, and we will kill youre dog."

This letter was evidently written in a disguised hand. The dog alluded to was a beautiful large Newfoundland one, and ought not to be forgotten; he was well known to all the officers of the Coast Blockade, and possessed singular and peculiar habits. At times, he would take it into his head to go round and pay a visit to those officers whom he fancied, at their different stations, where he would remain as long as he felt himself comfortable, and return home again,

probably after an absence of a week or so. He was a great enemy to the smugglers, and his sagacity was surprising in distinguishing them from any of our own men, be the night ever so dark, or the men ever such strangers. He was very docile and tractable by day, but at night was very fierce. I generally took him out as my guard and companion, duties which he performed most faithfully. On one occasion he was the means of a smuggler being captured, by seizing the man and holding him fast, till the party came up to his assistance, when he very quietly let him go. This faithful animal I was very nearly losing while on duty one night at Langley Point. Many smugglers had been roving about the beach, which fretted the dog much to get at them; on these occasions I used to have a slip rope rove through a ring that was attached to his collar, so that I could let him go in an instant.

As we lay concealed under the battery, a man came running very fast along the beach, the dog was up in a moment, and getting sight of the man before I did, he flew over the beach, dragging me on my face after him, so that I was compelled to let go the slip rope, in order to rise; I immediately ran after the dog as fast as possible, but did not get up to him before he had sprung at the man, who instantly fired his pistol; fortunately the dog escaped unhurt, and I easily prevented his making a second attack. This man proved to be a dragoon, who came to inform me that a party of smugglers had assembled under the town battery, but they immediately dispersed when we went up to them. From Eastbourne I was ordered to No. 55 Tower, in Pevensey Bay, where I was removed from all society, and led the life of a hermit for nearly three months, completely turning night into day; the day being the only time for rest, after remaining out whole nights on the watch, lying about the fields and beach looking out for the smugglers; here I also had many skirmishes with them, and made several small seizures. From 55 Tower, I went to Winchelsea, being succeeded by Mr. M'Kenzie; this gentleman was shortly afterwards most cruelly murdered by the smugglers; they laid wait for him, and meeting him in a lane, they opened a cross fire upon him, when seven balls passed through his body. I regret much not being in possession of the particulars of his death, but was informed that, after being mortally wounded, he managed to crawl to a house, where he was refused admittance, and actually died on the steps of the door. Mr. Snow, another midshipman, and a very fine young man, met with a similar fate, and many were the cases of murder among our unfortunate men who happened to fall into the hands of the smugglers.

During my stay at Winchelsea, or rather "Greedy-gut Watch-house," being the elegant appellation of my station, (so named from a creek running close up to the house on the western side of Rye Harbour,) I made but few seizures, and thought my usual fortune was going to fail me, till one night, being on the look-out at the end of this Greedy-gut Creek, I heard a pistol fired, and running to the spot, seized, in company with Mr. now Lieut. S. a fine large eight-oared galley, sixty tubs of spirits, and several bales of tobacco, but owing to the darkness of the night, the crew effected their escape.

On the 16th of June, 1820, I received an appointment to his Majesty's ship Shearwater, then lying at Chatham, fitting out for the Cape of Good Hope and St. Helena station, so taking my departure from the

Coast Blockade, I joined that vessel, and sailed from England on the 28th of July following.

Such scenes as I have attempted to describe were of frequent occurrence on the first extension of the Coast Blockade. It is not to make public those affrays in which I was personally concerned while on the coast, but I feel assured there can be no better method of conveying an idea of the nature of such a service, than by communicating a series of facts as they actually occurred; and as I happened to be amongst the first who went upon the coast, and was fortunate enough to be at those stations where most smuggling was carried on, I had more frequent opportunities of witnessing and being a party concerned in such scenes, than the generality of the other officers; this, I trust, will be a sufficient apology for my bringing them before the public.

LIGHT INFANTRY MOVEMENTS.

Infantry skirmishers are generally taught to suppose that an immediate retreat becomes necessary on the appearance of an enemy's cavalry, however weak in numbers or dispersed in their mode of advance upon them; yet, in many situations, the skirmishers of infantry are fully able to check the advance of small bodies of cavalry, and often to compel them to retire, as, from the nature of the country in which infantry are extended for skirmishing, many favourable points offer for their protection against cavalry skirmishers; and of those advantages the light infantry ought always to be able to avail themselves.

When the officer commanding the skirmishers, after having well ascertained the strength of the enemy's cavalry moving against him, determines against a precipitate retreat on his division or reserve, he either awaits the enemy, by making his men take every advantage which his position may offer to impede the advance of the cavalry, bringing up his supports to strengthen his weakest points; or if from the casualties of action the supports have already been brought to the front to skirmish, and the ground not affording sufficient strength for his defence, he can then close the skirmishing files upon each other, in such order and strength as may ensure a proper defence, or enable him to retreat in good order, should the numbers of the enemy render it unavoidable. The closing of the files of skirmishers into small parties should always, if possible, be made towards those files most threatened by the enemy, as such a movement is more likely to inspire confidence in the men and ensure their steadiness, on finding their comrades hastening to assist in their defence as the enemy approaches them, than if ordered to move from the part menaced by the cavalry, to form on those files more distant, which might have a contrary effect, and create disorder.

Many instances occurred during the Peninsular war, of cavalry skirmishers being compelled to retreat from light infantry skirmishers that were accustomed to manœuvre, and knew how to profit by the difficulties of the ground on which they were engaged; yet in several other instances, and on more difficult ground, other infantry skirmishers have rapidly retired from the smallest bodies of cavalry, without

any attempt at resistance, merely from the supposition that they ought always to do so on the appearance of cavalry, and from being ignorant of any advantages which the localities might afford them against a small force, also from being unaccustomed to any manœuvre as skirmishers, but that of engaging the infantry skirmishers of the enemy in extended order.

Infantry, when formed into square, are well aware of their advantage over cavalry; but in other situations, if they preserve their presence of mind, they will often find proportionate advantages, even when extended as skirmishers, according to the numbers of the enemy, the manner of their advance, the difficulties of the ground, or their own capability of manœuvring with coolness and judgment, in presence of the enemy. Light infantry, properly instructed, soon find that small bodies of cavalry seldom venture to attack infantry inconsiderately, on ground the least difficult, unless the infantry, from not being conscious of their real strength, give way rapidly on their approach, by such conduct breaking up their order, and rendering themselves defenceless against the superior speed of the cavalry; they probably impart their panic to the reserve intended for their support, and whose assistance may prove very different to what might be expected from them, had the skirmishers in front been enabled to give them time by an orderly retreat, to afford them proper aid. There not being any instructions in the regulations for light infantry, to show in what manner infantry skirmishers should act on the approach of cavalry, it may probably prove acceptable to young officers to be made acquainted with Napoleon's sentiments on this subject. In one of his notes on a work entitled "Considerations sur l'Art de la Guerre," on the subject of infantry, he thus expresses himself:—

"Skirmishers, when separated from their officers, should be accustomed to preserve their coolness, and never allow themselves to be influenced by vain fears. They ought always to keep themselves within reach of each other, in such a manner that their flanks are mutually supported, closing their files gradually into parties of fours, before the cavalry skirmishers can attack and sabre them individually; then closing and forming parties of eights, or if requisite, sixteens, before they can be charged by the squadron: in this manner they can retire without precipitation, facing about, when pressed by the cavalry, until they reach the reserve, where the captain is stationed, with a third of the skirmishers formed into line, at the distance of musket shot; the company then united can form square, change its front, or continue its retreat, facing about and firing when attacked by the cavalry. The company retreats in this manner until it joins the battalion, which is in reserve, with a third of the men under the colonel; the battalion then retires in column of companies, and when forced to receive a charge of the cavalry, can instantly form into square, and if the retreat is to be continued, the column is again formed, or the retreat effected, upon the position indicated, in echelon, by refusing either the right or the left flank."

ADVANCED GUARD.

In the plan of the advanced guard which accompanies the regulations for the evolutions of light infantry, the line of skirmishers is placed in a semicircular form, and the supports by being parallel to it are placed in the same order; therefore, when the advanced guard receives the order to move forward, it would be found utterly impossible to preserve such a formation even during the length of a single

pace, as the whole of the skirmishers with the right and left supports must instantly diverge from the centre, leaving the road solely to the centre file of the skirmishers, the centre support, and the reserve; the remainder of the advanced guard leaving the road open to its right and left. Should it be attempted to preserve this semicircular order during the advance, the skirmishers and supports would naturally move in an acute angle with the road, by their attempting on the march to preserve a parallel direction to the route on which the centre is supposed to be moving; even at the drill the unmilitary and awkward style of such a formation would be very evident—but, so formed and advancing against the enemy, it would become dangerous to the advanced guard and the column in its rear, as the skirmishers, not advancing in a line perpendicular to the road or column, are unable to examine the country to the right and left of the route, at the same moment as the files in the centre; therefore, parties of the enemy might be concealed on one or both sides of the road without being discovered by the flank skirmishers until the centre has passed on. This would bring the enemy nearer to the road, and enable them to fire on the flank of the reserve of the advanced guard, or on the troops in its rear; which position they could not have taken up without being discovered in ample time to prevent their being of any annoyance on the flanks of the route of the advancing troops, had the skirmishers, connecting parties, and supports, been formed in parallel lines, perpendicular to the column; which order of formation is in strict conformity to the instructions of the late Sir John Moore, in his drill of the brigade at Shorncliffe.

A file of men should be detached from the centre support, on the road in the centre, and advanced at some distance in front of the line of skirmishers.

SKIRMISHING IN FRONT OF AN ADVANCING COLUMN.

According to the regulations, section 129, page 237, it is ordered, that when a company is directed to skirmish in front of an advancing column, each subdivision should wheel and move *from* the road in a diagonal direction, and when arrived at a proper distance from the head of the column, the subdivisions extend themselves towards the centre.

By the subdivisions leaving the road, during the advance of the column before they extend, they have a much longer distance to go, than if they had been advanced on the road in front of the head of the column; and from having left the route of the column, they most probably find themselves exposed to many obstacles on the right and left of the road, which must retard their advance, and render it very difficult to gain even at an increased pace, the proper distance from the head of the advancing column; the road in front of the column is also left open at a time when the advance of the enemy is required to be checked by the skirmishers.

The column would be more quickly protected, and the skirmishing company much less fatigued before it extends, if it were moved at a quick pace along the road, and when at the proper distance to be extended from the centre, which would also more ensure the files being in direct communication and in a proper line, than by extending from

the flanks at a time when, from the nature of the country, the subdivisions have probably lost all sight and communication with each other.

Whilst the company moves to the front, the supports, if necessary, should be moved in a diagonal direction from the flanks of the column in the direction of the right and left flank of the skirmishers, for their support.

PASSING A BRIDGE OR DEFILE.

At section 131, on light infantry, it is directed in advancing,

"If the advanced guard has to pass a bridge or defile in front, the skirmishers gradually draw inwards as they approach it, then run forward and close up their files, followed by the supports and reserve, and as soon as they have passed it, they will extend in their former order from the right centre or left, as circumstances require."

If the skirmishers, instead of drawing inwards as they approach the bridge, were to remain on the banks of the river to the right and left of the bridge, and engage the enemy's skirmishers on the opposite bank, they could protect the advance of the supports across the bridge, and enable them when on the opposite side to extend themselves as a new line of skirmishers, protecting the closing of the files of the former line as they pass the bridge, to become in their turn the supports to the skirmishers in front. H.

LINES ON THE DEATH OF SIR WILLIAM HOSTE, BART.

Short praise can paltry lines on tombs supply,
Forgotten, like their subject, soon they die.
Alike, wit, virtue, excellence, and fame,
Alike the basest and the noblest name,
Perish forgotten: but if ever praise
Hath called to life the hero's former days—
If dying excellence e'er claimed a tear,
Give Hoste the tribute, pay the offering here!
Immortal Nelson saw with eager joy
The generous courage of the dauntless boy;
Taught him, still watching o'er youth's early bloom,
To seek an honour'd life, an honour'd tomb;
Calmly 'mid desperate strife to wait his hour,
To spurn Death's anger, but expect his power;
To fly, devoted, at his country's call,
Rise, self-ennobled, or distinguished fall!—
Glorious example! 'neath thy mighty name
Gleam'd the first dawnings of his future fame.
How firm throughout his life's illustrious round,
Thy honour'd precepts in his breast were found;
O'er shatter'd ships, and o'er her sons that fell,
Let France still weeping, and let Lissa tell,
Let Karlebago,* in her ruined tower,
And sad Abruzza own their dreadful power.
Be ours his worth to praise, his death to mourn,
And place amid the mighty dead his urn.

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* For Lissa, Karlebago, &c. see our First Number, and Nelson's letter while he was a Midshipman.

OUTLINE OF A VOYAGE ROUND THE WORLD, IN HIS MAJESTY'S SHIP VOLAGE.

H. M. S. Volage, of all the oceanitides old Ocean's darling, and favourite in Australia, and in the eastern and western hemispheres, has at length arrived at Spithead, after a circumnavigation of this sublunary globe, and an absence of three years nearly from this dear sea-girt spot, old England, thus far to the northward on it. She has brought home forty invalids from the western and eastern sides of South America, and has had but two deaths from disease while in commission, one of which was from dysentery connected with suppuration of the liver in an old man, the other from effusion in the brain in a comparatively young one.

Volage, it will be recollected, was commissioned under the auspices of that zealous and discerning officer, as well as humane and accomplished gentleman, Capt. the Hon. R. S. Dundas, with men accustomed to do their duty, and heads of departments reputed cunning in their profession, and with as fine a youthful band of patrician midshipmen and volunteers as ever graced the parade of a British man-of-war. Of these again, many who then left the old homes of their ancestors puny and unfledged, but still naturally buoyant and joyous amid the artlessness and playfulness of youth, now return, after breathing the varied atmospheric breath of every zone, as if cast in quite different moulds, with quite different aspects, and with traits more or less indicative of the future Nelson.

Volage, it will be recollected also, sailed in company with the Warspite, 74, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Gage, from Spithead for India, the 11th of February, 1826, but both were obliged, on account of strong adverse winds from the westward, to put into Plymouth, which they left together on the 3d of March. On their way out they touched successively at Madeira and Teneriffe; thence passed on, and proceeded between the Cape Verd Islands and the Coast of Africa; arrived on the 23d of May at the Cape of Good Hope, where they refitted, and left it the 9th of June for Trincomalee, at which port they arrived on the 18th of July, and there and then ascertained that the Burmese war was at an end. Volage left Trincomalee on the 20th, alone, with despatches for the late Commodore Sir James Brisbane, then in the Boadicea, at Madras; arrived there on the 22d; stopped there until the 1st of August, when she left it for Trincomalee, to which she returned on the 12th; having this time, to beat up for the most part, in shore along the land, on account of the S.W. monsoon, which was adverse. In this route she had occasion to touch at Pondicherry, and to anchor twice,—once off Sadras.

Sir James Brisbane, in the Boadicea, arrived at Trincomalee soon after the Volage, when Rear-Admiral Gage shifted his flag into the Boadicea, *pro tempore*, until the arrival from England of the Java, which was destined to bear his flag; meanwhile Sir James Brisbane hoisted his Commodore's pendant on board the Warspite, then eventually destined for the Pacific side of South America. The Rangoon war was now over, and Volage therefore took her departure on the 26th of August, in company with Warspite, from Trincomalee, for New South Wales, where she arrived alone, and anchored in Sydney

Cove on the 17th of October. Warspite did not arrive until the third day after, in consequence of having sprung her main-yard, and was the first of her class that appeared at New South Wales, or in those remote seas surrounding it.

Here it was, on the 19th of December, 1826, that the service sustained a positive loss in the death of Sir James Brisbane, who very justly bore the character of being both an excellent officer and a christian gentleman. He died, we understand, of dysentery. In consequence of the death of Sir James Brisbane, Capt. the Hon. R. S. Dundas was obliged to take command of the Warspite, and Lieut. Yonge, first of the Success, just at this period also at Sydney, was appointed to act as Capt. of the Volage, but was afterwards superseded in the Pacific, as were Capts. Bourchier, Parker, and Tait, who all successively commanded her before Capt. Seymour, son of Sir Michael Seymour, who has commanded her now nearly a year, and has safely brought her home.

After losing her own first true love, Volage, it would seem, proved both fastidious and fickle in her choice and adoption of a subsequent lord and master, which, after all, was nothing more than what might be expected from a lady of her mercurial trim. To most others of her establishment, however, she has proved less inconstant and capricious, particularly to her upper class of servants, who, it appears, have stuck to their posts to the last, like Trojans.

On the 6th of January, 1827, Volage sailed again in company with the Warspite, from New South Wales for Valparaiso, where they both arrived on the 19th of February. Between the 15th and 19th of January they had, on account of adverse winds, to beat through Cook's Straits together, which was the first time that a man-of-war passed these Straits since the days of that extraordinary and useful man whose name they duly bear; he who both discovered and explored them. Soon after this, in passing the meridian opposite to that of Greenwich, from the extreme of east to the extreme of west longitude, on Wednesday the 24th, a signal was made from the Warspite to the Volage to consider it as Tuesday the 23d; so that the two ships thereby apparently, and only apparently, gained a day. After having kept company most sociably thus long and thus far, they at last parted, and with mutual regret, Warspite for England, and Volage for Callao de Lima, according to orders for each.

Besides Valparaiso and Callao, which Volage was at again and again, she visited all the intermediate ports along the coast, *todos los puertos intermedios*, as they are called, as Coquimbo in Chili; and Cobeija, Iquequa, Arica, Islay, Quilca, and Pisco, belonging to Upper and Lower Peru; places remarkable for being near the mines, or as the ports of the principal corresponding towns and markets inland, to which only adventuring traders, and speculating agents or merchants, partly from France and the United States, but chiefly from England, more commonly resort.

Now behold, Volage was in the Pacific for more than twenty months, and consequently must have had occasion to screw her hundred eyes into their visual focus, from time to time, to recognize passing objects, as well as any *Argus* or *Argo* of her class out there before. Horace says, *segniùs irritant animum demissa per aurem quam quæ sunt*

oculis subjecta fidelibus: and yet, strange to say, Voltaire says absolutely to the contrary of this, that ears are more faithful than eyes. The truth is, both senses in sound organs are alike faithful and useful, if properly applied, and not wilfully perverted, as too often happens. Illusions of sight or hearing may arise from illusions of the mind alone in the same person; and illusions of the mind, on the contrary, too frequently, from illusions of vision or hearing, especially in such as idly see and hear with the eyes and ears of others. But why Horace, who had exquisite ears, but weak eyes, and Voltaire, who had sharp eyes as well as nice ears, should seem thus paradoxical, may be well divined from the context of each. However, should there be still a difference in opinion on this head, we fain would put the question most respectfully to Captain Hall, and the blind but observant traveller, the Knight of Windsor, to decide. At any rate, one cannot but view objects in quite a different light from what they are represented to be in works written, as if solely for sale, of late, notwithstanding abominable puffs in Reviews and Magazines to the contrary of their merit; yes, in a manner as different, to use a comparison of Cervantes, as what the right side of tapestry is from the wrong. Spirit of Humboldt yet abroad! and shades of Cook, la Perouse, and Dampier, and you noble daring scientific few, besides! ye faithfully recorded things as they really were and still are, and described passing objects as they in reality appeared to your mind's eye for the good of mankind, who owe you in return the most grateful and thankful remembrance.

Volage finally left Callao on the 22d of June, 1828, for Valparaiso; and this again the 22d of September, for Coquimbo, which she last left on the 9th of October, for Rio de Janeiro, and England; went as high as 57° south, on her return; arrived at Rio in forty-four days, where she stopped three weeks to refit and recruit; after which, she sailed for England; and on her passage home touched at Trinidad, and fell in with a strong gale from the northward, on the 27th of January, in about latitude 30° north, and the usual westing thus on home, which lasted for two days, and did considerable damage to the Francis Freeling Packet, as appeared on falling in with this vessel soon after the gale was over. Besides the Francis Freeling, Volage fell in with or spoke few ships on her passage home, before her arrival in Channel, only with one off Cape Horn, bound to Valparaiso; H. M. Sloop Falcon, near Rio; and subsequently with the Medusa Brig, from Jersey, bound to Havannah.

When Volage left the Pacific for England, the Menai, Capt. Bourchier, was at Callao; Alert, was destined for Conception, and afterwards for San Blas; and both the Forte, Capt. Coghlan, and Doris, Sir John Sinclair, were at Valparaiso. Doris was then about to be hove down, on account of a leak discovered deep below her bows; since which, it appears, she has been very properly condemned, as not being sea-worthy for a passage home.

It certainly was with feelings of warm emotion that Volage parted from her *pacific* friend, old Doris, between whose men as well as officers the utmost good-will and fellowship prevailed the long time they were out there together; and it was with feelings of profound respect and regard that the officers of the Volage respectively took

their farewell, at Callao, and Valparaiso, of those distinguished officers, and true *chevaliers* of the proper school, Capt. Thomas Bourchier, and Sir John Sinclair. The Forte had only arrived round from the eastward at Valparaiso a few weeks before Volage left it; however, that hospitality, as well as heartiness amid it, characteristic every where of naval officers, and still more strikingly so abroad, took place at once between the officers of both ships, and mutually prevailed during the short interval they were then together. While talking here, on our way, of the Forte and her officers, we fain would not part with them without simply mentioning her captain again, namely Capt. Jeremiah Coghlan, and barely alluding to his right and title, almost paramount, to *heroic gallantry*.

Volage, *en passant*, left Ganges, Thetis, Sapphire, and Adventure, at Rio de Janeiro. Cadmus and Heron had each successively left Rio Janeiro for Rio de la Plata and the Pacific, some little time before. Sapphire was in a few days about to leave for the Pacific also. Tribune was to the southward at Maldonado or Montevideo, for which places Ganges was subsequently to leave, and Adventure after for the Pacific and New South Wales, according to her primary mission probably. Beagle, that had been daily expected at Rio from the southward, arrived there soon after, it appears.

One compound paragraph more, and Volage has done. A new constitution for Peru had been *sworn to* at Lima long before she left it in June; and one had been *sworn to* for Chili also, subsequently at Valparaiso, just before she left it in September. When they shall have occasion *to swear* to *another*, and *another*, perhaps time, if not passing circumstances, will tell. Truism is unquestionably a deadly sin in scribbling; even so,—we will say that the whole line of coast from Callao to Valparaiso, although diversified by *morros*, ravines, and gullies, sloping plains, and undulating hills,—is sandy, dreary, and uninviting,—while the climate itself, especially out to seaward, where the stupendous *Cordillera*, capped with clouds or covered with snow, are beheld with wonder, not unmingled with delight, is perhaps the most heavenly and congenial of the whole canopy of heaven—so very different from our own uncongenial *cœlum varium et mutabile*, which proves inimical, the greater part of the year, to most. With respect to earthquakes, Volage cannot attempt to describe them, although she has severely felt them. And as to the *ladies—indeed!* as they are now along the coast in the Pacific, they are as they were a few years ago, and have been since, in all probability, according to Congreve's opinion of human nature, in his epistle in verse to Lord Cobham; and are, therefore, with all due deference, left as drawn, though somewhat caricaturic seemingly, by their peculiar votary and advocate, the *panegyrist* of the *patriotic* and *magnanimous San Martin!*

A Pacific Observer.

AN INSTRUMENT FOR DETERMINING A POSITION BETWEEN TWO OBJECTS.

BY LIEUT. HENRY RAPER, R.N.

In sounding in a boat in a straight line between two stations, for the purpose of obtaining a line of soundings across a bay or channel, it is impossible, if there is either wind or tide, to preserve the line between them, since the spectator cannot by the eye alone determine that he is in the exact line joining the objects, or perceive his deviation from it, until the latter has become sensible from its quantity, or is proved by the circumstance of the boat having to pull up as she approaches the opposite shore. Compass bearings taken for such purposes in a boat, are generally, in consequence of the motion, little better than useless, and the only remaining method of finding a position, is that afforded by horizontal angles between three objects, which is an operation requiring some time in the first instance, and is usually attended with trouble, at least, in laying down in the chart the soundings determined by its means.

These inconveniences suggested to me, some time ago, the utility of an optical instrument, by reference to which the observer might ascertain when he was on the line proposed, or, if he had deviated from it, on which side the deviation had taken place.

The instrument for this purpose is very simple in its construction, and shows, like the glasses of a sextant, the reflected image of the object behind the spectator immediately under the object directly facing him. It consists of two tubes, connected by a smaller one, as shown in Fig. 1; the eye is placed at the small aperture at the end E of the longer of the two tubes, which is directed towards an object, the cross tube being held horizontally, and by turning the head slightly to the right to enable the light to proceed from the object behind, clear of the ear, and the hair on the temples, the image of the object will be seen in the manner just described. If the observer is not exactly in the line between the objects, the instrument is to be vibrated horizontally to the right and left till the image of the object behind is seen by reflection; if this image appears to the right of the object facing him, he is to the right of the line joining the objects, and if it appears to the left, he is in like manner to the left of the line.

Fig. 1.

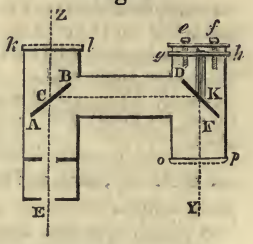
A few minutes practice will give the perfect use of the instrument, and will enable the observer to detect the smallest change of position towards either side; and it may be observed, that the reflected image passes off the mirror with sufficient rapidity to discover sensibly a deviation of a few feet in a line of upwards of three miles. Having acquired facility in bringing the objects together, the observer will find it more convenient subsequently to keep both his eyes open.

If, returning to the case of the boat, an angle be observed between either of the two opposite objects, and any other, during the time that

she is in the exact line proposed, her position is, of course, accurately determined. The position would, it is evident, be likewise determined by an angle between any two objects whatever, since there can be but one point in the line at which the distance between two objects subtends a given angle, but those at the extremities of the line are obviously preferable for the purpose. In those cases, therefore, where the spectator can place himself between opposite objects, this instrument affords the most convenient method of fixing a station, especially if, as will sometimes happen, two pair of objects can be selected, since there his place is the intersection of two straight lines. The following description will be found sufficient for the construction of the instrument; the consideration of its parallax, and other mathematical investigations, being deferred to the end of this paper.

AB, Fig. 2, is a small mirror fixed in the lower half of the tube EZ; DF is another mirror, whose plane is at right angles to AB, and since the line joining the centres C, K, is at right lines to EZ, the axis of the instrument, each is placed at an angle of 45° to the axis: the mirror DF is attached to a plate *gh*, by a foot at K, and *e*, *f*, are two capstan-headed adjusting-screws, in the plane of the instrument, for placing DF at right angles to A B. In a direction at right angles to these are two other screws, not represented in the figure, for placing the mirror DF, perpendicular to the plane of the instrument; *kl*, *op*, are plane glasses fixed in screw caps; at the small aperture E, is also a plane glass. The length of the tube, EZ, is three inches; that of the other a little more than two; and the diameter one inch. The distance, CK, is 2·5 inches, the diameter of the cross tube being less than that of the others.

Fig. 2.



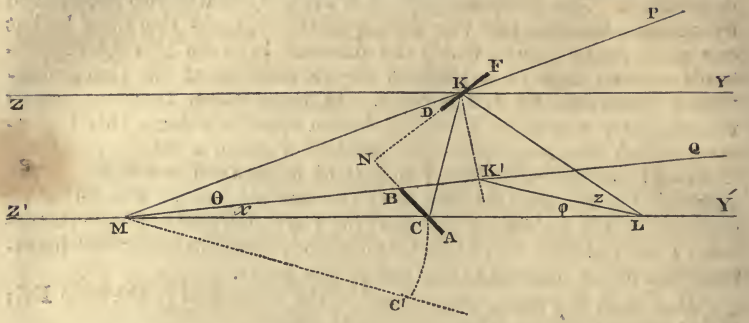
A pencil of rays proceeding from a point Y, in the line KY produced, and at such a distance as that KY, EZ, may be considered as parallel, is reflected along KC, and being again reflected from C, enters the eye in the line CE; hence, if the tube EK, be directed to an object Z, in the line EZ produced, the image of Y will be seen at *Z*.

The instrument is adjusted by placing it in a line between two objects whose distance is considerable, and turning the screws *e*, *f*, till the image of the object behind is seen in a vertical line below the other.

If the left eye is employed, the instrument must be inverted.

The proportions here given may be varied at convenience, but they are those which render the instrument perfectly portable, while they allow a sufficient distance between the mirrors to enable the pencil of rays YK, to pass under the hat clear of the side of the head. The dimensions might be greatly increased, without introducing any sensible error from the parallax of the instrument, which, as will be shown, is wholly inconsiderable in practice; the only necessary condition is that the planes of the mirrors should be at right angles to each other.

The position of the mirrors is thus determined:— Fig. 3.



Let C and K, fig. 3. be the centres of the mirrors, Y an object at an indefinite distance, then the ray YK falling on DF, makes the angle YKF equal to DKC, and KCB equal to Y'CA. Produce YK indefinitely to Z, and draw Y'Z' parallel to it, then ZKD=FKY, but FKY=DKC, ∴ DKC=ZKD, hence KD bisects the angle ZKC. In the same manner it may be shown that CB bisects the angle Z'CK, therefore, since Z'CK and ZKC are equal to two right angles, the angles DKC, KCB are equal to one right angle, and therefore DF is perpendicular to BC. Let CB and KD produced meet in N, let CK=n, CN=l, then cos Z'CB $\frac{l}{n}$, from which the instrument may be constructed from any two of the conditions.

Previous to determining the value of the parallax analytically, it will be more satisfactory to show, first, that it cannot amount to a certain quantity, because, in questions of this kind, some intricacy arises from the physical conditions, since the rays from both objects alter their direction with every change in the position of the instrument.

1. Let L be an object at a small finite distance, the object Z' facing the spectator being at an infinite distance. Now it is obvious that the ray LK will not be reflected along KC, and therefore will not be visible to the eye in CL, since YK is the only ray that can be so reflected; but by moving the instrument laterally through the perpendicular distance from K to Y'Z', then LK will coincide with Y'C, and L will become visible; the eye, therefore, in this case, will be to the *left* of the actual line joining the objects by a distance equal to the perpendicular drawn from the centre of the right hand mirror to the axis of the instrument, and this will evidently be true, whatever is the distance of L.

2. If, on the other hand, Z' be transferred to the point M, while L moves off to a great distance, the position of the instrument remains unchanged, or there is no parallax.

3. If again, M and L are both at small distances, the parallax will be less than in the first case, because during the lateral movement of the instrument, the axis being at the same time directed towards M, the ray LK will arrive sooner at the proper angle YKF than if CM were infinitely great, hence the error, or deviation, arising from parallax, can never amount to the distance between the mirrors.

The parallax may thus be found analytically. Since, as we have seen, the instrument is to be moved laterally to the left, and at the same time kept continually directed towards M, these two motions will be combined by causing it to revolve round M as a centre, and it is evident that it must be made to revolve to such a point K', as that a ray LK' shall make with the mirror DF an angle equal to YKF, hence the question resolves itself into this problem—to determine the angle through which two straight lines, MK, KY, inclined at an angle equal to the supplement of KML, must revolve, in order that KY may meet MY' in a given point L.

Produce MK, MK', indefinitely towards P and Q. Let $KML=\mu$; $KLK'=\varkappa$; $K'LM=\varphi$; $K'ML=x$, and $KMK'=\theta$. Then, since $MKY=MK'L$, the remainder $LK'Q=YKP=KML=\mu$; also $LK'Q=\varphi+x$, hence $\varphi+x=\mu$; but $\theta+x=\mu$, therefore $\varphi+x=\theta+x$ and $\theta=\varphi$. Now, $MK' : ML ::$ Sin $MLK' :$ sin $MK'L$; substituting for the terms in this proportion their values as above, and putting $MK'=l$, and $ML=k$, we have

$$\sin\theta=\frac{l}{k}\sin\mu,$$

which is the value of the parallax CMC', since, by the revolution of K to K', C has revolved to C', and therefore $CMC'=KMK'$.

Since the two lines YZ, $Y'Z'$ are parallel, the perpendicular distance between them is constant, and this distance is equal to $l\sin\mu$, which is therefore constant, whatever are the values of l and μ; and since k is constant, $\frac{l}{k}\sin\mu$, or $\sin\theta$, is constant, and therefore the *locus* of C' is a straight line.

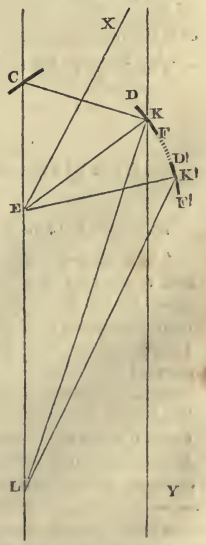
The amount of deviation to the left of the line, at any given distance from either of the objects, is therefore $MC'\ \frac{l}{k}\sin\mu=\frac{l}{k}\sin\mu$, nearly.

Since $l\sin\theta$ is less than $l\sin\mu$, the deviation is less than the distance between the mirrors, as has been also shown otherwise.

If the spectator is to the left of the line joining the objects, (that is, more properly speaking, to the left of the line MC',) a ray LK will make with the mirror DF an angle less than YKF, and therefore the instrument must be directed to the left of M, till the ray makes with DF, an angle equal to YKF. If the observer is to the right of the line, the contrary takes place; that is, he will see the image of the object behind him to the right or left of that facing him, according as he is to the right or left of the line.

There is one more consideration which it is worth while to notice; when the hinder object is near, its image will, when the spectator is actually in the line joining the two objects, appear considerably to the right of the object facing him.

Fig. 4.



When L, fig. 3, is near, the ray LK will not be reflected in the line KC, as has been already observed, but by turning the axis to the right, round the eye at E, as a centre, the angle LKF will become equal to YKF, at which time it is obvious the image of L will appear to the right of M.

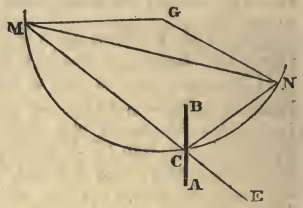
The angle CEX, fig. 4, through which the instrument must be turned to render the image of L visible, may be thus determined. Let K' be the position of the centre of the mirror DF at this time, then $KEK'=CEX$, let it$=\varphi$. Since L is visible, $LK'F'$ must be equal to YKF, and since EKF is constant, $EK'L$ must be equal to EKY, and $EKY=CEK$ which is given, let it$=\varepsilon$, $\therefore$ $EK'L=\varepsilon$. Now $CEK'=EK'L+ELK'$, or $\varepsilon+\varphi=\varepsilon+ELK'$, hence $\varphi=ELK'$, and $\therefore$ sin $\varphi=\frac{EK}{EL}$ sin ε.

Although this angle is considerable when the distance CL is small, since, if the object behind was thirty feet distant, it would amount to 24′ in the instru-

ment before described, yet no inconvenience attends it, because if the spectator moves to the left 2.5 inches, it disappears, as has been already shown.

For greater distances the instrument might be furnished with a magnifying power of four, without increasing its present dimensions; by increasing the length of the tubes, the power might be raised to twelve or fourteen; in this case it would be advisable, for increase of light, to substitute prisms for the silvered glasses.*

Before concluding this paper, it is worth while to notice a somewhat curious circumstance arising out of the subject. It has been shown that the *locus* of the instrument is a straight line; if, now, the right hand or moveable mirror with its tube be taken away, and the instrument be kept directed to any given object, while at the same time an object to the right is seen by reflection in the fixed mirror, the *locus* becomes the arc of a circle passing through the two objects and the eye of the spectator, and equal to twice the supplement of twice the angle, which the fixed mirror makes with the axis.—This appears thus.



Let *M* and *N* be the two objects. *C* the centre of the mirror *AB*, *E* the eye in *MC* produced. Then, since *NCB*=*ECA*, and *ECA*=*MCB* ∴ *MCB*=*NCB*, hence *MCN* is constant, or the *locus* of *C* is the segment of a circle containing an angle equal to 2*MCB*.

Let G be the centre of the circle; then since the opposite angles of a quadrilateral figure described in a circle, are equal to 180°, MCN and ½ MGN are equal to 180, hence ½ MGN=180—MCN=180—2MCB; in the instrument above described, this arc will therefore be a semicircle.

Hence also MCB=90—½ MGN, which equation gives such a value to MCB, as shall enable the spectator to move on any proposed arc with reference to two given objects.

The radius of the circle described will be $\frac{\text{MN}}{2 \text{ sin. } 2\text{MCB}}$.†

NARRATIVE OF THE CAPTIVITY OF CAPT. R. BENNETT, ROYAL REGIMENT.‡

WHO FELL INTO THE HANDS OF THE BURMAHS DURING THE LATE WAR.

28th. Dec.—I awoke this morning, inhaling the pure fresh air with delight, and renewed my attempt towards finishing the letter. I had scarce commenced, when it was taken away from me, notwithstanding my reiterated remonstrances to the contrary. Not having any thing particular on which to fix my attention, I now looked round to discover what kind of beings were my new associates, several of whom had slept soundly and happily in the midst of litter and confusion. Moung-Yanshen, his wife, and two sons, inhabited the upper part of the house, and five or six people, who acted as domestics, the platform. About eight o'clock, I had given me a small cup of pork currie and rice for breakfast; while eating this, my landlady appeared at the door above, grinning curiosity in a most provoking manner, pretending to be both astonished and amused with

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* The instrument is made by Robinson, Devonshire Street, Marylebone.

† It is easily shown, that the radius of a circle circumscribing a triangle, is equal to any one of the sides divided by twice the sine of its opposite angle.

‡ Continued from page 73.

my actions. Soon after I went again to the office of the Minister of the Interior, where the whole day was consumed before the letter was finally closed and dispatched; much time having been lost in taking copies, making translations, and in examinations by all the interpreters, not excepting Mrs. Judson, who was numbered amongst the prisoners. I did not dare to interpose any thing in my letter relative to the true state of my situation, but depended on the style of the superlative generosity of the Burmans, being well aware it would as easily point out that my letter had been exacted, and that this shallow device could not be attended with any evil consequences, while it established the fact that I had not been sacrificed in the jungles, the usual fate of their prisoners of war.

The minister, or Attenwoon, this day joked as usual, and asked numberless questions, and before we departed, he presented the Doctor and me with a tickal each. The kindness we latterly experienced on the march, and a dawn of good treatment again appearing, together with an assurance that our imprisonment was an act enforced without the knowledge of Government, (this, however, it was ridiculous to assert,) tended in some degree to revive my former prepossessions in favour of the Burmans. My notions I conceived chiefly from reading Symes's Embassy, who bestows the highest encomiums on the equity of the Burman laws and customs. Upon inquiry, I fancy Symes must have been grossly deceived on many points. He had no other interpreter than an old crafty Armenian, firmly attached to the King, and who felt an interest in representing every matter in the most partial and favourable light. Hence, however ably he enlightened the public regarding the manners and customs of the country, it may be presumed the same ability and fidelity did not exist in describing the policy of the Government; and while he, in truth, delineated their admirable codes, he little suspected, notwithstanding their theoretical virtues, how ineffectual those codes are when reduced to practice.

During my last visit to the secret council chamber, I could easily observe that a difference of opinion prevailed among the Ministers and their Woondoucks (Assistants). From the latter I heard an anecdote perhaps worthy of recital. It arose from the circumstance of a long delay when some sheets of English paper were sent for. During the interval, there was much argument and warm discussion, in the midst of which a Woondouck exclaimed, "Oh! how I wish the English would come." To this another replied, "You are wrong and unguarded in speaking thus in the presence of the Minister."—"Oh," answered the first, "I alluded to the English paper only." This *double entendre* Mr. Price had the goodness to repeat to me at the time, in order to give me an idea of the existing division, and that many persons, if not friends to the British, were at least inimical to their own Government.

Before I left the office, Moung-Byouck's dinner arrived, the relics of which I was most happy to consume. It was dusk previous to my again reaching Moung-Yanshen's habitation, where, as last night, I soon found myself surrounded with cattle and a host of unsophisticated beings. In two or three hours I was left in tolerable quiet, without any thing peculiar to attract my attention. I reflected on the strange vicissitudes of my life, full of hopes and fears as to my ultimate escape. Thank God, I ejaculated, that I am now free from the society of criminals and delinquents encumbered with chains and disease. Here I may by degrees become familiar with my fate, and have a much better chance of preserving my health till happier times. Moung-Byouck promised to procure me some fresh clothes, which I much needed, having only those given me about the 28th Nov. and which I had never been allowed to wash.

29th Dec.—My rest being incessantly disturbed during the night by the feeding of the cattle, I determined, if practicable, to seek a corner to myself. This object I accomplished not without much difficulty. The best reward for my pains consisted in the formation of a kind of kennel, under the steps, about six in number, leading to the upper part of the house. My materials were composed solely of bulls' hides, of which there were plenty at hand. Of course I

caused no little entertainment to my hostess and her domestics, who laughed most heartily at my outlandish actions. However, in spite of the black masses of cobwebs in all directions,—for the Burmans use fires without the convenience of chimneys,—I contrived to screen myself, in a comparatively clean retreat, from the impertinent gaze of the passengers. Those who ventured near me, seemed as much in awe as if they were peeping into the den of a lion or tiger. Towards evening I walked about fifty or sixty yards in front of the house, for the sake of exercise.

The immediate distresses of the gaol becoming gradually effaced from my mind, made me reflect more on the deplorable and shocking condition to which I was reduced. The advantage of enjoying the open air, I felt counterbalanced by the disagreeable sensations occasioned by exposure. I had no shoes or socks, no clothes, but a pair of ragged blue cotton trowsers, a shirt, and flannel waistcoat, which five weeks ago had been deluged in blood. My boat-cloak was too cumbersome to wear at all times, although it was, in the eyes of a Burmah, very handsome. Thus apparelled, but with the annoyance of a pair of chains, similar to those of a convict in England, it may easily be fancied I found a degree of relative comfort in the privacy of my crib.

The walls of Ava had been recently erected, and, as yet, not the slightest appearance of a rampart, or a support of any kind on the inner side was visible, and without which, in the event of a siege, they possessed no stability. The King about this period issued orders to make the walls defensible; but alas! the means of doing so were apparently as insignificant as his neglect hitherto was remarkable. I state but little in giving my opinion, that had our army been more rapid in its movements since the affairs of the 1st, 2d, and 5th of Dec. and not been delayed by the conferences at Malown, the walls of the capital would have been found perfectly bare, and from their nature utterly useless. Often and often have I sympathised with the poor wretches and slaves doomed to raise a mass of earth round such an amazing extent of wall. Every old man, woman, and child, was put in requisition to accomplish this undertaking. I had the satisfaction of witnessing its daily progress in front of my abode till its completion. From sunrise till sunset, hundreds were employed in conveying earth to the foot of the wall, where it was promiscuously thrown from the exterior. Each carried a basketful or a large lump, or perhaps five or six bricks. With such trifling materials, overlooked by rigid taskmasters, the ramparts were raised, and finished in a style that would have done credit to better engineers. The height of the wall I guess to be between 25 and 30 feet; and it was of sufficient width at top to admit of battlements, and a space of two or three feet in rear of them, on which musketeers could be placed; to the crest of this space, or terre-plain, the earth was raised with a base little more than equal to its height, and at certain stages during the elevation, old bricks and other rubbish were more compactly fixed, in order to increase its solidity. The slope, admirably formed, had an edging of brick at its foot about eighteen inches in height. About one hundred and fifty yards from each other projected small towers, and over the gateways were erected substantial platforms. These latter were surmounted with handsome roofs, in the same style as the religious edifices, which made them appear highly ornamental. I never trod on one of the platforms, but from appearances, judge them capable of sustaining the heaviest pieces of ordnance, possessing a superior command, and likewise affording, in some degree, a cross-fire, an idea by no means unentertained by the Burmahs. Still the walls are not at all calculated to resist the effects of a battering train. Independent of being perpendicular, and unsupported by regular counter-forts or buttresses, the bricks are of an inferior quality; and, moreover, the cement used is of a crumbling and not adhesive nature. Their chief merit is a grand appearance, far out of proportion to the magnificence of the buildings contained within them, save the palace and residences of the Royal family.

The precise date I cannot recollect, for my memory fails in some trifles, when I received one afternoon the apparel so long promised me. Being led to believe

this was an act of munificence, proceeding direct from the "Golden Presence," I certainly flattered myself I should be decently and comfortably clothed; picture my mortification, when an old canteen-case, with the bottom partly knocked out, that had formerly belonged to Dr. Sandford, was handed to me, containing the following articles, viz. three dirty mouldy shirts, one ragged pair of trowsers, three pairs of old socks, and two small towels, not forgetting a tattered dressing-gown of gay manufacture. The inmates of the house bestowed their praises on my fine habiliments, while I sulked aloof. However, finding my chagrin of no avail, in the lapse of an hour or so, I even secreted my kit in my den, inwardly piqued at the shabbiness of the Royal donor. His intentions, probably, were more generous, but then, although a King, he had no means of preventing their frustration. I had long found out that his orders were seldom obeyed in a conscientious manner. The brass-nails on the canteen-case soon attracted the avaricious disposition of Moung Yanshen, whom, by the by, I may as well honour by his English title of "Shark," acquired by his consummate extortion on some of the prisoners. He and his sons took the liberty of stealing some of the nails during the night, of which, although I was awake at the time, I pretended to be ignorant. On the following morning, my first care was to secure the remainder, in order to distribute them to whom I pleased. This put the man in a tremendous rage, and the more to express his displeasure, besides a volley of abuse in his own language, he upset my kennel of bull's hides. I only laughed at such outrageous conduct, being under no dread of his resentment, but demanded a return of the nails stolen from me during the night. To my astonishment one of his sons brought me a few, thereby acknowledging their meanness and covetousness. The nails were by far the most valuable part of the present; in a short time all my town friends could sport half a dozen or so in their shoes.

I do not remember any thing particular occurring during the first fortnight in January to break an irksome monotony; except, to me, the novel circumstance of hearing one afternoon the solemn sound of a gong. All at once the natives working at the ramparts threw down their baskets with the utmost precipitation, and fled to secrete or prostrate themselves: all the fires in front or on one side of the houses were immediately extinguished: all clothes hanging out to dry were brought in: doors were closed, and above all, I remarked the women took especial care not to be seen. Such unusual preparations I foresaw could only be followed by the presence of his Majesty of Burmah. The "Shark" at first showed much eagerness to hide my person, but I was as ardently desirous of having a sight of his royal master, whose retinue appeared while we were disputing the matter. I then covered myself with my boat-cloak, and sat down on the road side by Moung Yanshen, who now insisted on my obeisance long before it was necessary; and for fear I should fail, he kept tugging and elbowing me the whole time. Notwithstanding his vehement anxiety, I believe I had often made better salams on more trivial occasions. The distant sound of the gong, instantaneously answered by the rapid movements of the populace, and then succeeded by an almost miraculous tranquillity, inspired me with sensations of awe, but did not abate the ardour of my curiosity. I found much difficulty in discerning the Golden Suite, which on other occasions I had far better opportunities of beholding, not from its peculiar pomp and pageantry, but from its general paltry and mean appearance. The leading part of the procession was composed of two men, carrying long canes to enforce order when requisite; these were followed by two more bearing a gong, which was sounded every four or five paces as a signal of the King's approach; next came a person of authority, whose duty it was to see that all honorary customs were complied with; then followed a long file of soldiers, armed with firelocks and lances, on each side of the road. The soldiers were all shabbily accoutred, and I remember perceiving a great chip in the barrel of one of the muskets. Next came his Majesty's palanquin, in which, on this occasion, he was sitting. It was insignificantly studded with coloured glass, and the gilding on its clumsily ornament-

ed top was nearly worn off. The ministers in attendance walked on either side, and immediately in front were carried two plain white chattahs. In the rear, first were the King's domestics, and then another body of soldiers. Each of the former carried some necessary article, such as a betel box, a chair, a goglet of water, cup, spitting-dish, cushion, mat, &c. &c. Behind the soldiers, a pony, most gaudily and heavily caparisoned, was led, in readiness; also two elephants, one of which was merely decked with cords and tassels, while the other carried a howdah. At the close of the cavalcade came a host of servants belonging to the noblemen and officers in waiting, each bearing his master's betel-box, goglet, cup, &c.

His Majesty was sitting cross-legged, chewing his chunam and betel, and chatting familiarly with his ministers as he passed along. I watched in vain for those expressions of insuperable pride which I thought must necessarily be blended in the countenance of one, who flatters himself he has no equal on earth. He seemed cheerful and easy in his manners, and his dress as simple and unincumbered as any of the Rajahs. I perceived nothing distinguishing, except that he wore no kind of head-dress. His hair, cut short and neatly trimmed, contributed, in my eyes, together with a fine large forehead and handsome features, to give him a very prepossessing mien. His august countenance was mild and expressive, and I may add, dignified, without denoting any symptoms of restraint or studied composure. He regarded me apparently with some interest, and remarked that I was quite a youth. With respect to the virtues of the monarch, I have universally heard but one opinion. The American missionaries, and other prisoners of war, who have long resided in Ava, all agree that the natural tendencies of his heart are sympathy, benevolence, and charity towards his fellow-creatures; and that he is decidedly averse to sacrifice the lives of any of his subjects without a very particular cause. It is the belief also of the gentlemen alluded to, that had not the King withheld his sanction, a formal sacrifice of all the prisoners in the capital would have taken place as a propitiatory offering to the gods. Such an oblation was frequently urged as necessary by the people, who attributed the ill-fortune of the nation to the non-adherence to their ancient customs. Many were the fatal cruelties inflicted on the prisoners during the war, from the King permiting himself to be influenced by his capricious and vindictive courtiers. The better qualities of his Burman Majesty are counterpoised by a weakness of mind and a general want of energy in swaying the sceptre.

21st Jan.—About this period Dr. Sandford and I met again at Moung Byouck's office, for the purpose of sending a second letter to the British camp. We endeavoured to point out the inutility of such a proceeding, and the Doctor refused positively to write again; however, our reluctance only made them more anxious to have their wishes acceded to; therefore, fearing their resentment, it was but prudence on our part to do whatever they ordered in a case from which nothing of a mischievous tendency could ensue. An absolute denial would, I have no doubt, have occasioned our immediate return to prison, where we should have been left to starvation and neglect. Moung Byouck to gain our consent, did not use any threat, but endeavoured to fill our minds with erroneous impressions. He told us our first epistles had been safely received, and that our friends were rejoiced on finding we were still alive, and that our request regarding the mitigation of the terms of peace should be taken into consideration. All this we believed very feasible, but still saw no reason for the necessity of writing again. The Minister then went on to inform us that moderated terms had just been received, which they considered to be the effects of our former letters, and now conjectured a repetition would be attended with similar success. Upon our requesting to know what was now demanded of them, he stated, with all the coolness imaginable, that instead of the cession of the countries of Arracan, Assam, Cachar, the Ports of Tavoy and Mergui, and 78 Burman lacs of tickals, nothing more were now required than Arracan, and four lacs. Our epistles were now to contain a long rhodomontade of the impos-

sibility of inducing the King ever to consent to our proposals, he having sworn at his installation to transmit his empire, without diminution, to his posterity—an oath he was determined never to violate, and which had for ages been kept faithfully by all his predecessors. The tenets of his religion, it was likewise pleaded, prevented him from acceding to our terms. For Arracan being also considered as the mother kingdom, its cession struck at the root of the empire.

Previous to our departure, a letter said to have been sent by Sir A. Campbell was translated to us. It began, according to their own words from the Persian, by stating the writer "was only a British General; that as he advanced with his army he conquered the different towns he came to, one by one, but that he had no pleasure in doing so; and, therefore, advising the Burmahs of his gradual approach towards the capital, he reminded them it would be far better for them to accept the proffered conditions of peace than render themselves liable to more severe ones." It was announced also in this letter, that communications with our camp, accompanied with a white flag, would at all times be allowed, and the persons of the bearers would be considered sacred.

I had no opportunity of seeing Dr. Sandford, but when we went to the secret Council Chamber. The Doctor lived in the same house with Mr. Price, which, although everything bordered on poverty, in comparison with mine, possessed many advantages. The King's Interpreter was also an inmate with them, on purpose, as he acknowledged to me, that he might overhear the conversation that would in all probability occur between Sandford and Price. One day I had the pleasure of dining at their house; it was quite a luxury to sit in an old chair and to use a knife and fork, not forgetting the comfort of having one chest placed on the top of another to form a table, on which were placed some good fried fish and an excellent curry. Such comparative enjoyment made me return to my own lodging rather discontented, so I began expostulating with the Lady of the "Shark" on her inhospitality; indeed, had I not shown myself occasionally in some measure dissatisfied, my fare would have been miserably coarse.

25th Jan.—His Majesty this afternoon made another circuit round the walls of his capital. I was walking up and down in front of the house when I heard the sound of the Gong. Moung Yanshen being absent, I determined to act on this occasion more according to my own ideas: paying, therefore, no attention to the remonstrances of madam and her sons, I planted myself in the street, wrapped up in my boat-cloak, so as to see and be seen. No other person interfered, so under the impression that a "Cat may look at a King," I made no farther obeisance, on the approach of the "Golden Presence," than kneeling down and waving my hands, without bowing my head, but staring at the same time with the greatest *sang froid*. All the attendants, among whom I perceived the "Shark," looked very angry, and seemed quite astounded at my temerity. My not being removed by compulsion encouraged my belief that the King is, as report says, uncommonly partial to foreigners. No Burmah would have dared to behave as I did, neither would a proud and barbarous monarch, without a good disposition, have suffered such a liberty to pass over without immediate punishment. When his Majesty first observed me, he instantly looked towards the other side of the road; however, he soon changed his mind, and gave me the felicity of beholding his face within the distance of four or five yards. He seemed evidently much confused, as if doubting whether he should indulge his own curiosity or not. I confess I forgot myself as a prisoner of war altogether. My spirits at the time were rather elated in consequence of the prevailing reports. My chains too, for the last two or three days, had been kept unlinked, so that I could secrete them under my trowsers. I, like most of my countrymen, found nothing more humiliating, or more derogatory to my nature, than the odious custom of prostration to a superior: neither Dr. Sandford nor myself ever acquitted ourselves on this point, except in cases of necessity, in a manner at all suitable to Burman ideas. Such feelings, encouraged by the mean appearance of the procession, can only account for my behaviour, which, in another light, I deemed both unjustifiable

and rash. The adventure at first quite delighted me, though in the sequel it proved a source of infinite mortification and apprehension. In the course of an hour afterwards, my Governor returned, bringing with him one of the "Knights of the Bamboo," for the express purpose of linking and securing my chains. This alarmed me considerably, still more so on being peremptorily ordered upstairs, (for I had now the privilege of living in a passage in the centre of the house,) and signs made that my head would be taken off for my presumption. The whole family seemed now to delight in laughing at, and imitating my actions, when the King passed, making them a subject of ridicule and merriment to all their neighbours and visitors. I once complained of their unpleasant behaviour to Moung Byouck, which had its desired effect, for ever afterwards they remembered I was not exactly a monkey.

26th.—The decapitating signs of Moung Yanshen banished sleep for the whole night; in the morning, however, my suspense as to their truth or not, was soon at an end; for Yanshen returned from the Palace much earlier than usual, and conveyed me forthwith to the Burman gaol. Words cannot express my sorrow on discovering Dr. Sandford had arrived there before me; for I fully attributed my removal to my folly in incurring the resentment of his Majesty, although the Doctor had himself reason to expect similar punishment, if matters turned out unfavourable to the army. Our second visit was attended with evils comparatively trifling. An extra pair of chains were first fastened on our legs, and we were then lodged in an outer cell, where we had fresh air and were under no fear of infectious complaints: we were allowed to bring with us our mats and pillows. We were likewise told our meals should be brought regularly twice a day: and we were by no means displeased in observing we were not exactly within the jurisdiction of the "Old Man" and his dependents.

During the few moments of respiration in open air allowed to the ghastly tenants of the dungeon, it was more painful than ever to witness the shocking state of our old companions. The Doctor's servants, whom we had left in tolerable good health and condition, were now become the emblems of starvation and wretchedness. They had been ten days without any food, but what they could beg from their fellow-prisoners. We had nothing more than tears of sympathy for their hard fate to bestow, for our own food had not arrived. They were soon plunged into the "dread receptacle;" and the clank and clatter of hundreds of chains having ceased, a solemn tranquillity ensued, that heightened the dreadful feelings which were newly awakened. Objects of despair one moment filled our senses; and in the next reigned a stillness scarcely undisturbed by man: all were quiet and unheard within the heavy bolts; above, the heavens vied in serenity with the inactivity existing below: all, all were motionless, save the restless spirits of the unfortunate.

Poor Macgregor survived only a few days after I left him; his malady rapidly increased; he died unrelieved by the hand of charity, enduring to the last the lash of his cruel oppressors.

About five o'clock I received my first meal. As I had often remarked before, in times the most afflicting and precarious, I found my appetite particularly keen in proportion, as it were, to my apprehension of want. We had been habituated to wash our food with the tears of grief and suspense. On this occasion I had but little sent me. A small portion of rice and the whites of a couple of eggs, which I had purchased myself, composed my sustenance this day. The "Shark's" niggardliness excited no astonishment. The non-arrival of any thing for the Doctor, who was assured by Mr. Price, that, as long as it was in his power, he should not only have a plentiful supply for himself, but for me also, was a circumstance which we considered a forerunner of many dire calamities, and overwhelmed us with sorrow and disappointment. The poor Doctor's heart was also most affectingly touched at the deplorable sight of his two domestics, with so little prospect of being able to relieve them. Tears of pity for a long time bedewed his face, and it was with difficulty I could persuade him to participate in what had been brought for me. At dusk we laid down on our mats,

filled with gloomy apprehension as to the events of the morrow. We had scarce began to dose, when we were roused by the voice of Moung Yanshen, who came so unexpectedly at this hour to take Dr. S. to the office of the Minister of the Interior. In a few minutes after, some one came for the Doctor's bedding, and informed me, for my consolation, that I was to return to the house of Moung Yanshen's family in the morning.

27th.—It was not, however, till nearly 5 P. M. that my hopes were fulfilled. I was greeted by Moung Yanshen and his family with many symptoms of hospitality, from which I could only infer that peace was at last being settled. I learned also that Dr. S. had been taken out of prison for the purpose of conveying a letter to the British camp, in company with Mr. Price, on his parole. Having the last tickal given me by Moung Byouck, still in my possession, my first object was to purchase some food for the two starving servants we had left in gaol. Owing to the inquisitive impertinence of those around me, I had the misfortune to lose about half the money through the bamboo floor, in dividing it with a hammer and chisel. With the remainder I purchased some rice at a most exorbitant rate, and so far prevailed on the extortionate Shark as to allow me to take it to the prison myself—a very essential point. I was much gratified on finding a few days afterwards, this act of mine reached the ears of Government, and was the occasion of our poor servants not being totally unheeded.

28th Jan.—Early this morning I received a tickal, sent me by Moung Byouck. Some days afterwards I learned that five tickals was the amount of the present, and on accusing the Shark of duplicity, he denied the fact of cheating me, alleging in his defence my ignorance of Burman coin. Time now passed most heavily with me. I ceased to survey with any degree of interest or curiosity the surrounding objects, and I entirely gave up my zeal in learning the Burman characters. Indeed, the task had become by far too difficult, and by reason of my continual anxiety, it afforded little or no amusement. Another thing, I was actually afraid of making too great progress in the language, seeing the compulsory way in which the Missionaries were sent about the country on account of their proficiency. Every day I became more disgusted with the natives: instead of esteeming them, as I used to do, a simple and inoffensive race, I now regarded them as vindictive, cruel, and pusillanimous. My sentiments, of course, were biased by my disagreeable situation. I derived my greatest consolation from perusing the sacred Scriptures, which Mr. Price had kindly given me a few days ago. Bitter indeed were my reflections, and never shall I forget those sad moments, but as a soldier of fortune, I should remember that fortitude and resignation are required in the most awful extremities.

5th Feb.—As I was eating a very sorry dinner this afternoon, one of the Shark's family informed me of Dr. Sandford's return to the capital, making signs, by joining his two fore-fingers together, that the English and Burmahs were brothers (or Too-doo-beh, the same). I had been so often disappointed and deceived by the news I gained in a desultory way, that I scarce felt myself elated by this communication, not even by the Shark's congratulatory shake of the head, with an attempt, something like Bennecker, to call me by my name. The night passed, and I heard nothing to raise my hopes of a speedy release.

6th Feb.—I eagerly watched the return of Moung Yanshen from the Palace, for it was his duty to repair thither every morning. I did not venture to ask him any questions, as he showed no joyful symptoms in his countenance, consequently my chagrin was the less, when he explained to me, after eating his breakfast, by opposing the tips of his two fore-fingers, that the war still continued. My dinner this day was unusually scanty and coarse, and on my complaining, I got no other satisfaction than a sneer from one of the sons, accompanied with a remark, that the English and Burmahs were not friends.

9th Feb.—This day I was gratified with a visit from Dr. Sandford, Mr. Price, and John; the attendance of the latter prevented me from gaining much intelligence or news concerning our army. Mr. Price, at this time, was just rising

into repute and favour with the Government; in fact, he had become its prime political agent in all negociations between the hostile powers. Still they treated him alike singularly and ungenerously; neither his comfort nor necessaries of life were ever consulted. To a person of his shattered constitution, the sufferings he endured, when exposed night and day without covering during the several trips he made to the British camp, must have been excessive. The result of Dr. Sandford's communication with Sir A. Campbell, would have been highly beneficial to the Burmahs, had they chosen to take advantage of it. The British General conceded, that the army should not advance beyond a certain point (Pagahm), before the 12th instant; intimating, at the same time, that opposition would of course be repelled, thereby allowing ample time for references to be made to the Court. The astonishment excited in the capital by the re-appearance of the Doctor is inconceivable. The Ministers themselves declared they never expected to see him again, and crowds of the inhabitants flocked about him to have a view of such a paragon of honour, exclaiming "what a man of his word!" Notwithstanding their admiration of good faith, the battle of Pagahm was fought at their instigation previous to the conclusion of the supposed suspension of hostilities. Ere this, it was generally supposed another action would be risked before the King would consent to the terms of peace.

In my intercourse with the Burman Chiefs, they appeared to be far more addicted to theory than superstition. At this period it was universally argued, that having already lost so many battles, it was the more probable in the next they would be successful. At another time, I remember one of the Chieftains compared Sir A. Campbell to a cat, and themselves to a mouse; and in allusion to the advance of the Arracan army, he asked what they would do when they had two cats to play with them. The period of a new moon was considered the most propitious for an attack upon the British.

12th Feb.—While eating a simple breakfast of rice and Peh-thees, (a vegetable similar to French bean,) I was not at all displeased at being interrupted with an order to attend at the Secret Council. I anticipated some good news from the little attentions I instantly received from those around me. In the course of an hour, all the Woneghees and Attenwoons then residing in Ava were assembled. They pretended to receive Dr. Sandford and myself with many demonstrations of friendship, some of which I have no doubt were sincere, others merely political. After sitting down beside them, agreeably to their directions, it was announced with much formality, that his Majesty at last had positively come to a determination to make peace with the English, and had just issued orders for the Missionaries, the Doctor, and myself, to be brought together for the purpose of consulting how this end could be best effected. I believe the news of their defeat at Pagahm-Mew, (Mew signifies town or place,) had only arrived this morning. The utmost consternation pervaded all classes, and it was rumoured there never had been so disastrous a battle fought before: there was also a great secret connected with the event, which was the fall of the General who commanded, Zayarthouan. Not a moment was now to be lost in bringing matters to a satisfactory conclusion, for it had become impossible to muster another force, so entirely had the army, about 30,000, dispersed either from panic or discontent. It was truly laughable for me to discover on my return, that only a small portion of our troops had been engaged, and that our loss consisted of one private killed on the field, and another who died of his wounds the following day. It is worthy of remark, on the supposition that Zayarthouan had been killed, his countrymen had no other encomiums to bestow on their fallen hero, than calling him a fool for exposing himself. It may, therefore, be the more readily credited, that it is not "the Burmah custom" for commanders to lead on their troops in battle. The deliberations of the Cabinet this day, provided I am fortunate in detailing them with due conciseness, will strikingly evince what little claim the Burmahs have to rank high in the scale of nations.

[To be continued.]

ANECDOTES OF THE BALTIC EXPEDITION.

THERE were times in the annals of our warfare, in which the co-operations of our army and navy were not conducted with that unanimity and cordiality which the service required. It was not a generous emulation, but rather a narrow jealousy of taking the lead, which not seldom paralyzed the efforts of both, and rendered some of our expeditions singularly abortive.

At length great commanders in either service, saw the necessity of effecting the most perfect union of sentiment in the common cause of the parent country; thenceforward our expeditions were eminently successful, and the union flag flew triumphantly over every part of the habitable world. There was not one of our generals or admirals that cherished and promoted this mutual good feeling more than Nelson; though bred a seaman from his boyhood, he was ever partial to the army, and pleased when he could obtain detachments of soldiers to assist in his enterprises. With this view, he got the 49th regiment, commanded by the late gallant Major-Gen. Brock, and part of the rifle corps under Sir Sydney Beckwith, to embark on board the fleet in the expedition to the Baltic, early in the year 1801.

That expedition has been variously narrated, it now forms a part of our historic annals, and it would be therefore superfluous here to describe an important event with which the world is already so well informed. But there are many details and interesting anecdotes which are not so generally known, and which might be occasionally furnished by surviving officers of both navy and army who were on board the Baltic fleet.

The Danes were apprised of the destination of our armament, and had made formidable preparations to defeat it. At the head of the line of their floating batteries, there were two redoubts called the crown batteries, erected on sandy islets, which rose about ten or twelve feet above the surface of the water. They were mounted with many very heavy guns, and covered the entrance of the inner harbour. As the possession of these forts would much facilitate the success of the attack and prevent a great loss of lives, it was intended that the troops on board should embark in launches and storm them under cover of some of the ships; but on a close reconnoissance made by Lord Nelson in person, it was found that they were commanded by the citadel which overlooked them in the rear, and whose fire would have swept off any hostile force that might have carried them by assault. This plan, therefore, was given up, and the troops acted on board the fleet as marines. There were only nine sail of the line engaged, and these of the smallest class of seventy-fours, on acount of the shoalness of the water. Lord Nelson took his station in the centre on board the Elephant, which got a-ground. At the head of the line and opposite the greater crown battery, the Monarch, commanded by Capt. Moss, supported by the Amazon frigate, Capt. Riou, was moored. The loss on board the Monarch and the Amazon was enormous. Both captains were killed. Capt. Moss was struck at the same moment by a pole-axe on the head, and by a cannon-ball which had hurled on that weapon in its course. He fell dead in the arms of Major, now, Lieut.-Gen. Sir William Hutchenson, who then commanded the grenadier company of the 49th,

on board the Monarch. Such, indeed, was the carnage from the elevated fire of the crown batteries, that four wounded men were killed, and one of the surgeons was badly wounded in the cockpit, an accident which probably never happened before in any naval engagement.

On the other extremity of the line, the Bellona, commanded by the late Sir Thomas B. Thompson, was stationed. In taking up her position, she had unfortunately grounded, and was exposed to a raking fire from the enemy's floating batteries. Capt. Thompson had carelessly placed his foot on a gun carriage, and his leg was carried off by a cannon-shot which came through the port-hole. When the battle was decided, Capt. Thompson submitted to the amputation of the shattered limb with that firmness and cool *nonchalance* so characteristic of British sailors. Whilst the operation was performing, he was actually singing one of Dibdin's sea-songs, and applying it to his own case.

> "Thank God, I was not popp'd off,
> Though precious limb was lopp'd off," &c.

During the progress of the cure, Lord Nelson made frequent and early calls to the Bellona, and when he had ascertained from the surgeon in attendance how the patient had passed the night, he accosted his friend gaily and jocosely, particularly if he overheard him humming snatches from Dibdin's ballads; and thus in eight days, the gallant and musical captain was sufficiently convalescent to be removed to an hospital-ship, which had been fitted up from one of the Danish prizes, to bring home the wounded officers.

Sir T. Thompson inherited a fondness for sea lyrics from his father, the brave and accomplished Capt. Thompson, who, together with other esteemed literary productions, was the author of the fine sea-ballad, "The Storm,"—"Cease, rude Boreas, blustering railer," sung with such energy and pathos by Incledon. Dibdin's Lyrics, however, from their variety, sterling merit, and universal adaptation to every circumstance of a sailor's life, have taken entire possession of the British navy. A midshipman's library generally consists of two books, "Hamilton Moore," and "Dibdin's Songs." These have certainly contributed to enliven and encourage young sailors, and to diffuse a knowledge of the achievements of the British seaman, wherever the English language is understood.

The most important consequences resulted from the victory of Copenhagen. The Northern Confederacy, set on foot by Napoleon for the express purpose of totally excluding the English from the Continent, was broken up and dissolved. The Russian fleet of fourteen sail of the line was at sea, to join the fleets of Sweden and Denmark. Nelson, immediately on settling affairs with the Crown-prince, went in pursuit of the other hostile squadrons. He first chased the Swedes into Carlscrona, and then followed the Russians, who found it convenient to return to port. We just missed catching their fleet in the Bay of Revel. It had sailed only the day before for Cronstadt. Being apprised, however, of the revolution at St. Petersburgh, and of the sudden demise of Paul, he sent forthwith Sir Thomas Fremantle, who commanded the Ganges, and Col. Brock, to congratulate the Emperor Alexander on his accession to the throne; and also sent Major Hutchenson home with despatches to the Admiralty. "Tell Lord St. Vin-

cent," said the Admiral to Major Hutchenson, "that I did not come to the Baltic to die a natural death." How prophetic of his subsequent fate!

Sir William Hutchenson was very happy in his repartees and *bon-mots*, of which an *ana* might be collected. I shall conclude with relating a very interesting one. He accompanied Sir Ralph Abercrombie in the expedition against the French West India Islands, (in which Sir William distinguished himself, and was twice wounded.) The flag and staff ship was the Glory, of seventy-four guns. They encountered in the outer-bound passage a furious storm. The ship was struck by a tremendous sea, and laid on her beam-ends. The masts were ordered to be cut away, and at this dreadful crisis, there was an awful silence, when Hutchenson exclaimed from Gray's Elegy—

"The paths of *glory* lead but to the grave!"

This might be termed a sublime pun: and if another such sea had sent her to the bottom, it would have been a suitable epitaph for the gallant ship. However, a more fortunate billow striking her on the opposite quarter, she righted, and the danger was past. E. W.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE PENSIONING OF SOLDIERS.

Our readers will no doubt recollect that we have repeatedly adverted to the proceedings of the Courts of Enquiry, which were instituted last winter by the Secretary at War, throughout Ireland. The records of one regiment having been discovered to be very incorrect, it became necessary to extend the investigation to the other corps, with the view of ascertaining the correctness of their books, and the extent of any irregularity or fraud which might exist. We understand the investigation of the books of the different corps stationed in Ireland was conducted with great care and patience. From what we have heard as to the result of the proceedings of these Courts of Enquiry, it appears that the falsification of records, by the erasure and alteration of figures, has been practised to a much greater extent than could have been imagined. These alterations have all been made with the view of obtaining the bounty of Government, by men who were not entitled by length of service to be placed on the pension list, or that they might be awarded a higher rate of pension than they ought to receive.

Having a just anxiety that the deserving soldier, who has served his country long and faithfully, or who has been wounded in its defence, should be liberally rewarded, we have paid some attention to the pensioning system. Our investigations have led us to conclude that the pension list has been in no small degree augmented by dishonest means, namely, by false returns of service, and by the simulation of disabilities. As this is a topic of great importance and interest, we shall give some account of both these classes of fraud, with the view of showing to commanding officers and others, who may be concerned in the discharging of soldiers, the necessity of great vigilance and discrimination in this branch of their duty.

1st. The falsification of returns in regard to age and length of service, either on the whole or in particular ranks.

2d. The simulation of disabilities.

In regard to the first class, we will particularize a few instances as specimens of the means by which we hear the falsification of the returns has been effected. It may be proper to observe, that the Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital award a pension according to the return of services stated in a man's discharge, which return is presumed to be a faithful transcript of the regimental books.

A. B. enlisted in 1792, and was discharged in 1819; his services were, as a sergeant four years, as a corporal two years, and as a private twenty-one years. This service entitled the man to a pension of 1s. 8d. but by an ingenious erasure, he made his service as a private 11 years, and prefixed a 1 to the service as a sergeant, making the total 14 instead of 4; and also stated that about 10 years of his service had been in India; by these alterations he obtained a pension of 2s. 4d. a day: he has thus enjoyed for the last 10 years upwards of £12. a year more than he was entitled to.

C. D. enlisted in 1807, and was discharged in 1827; this man had served as a sergeant 11 years, as corporal 3 years, and as a private 6 years. This service entitled him to a pension of 9d. a day, but he had procured the date of his enlistment to be altered in the Regimental Description Book, from 1807 to 1804, thereby making his total service exceed 21 years, (previously to the completion of which period, service as a non-commissioned officer gives no claim to a higher rate,) and he was awarded a pension of 1s. 11d. a day, being 1s. 2d. a day, or £21 a year more than his actual service entitled him to.

E. F. served in a Fencible regiment from January 1801, to June 1802, in a regiment of the line, from August 1807, to September 1817, and in the regiment from which he was discharged, from 1819 to 1826. This service would have entitled the man to 7d. or perhaps 9d. a day; but having been promoted to the rank of quarter-master-sergeant before he was finally discharged, he set about getting his services made to exceed 21 years, in order that he might derive the benefit of the higher rate given to that rank; for this purpose, his original enlistment was made 1800, by a conversion of the 1 into an 0. His second enlistment was altered from 1807 to 1805. The discharge was made out with these altered dates, and the man, instead of a pension of 9d. got 2s. 1d. a day.

G. H. volunteered from a militia regiment to the line in 1811, and served in different regiments till 1818, when he was discharged on reduction; he re-entered the service in 1824, and was discharged in 1827, his total service being nearly 11 years, which gave him no claim to a pension. This man contrived to have the date of his original enlistment entered in the Description Book of the regiment in which he last served, as 1801, instead of 1811, and farther, that his service from that date had been continuous. On this statement of service, the man got a pension of 1s. 11½d. a day, whereas he was not entitled to any thing.

J. K. enlisted in April 1808, and served in five different regiments before he joined that from which he was ultimately discharged, in June 1825, and in which he had served not quite two years. His total actual service was under 16 years, which gave a claim to a pension of 7d. a day. By erasing and altering the various documents which he had got from his former regiments, he contrived to get the original date made 1805, instead of 1808, and to make his service continuous. He also, by ingenious alterations, got service as a serjeant for 13 years, instead of 1 year and a few months. This man got a pension of 1s. 10½d. instead of 7d.

L. M. enlisted in 1810, and was transferred in 1819 to the regiment from which he was discharged in 1823; 10 years of this was in the East Indies, and his total service, including the additional benefit for such service, was 18 years, and gave a claim to a pension of 9d. Farther, this man had been four several times promoted to the rank of a non-commissioned officer, but was as often reduced, so that his total service as a non-commissioned officer was less than 5 years; but he procured alterations to be made in the several books, so that when his discharge was made out, it appeared that he had enlisted in 1808, and that he had been 12 years in India, thus making his service just turn 21 years. In order to have the full benefit of this service, he also made it appear that he had been 10 years a sergeant, and he consequently got a pension of 1s. 10d. a day, instead of 9d.

N. O. enlisted originally, in 1805, into a regiment of the line, in which he served 1 year and 6 months, when he was transferred to the regiment from which he was ultimately discharged. The former service was entered properly in the

Description Book, but by an ingenious addition, the figure 1 was converted into a 4, and by this addition of 3 years to his service, he obtained a pension of 1s. 4d. instead of 9d.

P. Q. enlisted in 1809, at the age of 16, and arrived in India in 1811. He served as a non-commissioned officer nearly 5 years, and was discharged in 1824. By alterations in the Description Books, it is made to appear that he enlisted in 1807, at the age of 18, and that he arrived in India in 1808; and farther, that he served 10 years as a non-commissioned officer. This man obtained a pension of 1s. 6½d. instead of 9d. to which his actual service entitled him.

The above will give some idea of the means by which many gross frauds on the public have been effected, but the most numerous class of frauds it is stated, is that where the pension has been improperly obtained by alteration of age. By the regulations of 1806, no service under the age of 18 is allowed to reckon either towards an increase of pay or pension, consequently it was very soon after that period discovered, that it was of importance for lads and boys to procure their ages to be recorded as 18 or above at enlistment. Different plans of accomplishing this seem to have been adopted; one was by procuring fraudulent or forged certificates of birth, upon the faith of which many commanding officers thought themselves justified in altering the books; but the sweeping plan we are told, (at least in some corps,) was, when a new book was made out, to put down every man as having been at least 18 at original enlistment. This wholesale measure was in one regiment discovered by its having been neglected when the ages were altered, to alter also the height; hence the somewhat rare circumstance of men appearing to grow seven or eight inches after the age of 18.

We come next to the second class of frauds, namely, the simulation of disabilities, and have to premise that the following observations have been drawn up by a medical friend.

Of the Simulation of Disabilities.—The simulation of disabilities is, I believe, practised to a much greater extent among soldiers than is generally supposed, and the detection of impostors is often a work of much difficulty. Perhaps the inducement to fraud, in this respect, may be stronger in the British army than in that of any Continental Power:

1st. On account of there being no period when a British soldier can claim his discharge without reference to disabilities; and

2d. In consequence of the comparatively high pension he expects to receive when discharged.

I have heard that the ratio of mortality of the out-pensioners of Chelsea Hospital is not greater than that of the army on full pay, namely, about 3½ per cent. a circumstance which proves that a large proportion of the pensioners are still young, and that the disabilities on account of which they were discharged, have had little or no influence in shortening life. On an average of 10 years, the mortality of the pensioners of Greenwich Hospital has been 240 in 3000, or 8 per per cent. According to report, there are 19,000 men on the Chelsea list, whose mean age is 31 years, and who receive 6d. a day in consequence of alleged disabilities, without having any claim to pension on account of length of service. The probable term of life of these pensioners is about 23 years, so that the average amount each man may cost the country is about £200, and the whole number £3,800,000.

The duty of discharging soldiers in consequence of alleged disabilities from impaired health or broken constitution, is one of much importance, and requires great care and caution in its execution.

No soldier ought to be discharged on this account, unless the existence of the infirmity is well ascertained, and is of a nature calculated to render him really and in all probability permanently unfit for the service. A man who has the perfect use of one eye, may be a very good soldier; hitherto, it has, I believe, been the usage to consider a soldier who had lost one eye disqualified for the

service, and to award him a pension of 9d. a day. In hernia also, the disqualifying degree of the infirmity has, perhaps, not sufficiently engaged the attention of all persons concerned. The mere existence of this defect has commonly been supposed to imply that a man must thereby be disabled, and consequently that he ought to be discharged. Now it is well known that many a man who labours under single hernia, performs more fatiguing duties than are commonly required of an infantry soldier. It has been estimated that one-eighth of the male population of this country are affected with hernia. As a remarkable fact in regard to the frequency of hernia among youths in France, I may here state, that upon the examination of 26,083 conscripts, 834 were found ruptured, or about 32 in each 1000. A facility of exit from the service on false grounds, whether a man receives a pension or not, is calculated to encourage imposition, and to injure the discipline of the army. Successful instances of fraud encourage an opinion among the lower ranks of society, that a man may procure his discharge by feigning disabilities without much difficulty, and I have reason to believe that many a man enlists under this impression, and with the intention of commencing a scheme of imposition should he get tired of the service, or when he thinks it will suit his purpose to leave it.

The successful study of the means of detecting and convicting individuals who feign disabilities, implies an intimate acquaintance with human nature, and the objects of human desire. Medical officers have sometimes a most arduous duty to perform in recommending men to be discharged; surrounded as they not unfrequently are by fraud of the most insidious kind, they ought never to be off their guard. Zeal should, however, be invariably tempered with caution, and no pains ought to be spared to arrive at a sound conclusion. There is no point of military duty which requires the mutual co-operation of the commanding officer and surgeon of a corps more than an attempt to convict and reform a malingerer. The exertions of a surgeon without the active concurrence of his commanding officer, will seldom be effectual, and *vice versâ*.

In illustration of these general remarks, I will now add some observations on a few particular disabilities which are feigned by soldiers, sometimes with the view of obtaining their discharge and a pension, at others to procure their discharge only, and occasionally without an apparently rational motive.

Impaired Vision—Loss of one Eye—Total Blindness.—For a period of twenty years, partial or total loss of sight has been in an especial manner considered as conferring a claim on individuals to a large pension. Government has in this respect been highly liberal, but it may be a question whether this liberality has not acted like a premium, although intended as a compensation for an unavoidable privation.

It was proved before a Committee of the House of Commons, that in a barrack where several hundred cases of ophthalmia occurred, a large proportion of them had been produced by inoculation with gonorrhoeal matter. That the practice of artificially exciting inflammation of the eye still exists among soldiers cannot be doubted; strong presumptive evidence of the fact is of frequent occurrence. During the early part of the year 1828, there were thirty-three men blind of one eye at the same time in the Invalid Depôt, Chatham, thirteen of this number belonged to one regiment. A circumstance of this kind probably never happens in civil life. It is necessary to observe, that previously to this period, it had been customary to discharge a soldier when he became blind of one eye, and to award him a pension of 9d. a day, without reference to length of service.

The late Mr. C., Surgeon to —— regiment, brought two men before a court-martial, one for submitting to have his eye destroyed, and the other for being the operator. The instrument employed was a common table-fork. Mr. C. saw the operation commenced through the key-hole of the ward the men were in; conclusive evidence was produced, and the men were convicted, and subsequently received corporal punishment. Ophthalmia was at one time very prevalent in this corps, but Mr. C. completely arrested the progress of the epide-

mic, by enclosing the head of every man who was affected with the disease in a tin case, or canister, which permitted a supply of food and drink to be swallowed, but did not allow a patient to have access to his eyes. The canisters were locked, and Mr. C. kept the key of each in his own possession; they were, of course, not taken off during the night. In a short time after he commenced the use of the tin helmets, there was not a single case of ophthalmia in the corps, and what is still more conclusive evidence in regard to the artificial cause of the disease, no new cases of the affection occurred.

The numbers discharged and pensioned in consequence of impaired vision, have been on some occasions comparatively very great; sometimes from 4 to 500 in a year.

It is presumed that a great variety of irritants are used to excite inflammation of the eyes, such as the ashes of tobacco, &c. but it is seldom that impostors are detected in the act of employing the means, so as to render medical officers morally certain in regard to the nature of the substance used, or by whose agency it is employed.

The subject of the following case was, however, twice discovered in the act of tampering with his eyes. Pat M'Gan, private 60th regiment, was admitted into Albany Hospital, Isle of Wight, in consequence of swelling or lameness of his foot, and placed under the care of Dr. C. who soon discovered that the swelling was occasioned by a tight ligature which his patient had put round the leg. Some time after he was, in consequence of a military offence, confined to the guard-room, and here he was detected scraping the lime from the ceiling, and placing himself in a position, so that the powder might fall into his eyes. By this means an ulcer was produced on the cornea of the right eye. When he had nearly recovered from the consequence of the lime, he was detected by Dr. C. while rubbing the cornea of the right eye with a piece of woollen cloth. This operation excited considerable inflammation, and it was for some time doubtful whether he would ever regain the use of his eye. With the view of preventing him from again exciting inflammation of the eye, or maiming himself in some other way, he was manacled, and the handcuffs were not removed until he was put on board the transport which was to convey him to the head-quarters of the corps, then serving, I believe, in Canada.

M'Gan was an adept in the art of concealing a disposition to commit crimes of the greatest magnitude, by mild manners, fawning sycophancy, and inordinate expressions of gratitude for favours conferred on him by medical officers in the exercise of their duty. Conduct of this kind is calculated to obviate suspicion, and on that account many a schemer succeeds, who would have much less chance of success if he were turbulent or disorderly.

Pain simulating rheumatism, lumbago, &c.—In this class of disabilities, the most experienced eye, the soundest judgment, and the most delicate tact, may be deceived. Many a soldier has been pensioned in consequence of alleged chronic rheumatism, who evinced no want of the use of his limbs almost immediately after he was discharged. The patience of the military authorities, in some instances, seems to have become exhausted, and men have been discharged on account of a disability, whose existence was by no means evident.

John Hogan, or Hagan, 34th Foot, after being nearly a year in hospital, in consequence of alleged chronic rheumatism and inability to stand upright, was brought before a medical board in Dublin, on the 31st Dec. 1827, which was directed to report whether he was, in their opinion, unfit for the service.

The board unanimously gave it as their opinion, that Hogan's alleged disability was feigned, and that he was not unfit for the service.

Hogan was discharged in May 1828, and in September of the same year he was discovered, as described in the following letter, addressed to —— by ——

Armagh, 16th Sept. 1828.

Sir,—I have the satisfaction of acquainting you that I have found out the residence of John Hogan, lately a soldier in the 34th Foot; it is near Charlemont, he having left Black Water Town. He has been for some months working at his trade as a cooper,

and this information I received from unquestionable authority; wishing, however, to see the man, and personally ascertain that he could walk, previously to making this communication, I disguised myself, and stood by him for nearly an hour, while he was busy selling tubs, &c. He at last left the market-place, and I can assure you I found it difficult to keep up with him from one end of the town to the other, where he went, as I was told, to purchase old sugar hogsheads.

(Signed) J. W. P.
LIEUTENANT FOOT.

PARALYSIS.—This infirmity is frequently simulated, and in some instances the true nature of the disability is obscure. Much may generally be learned by the manner in which a fact is narrated, or the symptoms of a disease detailed; truth being commonly told more easily than falsehood. An act of memory is generally a less difficult effort than one of invention.

In cases of feigned disabilities of a chronic character, as palsy, contractions, &c. active measures should rarely or never be employed. By treating a simulator of this class of disabilities actively, we are apt to impress him with the opinion, that he has succeeded in masking his plans, in fact, that we believe his infirmities to be real and not feigned. Influenced by this opinion, he presumes that nothing but patience and fortitude are required to bring his imposture to a favourable issue. In proportion as he thinks he has borne much, he presumes he has the less to endure. It will thus appear, that much harm may be done from the best of motives, by frequently annoying malingerers through medical agents. With a similar view, we should be extremely cautious about transferring simulators from a regimental to a general hospital.

Private Doran, regiment, was admitted into the general hospital, Dublin, on account of an alleged disability of his left knee. Mr. ——, the resident medical officer of the establishment, very soon discovered that the disability was feigned, and after a little time told the man to get well rapidly, as it was quite evident his knee was sound in every respect. Mr. —— added, that he had recently learned from Mr. C——, a medical officer of the regiment to which the man belonged, and under whose care he had been, that he entertained a similar opinion. Doran replied with some energy, and observed that Mr. —— must be mistaken in what he stated respecting Mr. C——, for added he, "unless Mr. C—— believed that my knee was diseased, and not likely to recover, what motive could he have for transferring me to this hospital." Every action, every expression, and, indeed, every look of a medical officer is carefully scanned by a schemer, and conclusions more or less favourable to his plans are drawn from circumstances accordingly as he views them. Hence, the care which ought to be exercised by officers who have the charge of military hospitals, lest a malingerer's hopes should be strengthened by verbal inadvertancies.

The success of some impostors in the army is scarcely credible, were the facts stated not founded on the most undoubted testimony.

Reily, a private, in one of his Majesty's regiments serving in India, was detached from the head-quarters of his own corps during the war in the Deccan in 1819. Shortly after the commencement of the campaign, he complained of paralysis of the left side, from exposure to wet and cold monsoon winds. He was, by the medical officer in charge, directed to be carried in a Dooly (a species of palanquin) for eight or nine months, there being during that period no opportunity of sending him to the rear. At the conclusion of the war, he joined the head-quarters of the corps, and was admitted into the regimental hospital. After a most careful examination by the surgeon and assistant, they came to the conclusion that he was an impostor. He was then told by the surgeon, that he would allow him till twelve o'clock on the following day to deliberate, whether he would then return to his duty, or take his chance of the decision of a court-martial. He did not decide until near the hour, and then marched off to barracks. He continued at his duty until the drafting of the men in 1822, when the corps returned to Europe, and he was transferred to another regiment.

Sergeant Duncan, 56th Foot, who had conducted himself improperly while he was clerk to the depôt Paymaster, complained of palsy of the left side of the body, namely, inability to stand upon the left leg, or to use his left hand. He did no duty for about a year, and was then brought before a board of medical officers, at Dublin, in June, 1828, who were directed to report whether they considered him unfit for the service.

The Board was of opinion, that Duncan, who supported himself on crutches, had no real disease, and in its proceedings stated, that he was not unfit for the service.

Duncan was discharged. In the month of October of the same year, he was seen moving about with great agility, and in April last he was employed as a tide-waiter at the port of Kingston-upon-Hull.

Epilepsy.—This infirmity is occasionally feigned by soldiers, and the means of detection are commonly known. In regard to suspected epilepsies, as indeed with regard to every doubtful case of disability, the duty of a medical officer is, to dispel to the utmost of his power every bias, whether it be in favour or against an individual. He should simply endeavour to discover the truth, without being afraid to find a man guilty, or entertaining a wish that the person under examination may be detected as an impostor.

When we have some doubt respecting the existence of an alleged disease or disability, such as epilepsy, it may sometimes be a useful means of detection to lay a snare for a patient.

Private Michael Leahy, —— regiment, was admitted into the general hospital, Fort Pitt, in March, 1814, in consequence, as his admission-ticket stated, of "epilepsy." He was not long in hospital, when a paroxysm supervened. The medical officer, Dr. C——, who had him in charge, being instantly called, he was soon at Leahy's bedside, with a medical friend, who accompanied him. From the nature of Leahy's contortions, &c. the two gentlemen suspected that the fit was merely pretended. At last Dr. C—— observed to his friend in an audible voice, "if this be a real paroxysm of epilepsy, we shall soon find that our patient has passed his stools in bed." The epileptic fell into the snare, and in a few seconds the bystanders were satisfactorily convinced that the predicted event had taken place. Leahy's sense of the ridiculous got the better of his caution, and he burst into a fit of laughter at the exhibition he made.

Inaptitude for acquiring the manual and platoon exercise—intellectual weakness—alienation of mind, &c. are all occasionally simulated by soldiers, and much care is sometimes required to distinguish an assumed from a real mental defect or disorder of the intellect. The following examples will illustrate the necessity of exercising the greatest caution in regard to cases of alleged mental disorder.

A few years ago, a smart-looking young man, of a respectable class of society, joined the —— regiment of dragoons, as a recruit. He was long excessively backward in acquiring a knowledge of the preliminary exercises of a dragoon. The greatest care was ineffectually bestowed upon him. On some occasions he appeared to have acquired a certain degree of skill in a particular branch of his duty, while at other times he seemed to have forgotten every thing he had been taught. The drill-corporal, whose patience became exhausted, privately offered him a sovereign, if he would disappear; his character as a good drill being likely to be doubted, in consequence of the inaptitude of the recruit. This offer, as might have been foreseen, neither induced him to desert, nor to make more progress at the drill. At the end of about nine or ten months, he got drunk, and was in consequence confined in the guard-room for a few days. During his incarceration, a complete revolution took place in his plans, for on his returning to drill, he not only evinced an aptitude to learn, but he showed that he had in a perfect manner acquired the art of performing every thing which the drill-corporal had attempted to teach him. He afterwards confessed, that the incompetency of mind with which he was long supposed to be affected, was simulated for the purpose of procuring his discharge. Confinement, the col-

lapse that followed the paroxysm of intoxication, but chiefly despair of success in the scheme, determined him to give in. It is worthy of remark, that in this instance the simulation of weakness of intelleet was not even suspected.

Edward Pigott enlisted as a soldier for the Hon. East India Company's Service, at Limerick, on the 13th of March, 1828, and shortly after his arrival at Cork, the head-quarters of the southern recruiting district, he commenced a system of fraud, which from beginning to end, is one of the most extraordinary instances of determined resolution and deceit which is on record. He began with ulcers on the legs, for which he was sent to the Hospital. The surgeons soon discovered that the ulcers were artificial, and that they were prevented from healing by the application of irritants; when finding himself defeated in this attempt, he feigned idiotism; but his character at Cork being now well understood, he was considered a malingerer, and sent on to the Company's Depôt at Chatham.

He arrived at Chatham towards the end of September, and when brought forward for final examination, he appeared with a contraction of the forefinger of the right hand, produced by a wound of the flexor tendons. His intellects seemed to be quite lost; he gave no answer to any question; his looks were vacant and imbecile, having the aspect of a *genuine idiot*. Several recruits of the party who came with him, affirmed that he had been nearly in the same state during the whole journey from Cork.

Under these circumstances, for his previous history was yet unknown at Chatham, he was considered to be totally unfit for the service, and was in consequence submitted to a Board of Medical Officers, held at Fort Pitt, Oct. 2d. The Board returned him to the Depôt, with the recommendation, "that he be placed under strict observation for one month." At the end of that period, his finger, in the meantime, having been brought to its natural state, he was again sent to the Board, and as a correspondence had taken place in the interim, between Chatham and Cork, the documents concerning him, received from the latter place, together with the following statement from Dr. Davies, Surgeon of the East India Company's Depôt, were placed before the Board.

"Edward Pigott, since he was last before the Board, and placed under observation, has been in a state of perfect idiotism, or I should rather be inclined to call it mania, probably Dr. Cullen's epithet, *Amentia acquisita* would be the most proper term. He has not uttered a word distinctly; his looks are wild; his manners are almost savage; perfectly helpless or careless with respect to decency; he must be washed, and otherwise attended to like a child. He will not take his food at the usual periods, but occasionally devours it; at other times neglects it for a whole day, or takes it clandestinely at night. Different modes of treatment have been tried. At first kindness, indulgence in quantity and selection of food. This treatment failing, he was put on a spare diet, with occasionally the exhibition of nauseating medicines, purgatives, shocks of electricity, issues in the neck, cupping, &c. &c. Latterly, his manners have become so ferocious to those about him, by attempts to bite, and to use missiles, &c., that it has been absolutely requisite to confine him in a strait waistcoat. Under all the circumstances of the case, be it considered real or pretended, it is my decided opinion, that he can never be rendered a useful soldier."

The following is the report of the Board:—

"The Board having met and carefully examined Edward Pigott, as well as the documents connected with his case, are of opinion, that he is a most determined malingerer, and affects insanity. Having maturely considered the infamous moral character of this recruit, his perseverance in simulating various diseases, and his utter worthlessness to the service, as appears by the above-mentioned documents, and, moreover, the great improbability of his re-enlistment, recommend that he should be discharged from the East India Company's Service."

Upon this recommendation, the usual steps having been taken, in due course, an official order for his discharge from the service was received, and here commences the most singular part of the whole history. Dr. Davies states, "that

before this period, Pigott had become much worse, and when the order for his discharge arrived, he was in a state of mind totally incapable of understanding what a discharge meant." The order was repeatedly read over to him with the greatest care and attention, a copy was then left in the possession of some of his comrades, his own countrymen, who were desired to explain it to him, and to assure him that he was at liberty to depart;—but all in vain, he was inattentive to every attempt at explanation, and apparently did not comprehend one word that was said to him. This state of things having continued for some weeks, during which period he had become more violent and troublesome, and consequently had been submitted to such treatment and coercion as a maniac requires, and the means of a well-furnished military hospital commonly affords, it became necessary to determine what should be done with him, as he could no longer be considered a fit subject for a depôt hospital. In fact, whether the case was to be considered feigned or otherwise, the means of the Hon. Company's establishment to detect the impostor, or cure the complaint, were exhausted. Application was therefore made to the proper authorities for an order for his reception into the Asylum for insane soldiers at Fort Clarence, "there to be maintained at the expense of the Hon. Company, and treated as soldiers are in His Majesty's service, under similar circumstances." About another month elapsed from the date of the application before he was received into the Asylum, during a large portion of which, he had been confined either by the strait-waistcoat, or by straps to the bedstead. The case was therefore nothing improved, and the man appeared to every one about him to be in a hopeless state of insanity. He was transferred to the Asylum on the 12th of January, then and at present under the immediate charge of a highly deserving officer, Dr. Burrell, Assistant-Surgeon to the Forces.

On his arrival at Fort Clarence, he would neither stand nor speak, but lay with his legs doubled up and his knees nearly approaching the chest, and merely emitted a hollow groan when questions were put to him. He was rapidly and per force conveyed along a subterraneous passage to the extremity of the establishment, where he was stripped, washed, and dressed in the hospital uniform with great expedition. The subterraneous passages of the building, which was originally constructed as a fort, are well calculated to excite the passion of fear, and by this means to lessen the resolution of an impostor. Owing to the gloomy nature of the place, and the unceremonious manner with which he was moved from one part of it to another, Pigott was no doubt led to imagine strange things, and to picture to himself much that *might* be done not to his comfort. The shower-bath, with some other means having been used, he was finally placed in the whirling chair, which produced an immediate and satisfactory effect.* On coming out of it, he confessed that he had throughout imposed on the medical officers of the depôt, and on every person connected with it; in fact, when visited by Dr. Davies, a few days after, he detailed a course of the most persevering and determined fraud that was ever practised, and acknowledged that severely as he had suffered in the depôt hospital, there was nothing done there to make him flinch from his purpose. On the 4th of March, he was discharged from Fort Clarence and sent back to the depôt *perfectly well*, accompanied by an order from the General Commanding-in-Chief, directing that he should be retained in the service.

To complete the story, it only remains to be told, that on the night of his return to the depôt, he contrived to desert from the barracks; that early on the following morning, he was met by a constable in the neighbourhood of Gravesend, who, with the assistance of another man, after experiencing a stout resistance, secured and brought him back; and that, on the following day, he was

* It may be proper to observe, that the whirling-chair is occasionally employed in establishments for the insane, when patients are labouring under certain stages or degrees of mental alienation.

embarked with a detachment under orders for Madras. It is only doing justice to those who enlisted him to add, that he was a healthy, vigorous, and efficient young man.

What could have been Pigott's design in continuing the imposture when a discharge from the service was tendered to him, remains extremely doubtful. It is difficult to conceive that he had any rational motive for holding out as he did, although we are not warranted in considering him to have been insane when the discharge was offered to him. Young soldiers, who feign disabilities, commonly do so with the view of procuring their discharge, sometimes with a concealed intention of re-enlisting in another corps. In Pigott's case, we are completely thrown out from this train of reasoning, for though every care was taken to explain to him that his discharge was granted, he still continued to simulate insanity; but ignorant, uneducated people, will sometimes make use of means to produce an effect, which bid defiance to all argument. Whatever his motives were, this history will show that it is almost impossible for either medical or military officers at all times to detect schemers, particularly when accompanied with such extreme subtlety and determined resolution as marked this case.

Perhaps the whirling-chair is the best mode which has yet been discovered for obliging a man who feigns madness to confess, or in other words, to give in. This machine consists of a chair placed upon a spindle, which revolves upon its axis, and is turned by a wheel and crank with the rapidity of the fly of a jack, it produces nausea even to syncope, and after two minutes of such discipline, few men can command spirits, or self-possession, sufficient to preserve an assumed character. It was by this means that M'Dougal, of Glasgow, was rendered sane when he feigned madness to avoid being tried for sinking ships, with an intention to defraud the Underwriters.

Examples sometimes occur where it is difficult to determine whether a man's gross unsoldierly conduct and consequent unfitness for the service depends upon moral depravity or mental inaptitude; in other words, whether the man be a rogue or a fool. Occasionally, the disabling cause appears to be a compound of roguery and imbecility, which was perhaps the case in the following instance.

Robert George West enlisted in the Hon. East India Company's service, at Liverpool, in 1823, and embarked for Bombay, in January 1824. He was discharged and sent home during the succeeding year on account of "want of intellect." He subsequently enlisted in a regiment of the line, from which he was discharged for the same cause, in December 1827. In February 1828, under the name of George Ryan, he again joined the depôt at Chatham, as a recruit for the East India Company's service.

The mental and moral character of this man have been very differently characterised; some persons represented his mind to be "unsound," others reported that he was not "unsound of mind," but an artful intriguing man; one stated him to be a "gross impostor" and another described him to be, "without exception, the greatest blackguard in point of general conduct and behaviour in the kingdom." An application was made by the Commandant of the Company's depôt, for an authority to discharge him, but there being no positive security against his re-enlisting, he was directed to be retained in the service.

West was sent to his duty, but before two or three weeks had elapsed, he sold his regimental clothing; he was therefore tried by a court-martial, which sentenced him to be confined in the Maidstone gaol, and employed at hard labour. Shortly after his period of confinement had expired, he embarked to join the corps to which he belongs,—the Madras European regiment.

Deafness.—This disability is not unfrequently feigned, and I am informed there are sometimes from thirty to forty soldiers pensioned on account of it in the course of a year. During the war, seventeen conscripts per thousand were rejected for the French army, on account of deafness; but since the peace this disability does not appear in the catalogue of the causes of unfitness for service.

Medical officers find it often extremely difficult to come to a satisfactory conclusion in regard to doubtful cases of deafness. As the disability may exist without any visible trace of organic defect, a medical officer is seldom warranted in asserting that alleged deafness is simulated. When a pretender to deafness has been detected, it has commonly been either through accident or by finesse; severe measures I believe never succeed. Numerous examples might be adduced to show that the infliction of punishment in cases of feigned deafness, as well as in other simulated disabilities, is inexpedient, and commonly answers no good purpose.

A marine, while serving on board a ship-of-war, complained from time to time to the surgeon that he was gradually losing the sense of hearing, and at the end of several months he asserted that he was completely deaf. It being, however, presumed that the alleged defect was merely feigned, and as he could not be made to perform his duty, he was brought to the gang-way and flogged; but previously to his being paraded for punishment, and during the operation, he was informed that he should be pardoned if he would admit the fraud and return to his duty. Every means that promised to be successful in surprising him to show that he possessed the sense of hearing was resorted to, but without success. Firing a pistol close to his ear, suddenly rousing him during sleep, and endeavouring to alarm him, elicited nothing satisfactory. The officers at Haslar Hospital, where he had been sent, resolved to punish him a second time. Dr. Lind, who was then physician to the hospital, begged that the flogging might be deferred for a short time, with the view of giving time to try another experiment, in the hope of discovering whether the man was an impostor or not: his request was granted. The Doctor chose a favourable opportunity, and coming unperceived behind him one day, he put his hand upon the man's shoulder, and observed, in an ordinary tone of voice, "I am happy to tell you that you are invalided at last." "Am I by G—d!" replied the overjoyed marine. The imposture being thus rendered evident, he was forthwith punished, and sent on board ship.

Contractions.—Perhaps this is the most frequent of all the disabilities which are feigned by soldiers. The detection of a pretender to this disability is commonly not difficult, if due care be taken in the investigation of the case. Perhaps the simplest and most effectual means of detecting an impostor of this kind, is to put a tight bandage, or what is better, a tournequet round the extremity above the stiff joint, by this means the muscles are prevented from acting, and the limb becomes mobile. Numerous instances might be quoted of the sudden return of the power of motion in contracted joints. I will mention the particular circumstances attending two cases.

When Dr. G. was on duty at York Hospital, as staff-surgeon, a sergeant belonging to the German Legion was admitted a patient, in consequence of an alleged contraction of the elbow-joint of the right arm. This man bore a remarkably good character, as may be inferred from the circumstance of his having been for a number of years orderly-sergeant to a general officer. Documents accompanied him to the hospital, testifying the fact of his having, while on duty, met with an accident, to which the lameness of his arm was attributed, and also bearing evidence to his excellent moral and military character. Dr. G. did not suffer himself to be put off his guard, by testimony, but having carefully examined the arm, he came to the conclusion, that in all probability the disability was feigned. The means of detection were ingenious, and remarkably successful. He placed a small cushion between the arm and side of the serjeant, so as to prevent him from resting the elbow on the hip. He then held his own arm in a position similar to that of the sergeant's and desired an assistant to append, by degrees, equal weights to his hand and to that of his patient. Dr. G's arm became overburdened, and being unable longer to support the weights, he straightened his elbow joint and placed them on the floor. The sergeant continued, however, to keep the joint in a flexed state, but at length the arm began to quiver, a circumstance which the doctor quietly noticed, and coming unper-

ceived behind him, completed the extension by the aid of his hand. Nothing was wanting to render the conviction perfectly satisfactory. The man was desired to return forthwith to his duty, and informed that if he conducted himself properly, no public report of his detection should be made to the military authorities; he had the good sense to follow the advice given him. The artifice used by Dr. G. namely, to load his own arm, contributed to abstract the attention of the sergeant from the main object in question, as well as to render him perfectly submissive to the measures suggested.

About the year 1821, a man belonging to the —— regiment, on duty in the Bombay Presidency, was brought before an "Invaliding Board," in consequence of immobility of the right arm, which was preserved in a horizontal position, and formed a right angle with the side. Nothing satisfactory was ascertained respecting the remote cause of the man's disability. The evidence of the surgeon and of his comrades went to prove that the arm had been unintermittingly extended in the manner described for a period of about sixteen months, and that although various means had been attempted to flex the shoulder-joint, they had all proved ineffectual. With the sanction of this board, he was proposed to be sent home for the purpose of being discharged. He was subsequently inspected by the medical board at Bombay, and the decision of the invaliding board finally approved. Just before embarkation, he was walking with a vessel containing arrack under his left arm, when a person approached him unperceived and seized it. Fearing that the prize might be lost, he instinctively bent the shoulder-joint, and firmly grasped the vessel with the right hand. This transaction happened to take place in the presence of an officer: the man was forthwith tried by a court-martial, and sentenced to receive one thousand lashes.

The writer of these observations had his information respecting this case from the president of the invaliding board.

Ulcers on the Leg.—Before men were so liberally pensioned as they now are, on account of impaired vision, ulcers on the legs were frequently excited by soldiers. This disability is now comparatively rare, but whether or not there has been a corresponding increase of more productive infirmities, I will not attempt to give an opinion. Factitious ulcers were frequent in the army about the beginning of this century, and a little before that period "houghing" was the ordinary, if not the fashionable means of self-mutilation. In doubtful cases of ulcers of the leg, the limb should be enclosed in a box or tin case, which is commonly, though not uniformly successful in preventing the patient from having access to the ulcer.

Mr. W. had a man under his care on account of an ulcer on his leg, which was suspected to be factitious. Sealed bandages, and eventually a tin case for the leg, were tried, but still the ulcer continued to spread, and it was presumed some means were adopted to prevent the sore from healing. There was a man in hospital at the same time, whose leg Mr. W. had amputated, who, seemingly influenced by gratitude, told Mr. W. one day privately, that the man with the ulcer on his leg had a "receipt" for exciting several diseases in his knapsack, which was promptly examined, and the document found. It contained instructions for injuring an eye, simulating hernia, and exciting an ulcer. Factitious blindness was to be effected by "the prog of a needle in the sight of the eye," and after a pension had been procured, soft soap was to be applied to the eye, by which means it was stated vision would be restored. A rupture was to be simulated, by inflating the cellular membrane, or by tying a ligature round the dartos. To excite or irritate an ulcer, yellow arsenic was to be employed. Although this man was not allowed to have access to the ulcer, he found means to introduce a small portion of yellow arsenic into the sponge with which it was washed, and by this means the sore continued to spread. His scheme failed chiefly in consequence of the information received from his comrade.

Impostors are very rarely, indeed, almost never detected by means of information obtained from their comrades. The following case is singular in that

respect. Private P. Develin was admitted into the hospital of the —— regiment, when it was on duty in St. Helena, in consequence of an extensive ulcer on the outside of one of his thighs, a little above the knee, which mended rapidly under the use of common dressings. Before the ulcer had completely healed, however, the newly formed skin was found one morning, to the extent of a half-penny, in a sloughing state. Again the ulcer began to improve, and was nearly skinned over, when again the sloughing process commenced. Suspicion was excited, and the hospital-sergeant and orderlies were directed carefully to watch the man, with the view of detecting him. At length the artifice was discovered. There was a man in hospital, on account of the consequences of corporal punishment, who slept next bed to the impostor: to this man's back he applied his nostrum, and told him he might remain in hospital as long as he pleased, provided he would inviolably keep the secret. The application produced excessive pain, inflammation, and extensive sloughing of the back; at last the man got alarmed and divulged the whole story. The impostor who made the application was tried by a court-martial, and received corporal punishment. It was found that the irritant employed to excite the sloughing, was a slice of the —— apple, a plant that abounds in St. Helena, but the specific name of which I have not learned.

Maiming is by no means rare in the British army. It occurs occasionally in all services, but perhaps more frequently in armies which are recruited by conscription. Mutilation was practised by the Romans. Some cut off their thumbs, or fingers to render themselves unfit for military service. The word *poltroon* is supposed to be derived from the Latin words *pollex truncatus* (thumb maiming). Mutilation did not screen the Romans from punishment. Augustus confiscated the estate of a Roman knight, who cut off the thumbs of two young children, to excuse them from going into the army.

A man who mutilates himself ought on no account to be discharged from the service. Although a mutilated soldier is unfit for the ordinary duties of the army, he may still be fit for the performance of various other duties in barracks. To discharge a man who injures himself in this manner, is to promote his views and to encourage the practice of maiming. On some occasions it seems to become epidemic.

In the course of about three years, or from 1819 to 1821 inclusive, from thirty to forty soldiers belonging to the Bombay European regiment and artillery, mutilated themselves. Ablation of a thumb was the most common species of mutilation, sometimes the wrist joint of the right arm was destroyed by a gun-shot wound. At first these men were sentenced by a court-martial, to undergo severe corporal punishment, which they received previously to being discharged. This measure did not arrest the progress of the epidemic; subsequently, solitary confinement for twelve months was substituted for flogging, and apparently with good effect: examples of mutilation became much less frequent than they had been formerly. The long protracted period which elapsed before they who practised mutilation were sent home, was supposed to have a greater influence in discouraging it, than any other circumstance connected with the punishment.

During the Mahratta war, a private of the —— regiment, who was one night on duty in the quarter-guard, requested a comrade of his to shoot him through the arm, so that he might be disabled from military service. It was arranged that the principal was to go a little distance in front of the tent, when the comrade was to fire; he did so, but the ball, instead of disabling an arm, passed through the body, and occasioned instant death. The previous arrangement was discovered by the confession of the comrade, and it seems he from the first expected to be sent to New South Wales, in consequence of injuring the man, but as he preferred banishment to serving longer as a soldier, he looked upon that event rather as an object of hope, than of fear. He was eventually banished for Botany Bay.

There was an instance of mutilation lately in the —— regiment, where a sol-

dier commenced the amputation of a thumb, but his heart failed him before he had completed his purpose, and the operation was brought to a conclusion by his wife!

These facts, in regard to the simulation of disabilities, demonstrate the difficulty with which imposture of that kind is detected, and by inference the necessity of making *time* the chief element in a soldier's claim for a pension. There is no complete security against fraud, but by taking away the inducement to commit it.

Among numerous instances which might be cited of the evils of the regulations of 1806, we will particularize one. By this code a soldier had a legal right to a pension for life when he had served a prescribed period, or was discharged in consequence of being disabled or unfit for service, unless he was specifically deprived of that right by the sentence of a court-martial, or that the disability for which he was discharged arose from "vice or misconduct," thereby occasioning physical disability. It has been decided by the opinion of counsel, that *moral depravity* does not, under the act and regulation of 1806, cancel a soldier's claim to a pension for length of service. For example:—

R—— N——, was admitted a pensioner, at 9d. a day, in Dec. 1826.	Discharged, after having suffered 12 months' solitary confinement, for having made an attack on the lives of two men of the regiment.
I—— H——, admitted a pensioner in June, 1825, at 1s. 2½d. a day.	Discharged, in consequence of having been convicted by the civil power for an unnatural crime, and sentenced to 12 months imprisonment with hard labour.
C—— R——, admitted a pensioner at 1s. per day, in Nov. 1821.	Discharged with every mark of infamy and disgrace for unnatural and base propensities.

It is unnecessary to multiply examples of this kind.

The opinion of the Attorney-General was taken in one if not two of these cases, and the Commissioners found they were not legally warranted in withholding the pensions on account of crimes, however gross they might be. The regulations have therefore a tendency to encourage moral depravity; for when a man has served the prescribed period which entitles him to a pension, he may either endeavour to procure his discharge from the service by feigning disabilities, or if he thinks that a tedious or irksome process, he may, by the commission of crimes, render it a measure of necessitv to discharge him from a corps; he is morally, although he may not be physically, unfit for the army. In framing the above-mentioned regulations, it seems never to have been contemplated, that a man might become disqualified for the service by an extreme propensity to vice.

It is essential for the discipline of the army, that in the awarding of pensions, a decided preference should be given to men whose conduct has been good, and who have creditably distinguished themselves; and we hope, that in the new regulations, this mode of encouraging the praiseworthy soldier, and of discouraging moral turpitude, will form a prominent feature.

According to the present regulations, if a soldier, during a state of inebriety, sprains his ankle, or is otherwise disabled and rendered unfit for service, this *physical disability* or unfitness for service is presumed to have arisen from the "vice or misconduct" contemplated in Mr. Wyndham's Act, and hence he cannot claim of right any pension. The disability was not "contracted on service."

This paper has already extended to an undue length; and although we may have, perhaps, already exhausted the patience of some of our readers, we must notice the conclusion to which we hear the Secretary at War has arrived, in regard to the men who had obtained a higher rate of pension than their service

entitled them. The circumstances of each individual case were carefully investigated by a Board, a Major-General presiding. In cases where satisfactory evidence was adduced, that the pensioners had themselves falsified the documents, or knowingly sworn to the truth of a fact, which they must have been well convinced was completely false,—such, for instance, as a man that had *one* year's service as a sergeant, who, by a very simple alteration, had *one* changed into *eleven* years, and upon his oath at Chelsea, declaring that he had served eleven years in that rank,—we understand they are to be struck off the pension list, or they are to be allowed a small pension as a remuneration for impaired efficiency by reason of wounds, &c. When presumptive evidence was strong against a pensioner, although, perhaps, less conclusive than in the former class of cases, the pension in future to be issued, is to be reduced to its proper rate, and the over-payment to be refunded by small instalments. With respect to pensioners who had been awarded a higher pension than their service entitled them, but where it is presumed the soldier had no hand in the mistatement of service, the pension is reduced to its proper rate, and the amount over issued is not to be refunded.

It is understood that the records of all the corps and depôts which were stationed in Ireland during last winter, amounting to fifty in number, have been investigated. Should an equal extent of fraud be discovered in the unexamined records of regiments, including those of the ordnance and marines, as was found in those already mentioned, it is supposed that the amount of sums over-issued, on account of the out-pensioners, will be about £30,000 per annum.

Our leading object in placing these examples before our military readers, has been to prove the necessity of great care in the duty of discharging and pensioning soldiers, with a view of obviating fraud of various kinds and degrees. From the speech of the Secretary at War when he moved the estimates, we presume he has it in contemplation to revise the existing rules of the pensioning system. That some modifications, with a view to the correction of these abuses, are highly desirable, there can be no doubt; but we sincerely trust, that while fraud shall be duly guarded against, the soldier that has long served his country, or who has been wounded in its cause, shall continue to receive a liberal provision for life. This measure is not only equitable but politic. We are not advocates for a reduction in the rate of pensions to men who have been disabled by wounds, or who have become really infirm by the exigencies of the service while disability exists. The most liberal boon that a grateful country can bestow, is, in many instances, but an indirect alleviation of pangs and privations, perhaps but imperfectly known to any person but the sufferer. To advance the legitimate object of the system in question, we should be happy to see a code of regulations tending to preclude existing abuses, and to hold out an inducement to honest and meritorious behaviour. Unless good conduct and distinguished services give a soldier a claim for an increased pension, we do not sufficiently discourage misconduct. A soldier should be encouraged to value a good character, by making it evidently his interest to deserve the good opinion of his commanding officer.

By the existing regulations, no man is presumed to have a claim to be discharged, unless he be unfit for the service by reason of disabilities. This regulation should certainly be altered. We are of opinion that much might be done to check malingering, by recognising a period when a soldier could claim his discharge and a pension, without reference to physical disqualifications. It requires no very intimate acquaintance with human nature, to suppose that many a soldier who would have honourably served a prescribed period, has been induced, from the interminable length of his engagement, to feign disabilities, as the only means he could hope to obtain his discharge. We are led to hope by the speech of the Secretary at War, that this important topic has not escaped his notice. The measure of "free discharges" will, no doubt, have a very beneficial effect.

We subjoin an annual statement of the number of men on the pension list, (Kilmainham and Chelsea included,) from 1814 to 1829. This return has been compiled from the army estimates, and other public documents.

Year.	Numbers on the Pension List.	Amount of Pensions.	Mean rate of Pensions.
1814	31,222		
1815	43,534		
1816	47,180		
1817	64,221		
1818	70,095		
1819	74,965		
1820	70,063		
1821	69,449		
1822	82,290	£.	*d*
1823	81,189	1,332,210	10¼
1824	81,288	1,338,898	10
1825	81,877	1,350,113	10¼
1826	82,734	1,372,330	10
1827	85,515	1,420,464	10
1828	85,834	1,437,756	10¼
1829	85,756	1,436,663	10¼

The reduction of the army, subsequently to the restoration of the Bourbon family, will satisfactorily account for the progressive increase of the pension list for a few years after the peace. Including the ordnance, militia, and the regiments of the line, nearly 84,000 men were reduced during the last six months of the year 1814. The augmentation of the list has, however, been progressive, as appears by the above return, during the whole period of peace.

Finally, we trust that whatever revisions may be contemplated in the existing system of pensioning soldiers, they may be effected in a spirit of just consideration and liberality: we hope also, that no pensions will be reduced or struck off, except upon deliberate investigation and convincing proof of individual disqualification: and we cannot help deprecating any retrospective measure tending to compel the pensioner to refund, at the ninth hour, the amount of any overplus of pension enjoyed by fraudulent means, which, we humbly conceive, it was the business of the responsible persons to frustrate by the same persevering vigilance, which appears to have succeeded in the extreme cases cited in this paper; we are not prepared to impeach the strict justice of such a proceeding, but, considered as a measure of economy, it strikes us that, if enforced, the public would gain a loss, by the necessity of supporting the mulcted pensioners, who would thus be thrown on the parishes.

We shall attentively watch the proposed alterations, influenced by a warm and honest zeal for the interests of a most numerous and scattered class, who have, perhaps, nothing but the press to mediate between their claims and a power, however well-intentioned, in such cases almost arbitrary.

NOTES ON THE NAVAL ENCOUNTERS OF THE RUSSIANS AND TURKS IN 1788.

(WITH REFERENCE TO THE BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF PAUL JONES, IN OUR LAST NUMBER.)

BY GEN. SIR SAMUEL BENTHAM.

To the Editor of the United Service Journal.

11th August, 1829.

SIR,—I observe in the "Biographical Sketch of Paul Jones," in the last number of your Journal, an extract from his letter to the Empress Catherine II. in which he ascribes to his own personal merit the success of the Russian flotilla over the Turkish fleet on the Liman, previously to the taking of Otchakoff, in 1788. Having myself been not only an eye-witness to, but borne a considerable part in, the engagements in question, and having had on that occasion opportunities of observing Paul Jones's character as well as conduct, it has occurred to me, that the account of these actions, which I gave at the time in a letter to my father, might prove not uninteresting to your readers. I therefore enclose for your use a copy of that letter, to which I have added, in the form of notes, some farther details of the strength of the two forces engaged, &c. extracted from an account of that campaign, sent to Gen. Conway, by the late Gen. (then Lieut.-Col.) Fanshawe, who had, as well as myself, the command of a portion of our flotilla.

This engagement affords, in my view of the subject, an additional degree of interest, as evincing the splendid results which may be obtained by the employment in naval warfare of shells, carcasses, and shot of the largest size, when fired point-blank, from vessels drawing little water, against ships of the largest size; points which I have for more than thirty years past never failed to point out, and recommend, on every occasion where there appeared a chance of drawing attention to the subject.

I am, Sir,
Your very obedient servant,
SAMUEL BENTHAM.

Cherson, Oct. 12th, 1788, O. S.

Since we began fighting this summer, I wrote twice to let you know of my existence; once after our action of the 7th of June, and once after those of the 17th and 18th of the same month, and these were the last I had any part in; for though I continued with the flotilla till the middle of August, there was no fighting in that time, except on the 1st of July, and I was then absent on a commission Prince Potemkin had given me, to transport eight vast sea-mortars from Cherson, and to employ them on a land-battery.

Last autumn, when the Turks declared war by attacking two of our vessels here, we were as little prepared as possible. Three or four very indifferent frigates was the force we had at this port to defend ourselves against a force ten times as great on the side of the Turks; it was found necessary, therefore, to arm, in some manner or other, every bark that could swim. The vessels that had been used to transport the Court down the Dnieper, though very ill-constructed for such a purpose, were become immediately vessels of war, and as I happened to be at Cherson at that time, Admiral Mordwinoff,* (who is at the

* Afterwards Minister of the Marine, and now a President of the Council of State, at Petersburgh.

head of the Admiralty here,) pressed me into the admiralty service, to assist in fitting out this heterogeneous fleet of small vessels, which then first took the name of the flotilla: some of the people who ought to have been the most active, were sick, others absent, so that it happened that on several, and some of the most important occasions, I may say, the whole business of the admiralty rested on me. The employment of great guns of thirty-six and even forty-eight pounders on such small vessels, even on ships' long-boats, was entirely my idea. But besides the fitting out, I had often the care of manning and appointing commanders; and was just going myself to command this flotilla, under Mordwinoff, who had got together four or five frigates, when I got a relapse of the ague, with a kind of nervous fever, which lasted me till the winter, and rendered me in an instant unfit for the least business whatever. Prince Potemkin, when he came here in the winter, thanked me in public, and acknowledged great obligations to me for what I had done. Mordwinoff, on all occasions, asserted in the strongest manner possible, that it was through me that he was enabled to drive away the Turkish fleet.

Prince Nassau had long been backwards and forwards with Prince Potemkin, and the Empress had ordered him to have a command given him, by which he might distinguish himself; therefore, as Mordwinoff had declined the sea command here, this flotilla was augmented as much as possible, and intrusted to Prince Nassau, and it was proposed to me to serve under him. As my health was now pretty well established, I could not decline putting in proof the success of an armament which was mostly my own invention. Fanshawe was also enlisted in this fresh-water service; by which we became, both of us, objects of jealousy among the navy; which, added to the real want of navy officers, made it difficult to find a commander for each vessel: Prince Nassau, at the same time, determined to have none but volunteers, which at length we found.

On the 7th of June, when we had our first action, our flotilla consisted of about thirty-five vessels, counting fifteen or sixteen long-boats, carrying only one gun each;* of these only twenty-two were in the

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* "It then consisted of five divisions:—the first, of two bomb-ketches, which, with the fire-ships and rafts, were under the command of Lieut.-Col. Bentham, an English officer of great repute in this service; the second, of six floating-batteries, from ten to six guns each, thirty-six and twenty-four pounders, under Capt.-Lieut. (the same as Master and Commander) Achmatoff; the third of cutters, (here called double sloops,) carrying each two howitzers, from eight to thirteen inches; of these vessels there were twelve, but one had the misfortune to be blown up, with a Capt. Sacken in it, in an engagement on the second day after the arrival of the Turkish fleet: these were commanded by Mr. Winter, Captain of the second-rank: the fourth, of seven galleys, of fifty-four banks of oars each, one eight-inch and two four and a-half inch howitzers on the bow, three-pounders on the quarter-deck, and swivels; to each of these galleys were attached two gun-boats, each an eighteen pounder in the bow; this was my division: the fifth, of five carcasses, each an eighteen-inch howitzer in the stern, commanded by Major Godleftski; these last are in fact men-of-war's long-boats, fitted up for the purpose. There were likewise thirty-six Zaporavian boats, each with a three-pounder in the bow, for the purpose of towing the batteries, &c. under the command of their Attaman, Sidor Beloi.

"Embarked on board this small fleet were two battalions of Jägers, of four companies of two hundred and twelve privates each; one battalion of grenadiers, of four com-

action when we were attacked by fifty-seven Turkish vessels, much superior in the number of guns, but in general of less calibre than ours. They had besides a large fleet, five or six times superior to ours, who were waiting at the distance of a few versts, under the cover of which we obliged this small fleet to return, after having lost two, or three, we don't know which: on our part we suffered but very little, all the enemy's shot went over us, we had not in all fifty men killed. I had, in my own vessel, two killed and seven wounded, by an iron thirty-six pounder which burst, as I was standing behind to aim it myself, not a yard from the breech; the men on both sides, and even one behind me, were wounded, some of them in upwards of a hundred parts of their bodies, by different pieces of the gun; but I received no hurt, except singing my hair, and scorching off one of my eyebrows. The celebrated, or rather, the notorious Paul Jones, from a sudden want of officers, and a kind of enthusiasm for his supposed courage and abilities, excited greatly by Prince Nassau, had been taken into the Empress's service as Rear-Admiral, and being arrived here, was put to command the great fleet here; which frigates and armed merchantmen together, amounted to eleven sail. This command was entirely independent of our flotilla, and though we were required to act together, Prince Nassau and he were neither to give or receive any order from each other. At first, Prince Nassau was so highly prepossessed in favour of Paul Jones, as to vow vengeance against those who should show the least slight to him; this, however, did not prevent me and Fanshawe declaring, that nothing but the presence of the enemy could induce us to serve with him, and no consideration whatever could bring us to serve under him.

On the 16th of June, when our flotilla had been augmented by a few more gun-boats, we saw the whole Turkish fleet, consisting, great and small, of more than one hundred sail, form in a line across the Liman, in all appearance to attack us;* but as they seemed to be waiting for the next morning, we determined, at a council of war, to put the best face upon the matter we could, and if we could get the start of them in the morning, to advance and attack them. Although, on former occasions, the disposition of Paul Jones had appeared over-prudent to Prince Nassau, it was at this council of war the latter lost all

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panies of one hundred and thirty-six privates each; and four companies of infantry, on the same establishment as the Jägers, a few seamen and marine artillery.

"On the 19th of May, the whole Turkish fleet came in sight of Kinburn, under command of the famous Hassan Pacha, just returned with his fleet and army from the pacification of Egypt, and elated with conquest. The next day, four ships of the line, eleven frigates, fourteen brigs, or chebecks, mounting from fourteen to thirty pieces of cannon, five galleys, and between fifty and sixty gun-boats of a large dimension, and other vessels fitted for that service, came into the Liman, and anchored above Otchakoff."—*Gen. Fanshawe's letter to Gen. Conway.*

* "Nothing could present a more formidable front than this line, extending from shore to shore, in number ninety-six sail, so thick that an interval could scarcely be perceived between their sails; whilst our diminutive force did not reach either shore by above two miles, and might with equal advantage be attacked on either flank; it was needless, therefore, to strengthen any part, when the whole was equally threatened; and our only consideration was the mode of defence, in order to fight on every side when we should be surrounded, which appeared inevitable; to retreat was equally impossible." —*Gen. Fanshawe's letter to Gen. Conway.*

patience, and swore he would advance with his flotilla, though the former should stay behind with his ships.

On the 17th we were in a line parallel to that of the enemy, at about five or six versts; our flotilla being dispersed in the interval of Paul Jones's squadron, when, upon our weighing anchor, one of his armed merchantmen was presently sunk by a bomb from the town of Otchakoff; and of Paul Jones's squadron, some scarcely stirred from their moorings, the rest, one by one, came to anchor again, and left our flotilla to shift for itself; we had presently the satisfaction to see two of the Turkish ships of the line ashore, of which one was that of the Capitan Pacha, who had made his retreat in a boat. We passed by these to follow after the rest, who, certainly more frightened at the misfortune of the commander, than hurt by our fleet, were retreating as fast as they could out to sea, or close in under cover of Otchakoff. The two ships left on shore were burnt by the bombs and fire balls we threw in them, which certainly added not a little to the dismay of the Turks, as well as it encouraged us, insomuch as to have no more idea of fear. With respect to myself, the bursting of my gun in the former action, made me so apprehensive of my own guns, that at first I kept for the most part at about a mile's distance, firing out of a thirteen-inch brass mortar, till spirited by our success, I approached by degrees, and tried again my guns on the poor unfortunate ships: although forsaken by all the rest of the fleet, these two defended themselves till the fire caught in different parts; yet some few obstinate fellows kept firing, although the colours were struck, and many prisoners taken out.

On the 18th, at day-break, the Turks were again in a line, and our flotilla was below Paul Jones's squadron, which we now thought no more of, or rather, relied no more upon for assistance. My first business at rising in the morning was to see what the Capitan Pacha had been about in the night, when I perceived first two or three, then as far as seven of their ships, which laid with their heads neither to the current, nor to the wind, from whence we might well suspect them to be ashore. I called directly my best sailors to consult them, and as it appeared to us all that those ships were ashore, I went immediately on board Prince Nassau, to acquaint him with my observation, and propose an immediate attack. I found him already up, and doubting also of what my coming confirmed him in, the signal was made directly for engaging, but as there was no wind to blow out the signal flags, nothing could be done but by a boat rowing round to give orders; I, therefore, receiving the orders first, set sail, and called to all I came near in my way to follow me. We had about as much discipline in our manœuvres as a London mob; however, we advanced, as many of us as chose, immediately, and the rest by degrees, till we came within musket-shot of the ships on shore; I, with three or four more, got close to three of them, where, as every one did the best for himself, I contrived to place myself on the quarter of the largest, and so as to be sheltered by the same from the guns of the one next to it. In this position, as near as I could keep myself where the current ran strong, I remained for about two hours, firing about an hundred and thirty shot out of four guns: my companions soon left me, as I suppose, to fight elsewhere, and some others, one or two at a time, came in their places, but the smoke was so great that I could see only the vessels I was engaged with, although

I seemed to be most in danger from the guns of the town, and of some small gun-boats that were near the shore, none of which I could see. The bomb-shells and shot from these fell round me in a quantity that surprised me much that they did not hit me; it is true, they were random shot, and came from a distance; as to the shot from the ships I engaged, although I could not keep my vessel from being sometimes exposed to their broadsides, they flew all so much above our heads, that even our little masts were scarcely in danger; now and then a few grape-shot touched us, and some musket-balls, but not a single man in my vessel was killed; whereas, the day before, when I kept at a greater distance, I had two men killed, and several slightly wounded. Two or three times these ships had ceased firing, and upon our sending our boats alongside, while some were getting quietly in as prisoners, others still fired musketry and even great guns; then we called our boats off, and began again with our great guns, till by their signs of submission and ceasing to fire, they were induced again to send boats. Out of one of these ships I took fifty-six prisoners on board my own vessel, and the rest, to about 400, also were taken on board others, and the ship was saved, and it is now fitting again; she had then but forty-eight guns on board, although built for sixty. Seven others, which the Turks lost that day, were all burnt, besides one sunk. They were not burnt on purpose, but as all our vessels were, for the most part, furnished with shells like bomb-shells, or others filled with combustible matter to be used instead of shot, there was no avoiding the burning any vessel we fired into. Three or four of the largest were burnt and blown up, without being able to save scarce any of the people on board; about 3000, however, were taken out of the eleven ships destroyed on this and the foregoing day; probably a greater number were burnt or drowned, dead bodies were floating about for a fortnight afterwards. I kept seven of the officers prisoners on board my vessel for about a week, during which time the making their situation tolerably comfortable, was, perhaps, as great a pleasure as I ever felt. Prince Potemkin afterwards took them, as well as all the other officers, to head-quarters, where they were well taken care of; a negro I kept for myself. On this day we lost very few men; no vessel, but a rowing-boat, which was sunk. The remaining part of the large fleet were driven entirely out to sea; and though they have of late returned with a farther reinforcement, the Capitan Pacha never dares to venture to come within the Liman.*

On the 1st of July, while I was at Cherson, the flotilla attacked

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* "This was a severe blow to the Capitan Pacha's projects, which were by these losses entirely defeated. We heard from our prisoners, that his plan of attack of the 16th had been absolutely different to that of the 7th, when, despising our small force, he had thought a detachment of his more than our match, but that on this occasion he had determined to attack us with his whole force at once, and had given the strictest orders not to fire on any account until the moment before boarding, which he meant to attempt, in order to avail himself of his superior numbers and size: then having destroyed us, which he deemed inevitable, to go with his small fleet directly up to Cherson, and rase it to the ground; from thence, returning, to attack Kinburn more regularly than the preceding year, and after having reinforced Otchakoff, to have proceeded to his intended grand design and object of the war, the recovering the Crimea. Certainly, had not Providence interfered in our favour, all those circumstances were not improbable."—*Gen. Fanshawe's letter to Gen. Conway.*

Otchakoff, and burned upwards of twenty of the small vessels which had taken shelter under the batteries; one galley only was taken and brought away. The Turks, however, have again got together above one hundred sail, of which fifteen are of the line: they lie within sight of Otchakoff, but can give it no relief; on the other hand, our army, encamped around the town, with batteries within pistol-shot of the entrenchments, are unable to take it. There cannot be 5000 in the town, but they have so well buried themselves in the earth, that our shot do them no harm.

We have been expecting every day for these two months the town to be taken; but Prince Potemkin is afraid to lose men by assault, and seems to be waiting for their surrendering. We had above 30,000 men before the town, how many are sick and dead I know not. Prince Potemkin, as may well be imagined, was transported with our success; and by his recommendations, we were, in the opinion of some others, too much rewarded; almost all on board the flotilla were advanced a rank, the chief of us got the order of St. George, and this only for the action of the 7th of June. These distinctions, as may be imagined, must make a multitude of jealousies; all the officers of the army who have been exposed to the inconveniences of perhaps long marches, or at least tedious encampments, now begin to think they had much better have been, too, on the flotilla. All the navy officers, who, in Paul Jones's squadron looked on, and saw us come off safe; in short, all the world who were not among us, are crying out at the extravagancies of giving more St. George's crosses for what we have done, than were given all last war. But I and Fanshawe, as being most employed, and made Colonels by a particular ukase of the Empress, over the heads of many others, even of such as were made nearly at the same time by seniority; we two Englishmen excite a most terrible envy, so much so, that we are actually both of us put out of the flotilla for peace and quietness-sake; some particular circumstance, it is true, contributed much to it.

Prince Nassau, through *ennui* and other causes, fell ill, so that it was more convenient to him to live ashore in his tent, than to stay on board his vessel; thereupon Prince Potemkin ordered him to appoint the eldest officer under him to command the flotilla, in case of bad weather, his own ill health, or any sudden motion of the enemy's, preventing his being able to get on board when it might be necessary to act. This Prince Nassau wished to decline, knowing what the consequence would be, but Prince Potemkin insisted; upon which Prince Nassau sent me an order to take the command accordingly.

Its being contrary to all order, and indeed to the letter of the law, that an officer in the army should command those of the navy, much more so those of the same rank as himself in a fleet, the navy gentlemen had from the beginning shown reluctance, and now were very ill disposed to us army gentry; besides, there was a Dutchman of the name of Winter, who had been taken into the sea service but a short time after I was made Lieut.-Colonel, and with the same rank, and he now commanded one of the divisions of the flotilla. Fanshawe, who was now Colonel as well as myself, had been promised a regiment. I, for my part, doubted much if I should have one given me, fearing that Prince Potemkin would find some means or other to prevent my being

able to decline the sea service; but as soon as I had received the order to command the flotilla, as being the senior officer in it, I was then sure of having a regiment given me to get me out of the way, and so it was the very next day; for Winter, with the rest of the white coats, had made such a representation of the injury done to them, to put them under the command of a green coat, that the next day came out a distribution of the vacant regiments, with orders for their respective colonels to join them with all expedition; myself to the regiment of Raisk, and Fanshawe to that at Kirtsh. He was as great a nuisance as I, for though younger in seniority to me, he was also older than Winter. We made both of us all haste to give up our fresh-water service, and in two or three days bid adieu to the flotilla, obeying our last orders to join our respective regiments; he is gone to Olviopole with his, and mine is now doing garrison-duty in this town; it is the only regiment here, and consists, complete as it is now, of 2472, including all ranks. It happens, also, to the still greater mortification of those who envy us, that ours are of the best regiments of infantry there are, and I believe the most complete.

For the burning of the Turkish ships, on the 17th and 18th, the Empress has sent some swords as presents to some of us; this is a mark of distinction that only two or three of the commanders-in-chief received last war; there will also probably be some prize-money, but of this I know nothing for certain. Prince Nassau, besides the order of St. George of the second class, has received from the Empress an estate of 3500 peasants, in White Russia.* Paul Jones and he are now, and seem likely to remain henceforward, the most inveterate enemies possible; indeed, the poor American seems to have no where a friend: in private society he is much of a gentleman, more of a French *petit maître*, than of an English sailor. Were I not an Englishman, I should see nothing in the man to dislike; the Russians, perhaps, would have little to say against him, were it not that he gives nobody any thing to eat. Stinginess is here, perhaps, the greatest vice a man can be guilty of. With respect to his not fighting, or rather his not leading up his squadron, he can scarcely be blamed, for as the navigation of the Liman is difficult for vessels of great draught of water, it may be as well that he did not expose them: it was to that same difficulty of navigation for great ships that we owed our success; had not the Turkish great ships got on shore, it is scarcely possible but they must have destroyed us. At present, the situation of the Turkish fleet, blocking up the Dnieper, prevents Paul Jones's squadron joining the Sevastopole fleet: when they are joined, they will be inferior to the Turks, as the flotilla cannot go to sea, at least the greatest part cannot; orders, however, will be to engage if possible, and the superiority in the Black Sea will then be decided.

SAMUEL BENTHAM.

* Prince Potemkin afterwards received a far greater reward for the *formation* of this flotilla. The pains and trouble by which he merited this reward, consisted solely in his *approval* of Admiral Mordwinoff's conduct in having entrusted me with the entire management of it.

NEW ROAD AT THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE,

PLANNED BY MAJOR MICHELL.

A Cape of Good Hope paper, the South African Advertiser, of the 24th of Dec. last, contained some interesting particulars relative to the projected construction of a new road to communicate with the interior, over the Hottentots' Holland Mountains, which had been planned by Major C. C. Michell, the Surveyor-General of the Colony, under instructions from the Governor, Sir Lowry Cole. It appears that the old military road of the "French Hock," though reflecting considerable credit on the engineers by whom it was executed, had not answered the expectations formed of it, owing to several natural difficulties; and the Governor, with a zeal for the improvement of the colony which does the highest honour to that distinguished officer, had made a personal journey of inspection, accompanied by the Surveyor-General, to ascertain the practicability of improving the passage over the steep and dangerous mountain range. The result of the examination is thus stated in the paper from which we quote:—

"The mere inspection of the levels of the old Kloof, from the Poort down to the foot of the Roode Hoogte, sufficed to prove the utter impossibility of bettering that pass, even with the employment of the most gigantic means.

"The levels down the N.W. side were then executed, and gave a road where a mile (at least) of blasting would be requisite. This project was therefore also abandoned.

"The pass called the Cattle Kloof now became the object of the Surveyor-General's attention, and in pursuance of a suggestion made by his Excellency at the time of his inspection, but which then struck every one as impracticable, he conducted his levels along a nearly perpendicular precipice to a distance of about a quarter of a mile, from whence, to the foot of the Roode Hoogte, he met with but trifling obstacles to the construction of a road, averaging in its slope two and a half inches to the yard, which in a country like this, may almost be regarded as approaching to a dead level, considering that the old Kloof averaged nine and a half to ten in the yard.

"The only portion, therefore, of the new road, which will require the laborious and expensive operation of blasting, is the above-mentioned distance of less than a quarter of a mile, and another small portion on the side of the Roode Hoogte, below the ravine, round which the road makes a turn. We therefore have reason to believe that this interesting work will be terminated within the ensuing year.

* * * * *

"The breadth intended to be given to the road is twenty feet, with the exception of that part near the summit which requires blasting, and which, for *the present*, will only be made twelve feet broad. Appropriate stop-places will not be neglected.

"We must not omit mentioning, among the manifold advantages which this new road will afford, the portion of bad rocky ascent avoided on the other side of the mountain. The economy, moreover, of its construction, will likewise, we hope, contribute to enabling the removal of the next obstacles at the Houwhoek to be undertaken."

In this plan, Major Michell, after a laborious survey of the whole chain of the "Hottentots' Holland Kloof," seems to have triumphed over the

difficulties interposed by Nature to the passage of the majestic barrier, which divides the western coast and capital of the colony from the interior. By the most able and ingenious adaptation of his new line of road to the stupendous features and intricate sinuosities of the ground, he has provided an easy ascent over a mountain chain, of which the lowest passes rise to the perpendicular height of eleven hundred feet above the plains at their base. Later accounts from the Cape show that the Surveyor-General has not disappointed the expectations of a great public benefit, which the South African Advertiser anticipated from his "well known ability." The new road was commenced in the following month, and in the two first days Major Michell, with only fifty men, effected by blasting and other means the removal of immense fragments of rock, and completed nine hundred yards of a good four-feet path, where before scarcely a goat could have climbed. The ultimate utility of this great work to the colony in facilitating the intercourse between the coast and the interior, for the transit of foreign merchandise and native produce, is incalculable; but we notice the undertaking chiefly for the one more interesting proof which it affords of the advantages that accrue, even to the civil service of the state, from the cultivated genius and science, and the enterprising spirit of military men, whenever a fair field is permitted to their abilities and zeal in the arts of peaceful improvement.

SIR RUFANE DONKIN, ON THE NIGER.

It would be foreign to our design, and would far exceed our present limits, to enter into the conflicting arguments of the question discussed in this essay; but, as the production of a very distinguished officer, whose literary labours, as well as military services, reflect credit on the profession to which he belongs, we cannot pass it by without bestowing on it such brief and general notice as we can afford.

The river Niger has carried away on its mysterious current many an arm-chair traveller, and buried in its depths the first of its practical explorers. Gallant and gifted men have since laid down their lives in its pursuit, apparently with no other result than to have furnished food for the vagaries of our fire-side philosophers, who take upon them to arrange the "cosmogony of the world." The Niger (in the intervals of suspended Polar attraction), has been our literary incubus for the fifth part of a century; and theory after theory has had a "source and termination" as wild but more determined than those of the evasive stream itself. On we were whirled to the salt sea, the fresh lake, the mountains of the moon, or, for aught we remember, the moon herself, (she having a certain dominion over the waters,) according to the fancy or fashion of the hour; till at length our pertinacious though baffled guides appeared, to the cordial contentment of the reading public, to have shared the fate of Park, wrecked amid the shifting currents of hardy speculation.

Nothing daunted, however, by the shipwreck of his precursors, a new investigator, in the person of Sir Rufane Donkin, has applied

himself to the solution of the enigma. Divesting himself, it would appear, of any preconceived bias, Sir Rufane began at the beginning, and, picking his way through ancient obscurity and modern illumination, he, like a stout-hearted soldier, worked the problem through after his own fashion. Whether right or wrong in his conclusions, it is not for mortal man to decide, at the present stage of unmitigated doubt and darkness; but this much we feel, that Sir Rufane's reasonings are the most consecutive, if not the soundest, and his pages altogether the most *readable* we have met with on so trite and unattractive a subject, to which, however, the General has contrived to attach an air of novelty, and a character even of interest. There is nothing dogmatic or pretending about the treatise; from first to last it bears an impress of the educated gentleman: and whether the gallant General's speculations approach or recede from a demonstration still incapable of proof, his polished, ingenious, and scholarlike essay will at least serve as a stimulus to reflection, and an incentive to classical study.

TRAVELS TO AND FROM CONSTANTINOPLE.

BY CAPT. CHARLES COLVILLE FRANKLAND, R.N.

This is a book *for*, if not *of*, the Boudoir; its intrinsic attraction being enhanced by the accompanying illustrations. The Journal, which is given in its original freshness, is lively and various, the plans are excellent, the numerous sketches (by the accomplished author himself) are beautiful, and the general getting up of the work is in the best style of these exquisite days.

Capt. Frankland, captivated by the extraordinary character of Mahmoud, and desirous of seeing with his own eyes that Sovereign reformer, set out from Vienna, in March 1827, and travelled to Constantinople, traversing the present seat of war. He afterwards visited Greece and the Troad, Smyrna, Cyprus, Syria, and Alexandria; returning to Vienna by Malta, Sicily, and Italy, thus accomplishing a rapid, extensive, and remarkably varied tour. To travel without taking notes, would be a solecism in any member of modern society; in a naval or military tourist especially so. Capt. Frankland conformed to the rule, without, however, premeditating authorship, which his pregnant materials, and the instigation of Mr. Colburn, subsequently led him to commit. The result is the very agreeable, observant, and diversified narrative before us. Though treating, in part, of the same localities with the contemporary productions of Messrs. Madden and Macfarlane, the former marked by a more essay-like style, intimate information, and valuable professional researches, the latter recommended by its popular and graphic delineations, there is about Capt. Frankland's volumes a spirit of frankness and buoyancy, characteristic of the light-hearted and polished sailor, which distinguishes them from the intelligent works in question.

Shumla is thus briefly described:

"Shumla, or Chumla, is called the Thermopylæ of Bulgaria; and, indeed, the pass over the mountains which separate it from the Danube, is a very difficult one, but the town itself is commanded by the heights which surround it on three of its sides, in the shape of a crescent. These heights seem nearly impregnable, and form the chief strength of the fortress, or rather vast entrenched camp. There are many vines upon the sides of the sandy hills which surround Shumla, which, therefore, I infer, manufactures wine. The Russians have twice advanced as far as Shumla, in 1774 and 1810, but have never yet taken it. I should consider the fortress untenable in the hands of

European troops. It is a large straggling town, having a wall round it, flanked at intervals by brick towers, in many parts broken down and decayed."

Judging even by his own details, we cannot coincide with the enthusiasm expressed by the gallant Captain for the Greeks, who, in our humble judgment, appear to be about the most unworthy materials liberty and the classics have been ever called on to recompose—regeneration, we fear, being out of the question. There are urgent symptoms that, as far as these most Christian and classical heroes are concerned, the good old reign of piracy will be restored in the Mediterranean, unless another Pompey shall be found to crush it in the bud. On the other hand, were we inclined to prove the less pliant Osmanli not utterly barbarous and incorrigible, we could enlist auxiliary arguments from the author's pages, though his admiration of the reforming Sultan does not appear to extend to his subjects.

The following ceremony, which took place during the author's stay at Malta, is described with suitable animation, and must close our notice of these entertaining volumes. By the by, "St. George and Merry England," are so closely and immemorially united, that we are hardly inclined to permit "Christendom" to flirt with Britannia's proper champion.

"I had the advantage of becoming acquainted with Admiral Count Heyden, on board of whose flag-ship, the Azoff, a very imposing and beautiful ceremony took place on the 6th of April, namely, the presentation of the flag of St. George; an honour which had not been conferred on any occasion since the days of Peter the Great, excepting upon the battalions of the Imperial Guard, during the first occupation of Paris by the Allied armies. About ten o'clock in the morning, the beautiful harbour of Valetta was covered with the barges of state belonging to the Lieutenant-Governor, the Authorities of the Island, the British Admiral and his Captains, and those of the Commanders of the Russian men-of-war, all of whom were seen repairing, in great pomp, on board the Azoff, to compliment Count Heyden on the occasion.

"The Admiral and the General were received with the customary salutes and honours, the yards of the Azoff being manned, and all her officers and ship's company dressed in handsome uniforms and military caps. The visits of ceremony over, high mass, according to the rites of the Greek church, was celebrated upon the quarter-deck; the banner of St. George was brought out in great state, and blessed by the officiating priest, and the officers and crew sworn to defend it to their last gasp, for this flag cannot be surrendered to an enemy. The walls, ramparts, tops of houses, and spires of churches in Valetta, were crowded with the population in holiday costume: the day was perfectly serene, the sky without a cloud, the sea as blue as azure, and not a breath stirred in the heavens.

"Suddenly the yards and masts of all the Russian squadron are covered with men; the banner of St. George waves its silken folds over the poop of the Azoff; five hundred pieces of cannon rend the air with their thunder in majestic salutes. The hulls of the ships, and soon the yards, disappear in clouds of white smoke; the men on the royal mast-heads above are seen suspended, as it were, in the mid-heaven; the echoes of Valetta and the Cottonera repeat the sound of the cannon ten thousand times. Then follows a deep silence, until the batteries of St. Elmo, and all the lines of Malta, with the guns of the British ships of war in their turn, pay the tribute of their homage to the flag of the patron Saint of Christendom. The whole population is at the highest pitch of enthusiasm; the waving of handkerchiefs, and the voices of thousands, lend their aid to celebrate the festival.

"Again, the guns of the Azoff open their fire, in acknowledgment of the honour conferred on them by their British friends; and then the sounds of martial music, from the various military bands, succeed to the roar of the cannon. I shall never forget this scene."

Glorious, but "untoward," Navarino! what consequences may not result (setting, as we are wont, pure politics aside,) from the triple naval alliance; by which the most jealous and watchful of our rivals were made familiar with our tactics, and initiated in the mechanism of our maritime supremacy!

PASSAGE FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC.

BY LIEUT. HENRY LISTER MAW, R.N.

One of the most prominent and unquestionable proofs of the intelligence and thirst of knowledge which at present characterise the officers of the British navy and army, may be found in the multiplication of voyages and travels undertaken and published by them. To the ambition of professional distinction and advancement, is now added the laudable desire of literary celebrity, and an honourable zeal to contribute to the general stock of information, especially where local or political obstacles raise barriers only to be surmounted by enterprise and public spirit. The various and distant professional destinations of naval and military officers, certainly assist them in the prosecution of objects of travel, which, if accessible to other classes of the community, are only attainable at great expense, both of money and time.

Till lately, the interior of America, especially of the Southern portion, had been little explored by Europeans; but since the insurrectionary war of the Spanish provinces, there is scarcely a region or a state of either, particularly the latter, which has not been traversed and described, more or less minutely. Lieut. Maw, of the British navy, in effecting a barely practicable passage, rarely undertaken, and more seldom accomplished since the adventurous days of Francisco Orellana, across the Peruvian Andes and down the Marañon, for three thousand miles of its course, completing the transit of the vast continent of America from the Pacific to the Atlantic, has manifested great perseverance and intrepidity; and, it may be said, added a new feature to modern discovery. Setting out from Truxillo, a sea-port in Peru, he succeeded in reaching Para in the mouth of the Amazons. In the course of this journey through wilds not fertile in book-making matter, Lieut. Maw appears to have neglected no opportunity of collecting local information, carefully giving the results, and blending with the drier details of his diary occasional pictures of scenery and character, which evince both a ready observation and power of description. The narrative, of which the interest increases towards its close, chiefly owing to the arbitrary and ignorant detention of the writer and his companion, Mr. Hinde, by the Brazilian commandant of Santarem, on the Marañon, has every mark of sailorlike fidelity, and is written in a clear, manly, and intelligent manner. From Lieut. Maw's researches, the existence of deliberate cannibalism amongst the Indians of the Marañon, is as presumptively established as that of the Carribs of the Orinoco. The practice is resorted to, as an habitual resource in the dearth of other food; and a stock of fatting and contented subjects, kidnapped for the purpose, is kept in a corral, like cattle! Pedro and Bolivar should look to this.

Our enterprising traveller appears, in general, too practical to indulge in discussions on etymology; but the various designations of the mighty current he explored, offered a point of speculation too obvious to be overlooked by one, who for three months had floated on its bosom. The main channel of this vast confluence of innumerable rivers, is known by the several names, Marañon, Amazons, Orellana, and Solimoes; this is calculated to produce confusion. The author suggests that the term *Para*, if investigated, might be found to imply a great body of water, or some signification analogous to the largest river in the world; and supposes that its name was given to the country on its banks and the city at its mouth; several compound names have been formed from the term, as in the case of the rivers Parana and Paraguay to the southward. Its title of the Amazons, he conjectures, may have had its rise from the circumstance of the women dexterously managing canoes, (as Lieut. Maw personally witnessed,) and perhaps arming themselves with weapons for protection against ferocious animals, appearances which may have suggested to the Spaniard Orellana (from whom the river derives another name) and his followers, the stories of Amazons propagated by them. Its earliest and most current appellation, Marañon, is said to imply "not the sea," and to have originated in the use of that expression, by the first discoverer, on his perceiving that the water at its

mouth was fresh, and "not the sea," as he had supposed. The term, however, as written by the author and others, is a corruption, the compound being in Portuguese Mar-ha-nāo, or Marenão. This etymology acquires probability from the corresponding origin assigned to other contiguous discoveries of the Portuguese; for instance, O-linda, (oh, beautiful!) said to be an ejaculation of the discoverers at the beauty of the spot on which Olinda, or Pernambuco, now stands. Ca-nada (there's nothing here!) was similarly applied to the savage shores of the St. Lawrence.

At Moyobamba, on the eastern slope of the Andes, the travellers found they were not the only Europeans who had visited that secluded city. They met there a Monsieur Du Bayle, who had been a captain in the French army under Napoleon, and had a cross of the Legion of Honour. He had found his way up the Maranon to Moyobamba a few weeks before on speculation, but had not succeeded. They had both, however, been preceded by an original of a species unique in human kind.

"An English, at least a British, sailor, named Michael Ramsay, or, as he was there called, 'Miguel Ramos,' had, by some means, found his way there from the coast; and had displayed his salt-water manœuvres to such effect, that the Moyobambians appeared somewhat at a loss whether to be most surprised, amused, or afraid of him. He had married, and remained for some time, until, getting tired, he went off, and left his wife. On the whole, he had not produced a favourable impression on the minds of the natives. We occasionally heard of this man afterwards, where he had made his appearance in an extraordinary manner. A Padre, who had seen him, told us that he, the Padre, had asked him why he did not work, as he was very strong. His answer was, 'No; he liked to order better.'"

There are courtiers and politicians even amongst the Indians of the Maranon: witness the following trait of diplomacy. At Egas, an old Indian, one of the party ordered by the commandant to conduct the travellers to the Rio Negro, who was one of the oldest inhabitants of the Villa, and had, in his own opinion, made considerable progress towards civilization, assured Mr. Hinde he would go with them to the world's end.

"His reasons for going with us to the world's end were, that it was right, and his duty so to do. He understood we were officers of the King of England, and the King of England ruled a little in Brazil. Mr. Hinde said he was much obliged to him for his good intentions, but he did not think the King of England ruled in Brazil. The old Indian persisted that he did, for the King of Portugal, or the Emperor, who to him was the same person, ruled in Brazil, 'and the King of Portugal and the King of England are friends;' therefore, when the King of Portugal is going to do any thing, he says to the King of England, 'I think I shall do such a thing,' and the King of England says, 'I think so too, or I think otherwise;' therefore the King of England rules a little in Brazil. This was certainly logic, but the old man's immediate object was to get some spirits, which were given to him, and he went away satisfied both with Mr. Hinde and himself."

We must not omit, in justice to our Brazilian fellow-subjects (as above), to observe, that Lieut. Maw met with a polite and considerate reception, as well as prompt redress, from the Governor on his arrival at Para; where the gallant navigator of the Maranon was hospitably fêted, not only by his countrymen settled there, and Capt. Welsh, the Brazilian Commodore, but was entertained with equal cordiality by the natives, who strove by their kindness to efface the recollection of his unauthorised detention at Santarem.

TRIAL OF MR. GURNEY'S STEAM CARRIAGE.

[We are convinced the following paper, both from the novelty of its subject, and the high quarter from which it comes, will be interesting to our readers.]

The following observations occurred upon an investigation of the steam-carriage of Mr. Gurney, at Sir C. Dance's, near Watford, July 22d, 1829.

This carriage is not intended for the conveyance of passengers or baggage, but is intended exclusively as a drag, by means of which a carriage with passengers is to be drawn along the road at a rate of from eight to ten miles an hour.

The steam-carriage has four wheels, and contains, besides the engine, a seat for two persons, the one being the engineer, the other the steersman.

The engine is upon the principle of high pressure, and the piston works horizontally under the bed of the carriage. The motion is given by means of a crank attached to the axle of the hind wheels, and is so managed, that the power may be communicated to one hind wheel exclusively, or be extended equally to both, if required.

The mode of action is therefore thus far different from that which governs an ordinary carriage, as instead of being drawn forwards by a power in front, this machine is pushed forwards from behind by means of power impressed upon the axle of the hind wheels.

The machine is steered by means of an horizontal wheel fixed in front of the seat, and communicating with the axle of the fore-wheels in such manner, that the carriage may be directed with greater precision than can any carriage drawn by horses, under the direction of a coachman.

The machine can be stopped instantly. The length of the machine is the same as that of a four-wheeled carriage without the pole, about ten feet; so that when a carriage with passengers shall be affixed to it, the whole length of the two carriages taken together, will not exceed the length of one four-wheeled carriage, with one pair of horses.

The friction of this upon the road will be that of a carriage with eight wheels, but it is presumed that the number of wheels may be easily reduced to six.

This engine moved upon the turnpike-road up a hill of more than ordinary steepness, and round several turnings, for at least half an hour, at the rate of from eight to ten miles an hour.

A barouche containing four people, (of whom the writer of this article was one,) was then attached to it, and was drawn along with great facility, upon the same road, and round the same turnings, avoiding the steepness of the hill, at the same rate.

The engine being of high pressure, and therefore expending its steam, necessarily consumes a large quantity of water and of fuel, and which renders a supply of water indispensable at every half hour, and a supply of coke at every hour, so that depôts of each must be established at proportionate distances of four and eight, or five and ten miles, according to the rate of speed to be determined upon.

The noise of the steam-carriage, with the passenger-carriage attached to it, is not so great as the noise of a travelling carriage with two horses. There is very little or no smoke from the burning of the coke.

The eight wheels of the two carriages cause less dust than would a carriage with four wheels and two horses.

The danger to be apprehended from an engine upon the principle of high pressure, appears to be altogether obviated by the manner in which the boiler is made, not in one capacious cavity, but formed of a series of tubes communicating with each other.

The expense at which this apparatus can be plied upon the road, is stated not to amount to three-pence* per mile.

It is evident that before this mode of conveyance can be brought into use for public convenience, depôts of water and coke must be established at fixed stations along the line of road which it is intended to travel, and that its use must be confined to that line, and to that exclusively.

It should seem that each fresh supply of water and coke need not occupy above two minutes of time.

One very serious difficulty will be opposed to the general use of this mode of conveyance, in the danger which will attend its unusual appearance and rapid movements along a public road, in frightening horses, both saddle and draught.

Upon the whole, the impression which this inspection has left upon my mind, and giving due weight to the many difficulties and accidents which must unavoidably attend the introduction and first trials of such a novel and extraordinary vehicle, it certainly appears to me that it will eventually, and at no distant period, force itself into very extensive use; and I do not see any other objections to it than such as may be overcome by time, practice, and ingenuity.

(Signed) J. W. G.

H. Guards, July 23d, 1829.

Reading, 28*th July*, 1829, ½ *past* 8 *o'clock, A.M.*—We left Cranford Bridge at ten minutes after four o'clock this morning; a light barouche containing four persons, attached to the steamer. We went on rapidly, and without the slightest accident or difficulty, till we arrived at Longford, where they are rebuilding the bridge over the Coln, about one mile and a half the London side of Colnbrook.

On the bridge is piled a large stack of bricks, so high as to impede the view from the nature of the road which winds up to the top of the bridge. Just as we arrived at this point, a broad-wheeled waggon was approaching the bridge in the same direction as ourselves. In advance of the steamer was our advanced phaeton, and behind the steamer a carriage containing our coke and some of the engineers. At the moment our leading carriage had passed the waggon, the steamer following close, the mail from Bath appeared on the top of the bridge coming on rapidly. We called out to the coachman to pull up, but he not being aware of the unusual carriage he was about to meet, kept on till

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* The distance between London and Southampton is about eighty miles, and the inside fare by coach is £1 12s. If it be true that the steam-carriage will work this distance with ease in ten hours at the latest, the cost to the proprietors will be exactly £1. Now if this machine can convey twenty passengers, and if each passenger should pay only 6s. or about one-fifth of the present sum, there would be a clear profit to the proprietors of 500 per cent.

we all became entangled and *nearly* jammed together. The leaders of the mail being high couraged, and their heads close to the steamer, bolted round, and broke the mail traces. Mr. Gurney, anxious to avoid mischief, forced the steamer up against the stack of bricks, by which he did some injury to the steamer, but of no consequence beyond the delay of a *quarter* of an hour. The mail put on a new bar and traces, and we both proceeded on our respective journeys.

We have had no other accident whatever, but a fracture of the iron of one of the wheels, and are going forward immediately.

We came from Cranford Bridge to this place in four hours and ten minutes, including all stoppages for water, coke, turnpikes, &c. which of course, in our first attempt, cannot be expected to be managed with the celerity we may calculate upon hereafter.

We met and passed on the road, between Cranford Bridge and this place, 21 carts, 7 waggons, 2 post-chaises, 4 mail-coaches, 7 stage ditto, 1 dray with two horses, drove of cart horses, 3 gigs, 6 horses, of which I can assure you not one started, or was by any means disturbed by the steamer, *except the mail horses on the bridge at Longford.*

If it should be said that we endangered the mail, I beg to assure you that I have strictly represented the facts, and I am convinced that a carriage with horses in such circumstances, might have occasioned an equal, if not much more serious mischief.

The regular easy pace seems about ten miles an hour whilst moving.

July 30, 1829.—On our arrival at Reading at twenty minutes past eight o'clock, we were detained two hours to have the iron, which had been broken off the wheel, repaired. To avoid the town, the steamer went on to a public house, about a mile on the road, whilst we waited for the iron.

On our overtaking Mr. Gurney, he had discovered that two small chains, which are used for the *expansive* motion, were broken. We must attribute the fracture of the iron, as well as of these chains, to the violent shock the carriage sustained against the stack of bricks, in avoiding the mail on Longford Bridge.

We started again at half past ten o'clock from the public house beyond Reading. We went on steadily from this time, all the way to Melksham, (about twelve miles this side of Bath) where we arrived about eight o'clock in the evening, without any material alteration of pace, at the rate of about six miles an hour, including stoppages.

It must be observed, that our grand object was to accomplish our journey without accident to ourselves or to any passengers. We, therefore, were resolved to avoid all possibility of danger to any part of the steamer, by always having plenty of water; we, therefore, made it a rule never to *go above four miles* without taking in water. In order to accomplish this, we stopped whenever we saw water near the road (though *frequently at two or three miles only*, and although we were by no means in want of it) lest we might not find it again in time.

There were altogether about eight gentlemen, and as many engineers and attendants. When we wanted water, we formed a lane, (as at a fire) in some instances getting over the hedge to a pond in a field, and handing the buckets from one to another till the tank was full. We carry three buckets always with us.

We were disappointed in not finding coke where we wanted it, and

were obliged to go out of the road *with the carriage in attendance,* to fetch coal from a wharf near the forty-eighth mile stone.

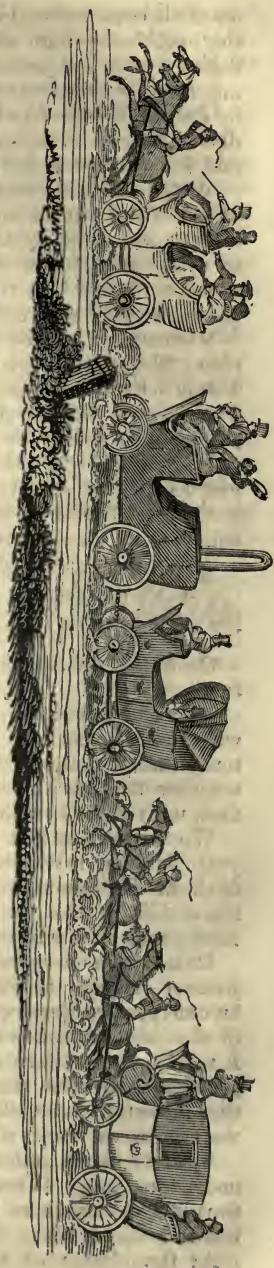
No smoke whatever was visible whilst burning coke, but as soon as we used coal (which made an excellent fire) the smoke became visible, and would most certainly be *objectionable* on a public road. But when we got *coke* at Newberry, no more smoke was visible till we got to Devizes. The coke we took in at Devizes was so bad that we could not get it to burn, but were again obliged to have recourse to coal. After this the smoke appeared again, and in Melksham it beginning to grow darker, some sparks flew up the chimney, which made the appearance of a beautiful fire work. This would be highly objectionable and dangerous to thatch or hay stacks, but it can never happen with coke.

The first five miles from Cranford Bridge to Colnbrook (exclusive of fifteen minutes lost by our meeting the mail) we did, including three minutes taking in water at a pump, in twenty-fives minutes; we, therefore, travelled five miles in twenty-two minutes.

At our quickest pace, the post horses were kept in a gallop, and when we stopped, were in a *white lather.* The light Phaeton could keep up very well, but the post carriage was so heavy, that the post boys said no pair of horses could keep up, and we were obliged to take four all the rest of the journey *for the post carriage in the rear.*

I was apprehensive the *smoke* would frighten horses; but with the exception of one little spirited mare in a gig near Melksham, and the mail horses at Longford, I really did not see *any absolute start.* On the whole, I should say, as an old cavalry officer, that I never saw so little notice paid by horses to common stages, as they showed to the steamer.

When we were going the first five miles nothing could be easier, more free from noise, or any sort of objectionable inconvenience, and the movement so easy, that there was nothing to alarm any body. Nothing like the *appearance* of danger in a four horse coach going the same pace. We got coke for *twopence a bushel, at the retail price.* We burnt very little more than half a bushel a mile, and should certainly never exceed half a bushel



when all is perfect. The expense, therefore, of one hundred miles is only *eight shillings and fourpence,* exclusive of the wages to the engineers.

I consider this *first experiment decisive of success.*

On our arrival at Melksham, there was a fair in the town, and the streets full of people. Mr. Gurney, who unites with extraordinary talent and great perseverance, the most amiable qualities of mind and temper, fearing to injure any person, moved as slowly as possible: unfortunately, from some cause or other, the people here had taken a dislike to the steam-carriage, and after abusing us shamefully, attacked us with stones and flints; and after having wounded the stoker and another engineer severely on their heads, (the former being knocked out of the carriage into the road) a violent scuffle took place between us. Mr. Gurney not thinking it advisable to proceed when two of his best men required surgical assistance, we secured the carriage in the yard of a Mr. Iles, (a brewer) and having obtained the magistrates assistance, placed constables over it during the night, and it was removed yesterday to Bath under their escort.

Writs are out against two of the ringleaders, and if taken and identified, it is Mr. Gurney's intention to appear against them next week at the assizes at Salisbury.

(Signed) C. W. Dance, Lieut.-Col. H. P.

N. B. I have omitted to observe, that the loss of the *expansion* by the *chains* breaking, lessened our power *one-third,* and we travelled the whole way on *one wheel only, i. e.* one wheel bolted to the axle.

On Saturday, August 1st, after having examined every part of the carriage, and found nothing injured, except what has been before stated, and having repaired the same, Mr. Gurney ran the steamer, with the barouche attached to it, about two o'clock P. M. through Pulteney-street, Laura Place, &c. &c. for about an hour, to ascertain whether the machinery was perfect. The whole worked to admiration, with about half the power of the engine: she ran from about nine to eleven miles an hour.

On Monday morning, the 3d August, (to avoid any repetition of the affair at Melksham, Mr. Gurney having moved the carriages during the middle of the preceding night by horses, till beyond the town of Melksham) they arrived within six miles of Devizes.

During this operation, the movement was very slow and tedious, the steamer having the same barouche attached to it, and only attended by one post carriage with a pair of horses. The post boy appeared tired of the continual stopping, and tedious advance. At half-past six A. M. Mr. Gurney having got up the steam, he started, and in order to get away from the manufacturing district without any chance of further molestation, he laid on the full power of the engine. Such was the rapidity of the movement to Devizes, that the post horses were completely blown, and in a white lather; the post boy declared, "that instead of going *slower* with the steamer, as he had expected, they travelled at such a rate, he never had such hard work in his life as it was to keep up with them."

At the bottom of Devizes Hill, met the mail, and another coach, which stopped to witness their ascent to the top of the hill, which is

remarkably steep; the steamer (with the barouche invariably attached to it) ascended the hill without stopping, at the rate of from five to six miles an hour. On reaching the top, the passengers on the top of the mail *cheered*, and both parties moved on respectively.

At Devizes took in fresh coke, and were most kindly received by the inhabitants, particularly Mr. Burt, who rendered peculiar assistance both going and returning, which induced them not to hurry. They therefore proceeded from Devizes at about seven o'clock, at a steady pace to Marlborough, where they arrived without any remarkable occurrence.

Here they were also very kindly received, and great interest was expressed to know how the carriage would go up Marlborough Hill; Mr. Gurney ordered the full power to be laid on the engines, and the carriage ascended to the top of the hill without stopping, at the rate of *seven miles an hour*.

The people on foot were soon left behind, and those on horseback accompanied the steamer for several miles, showing great satisfaction as they went along. The carriage came on through Hungerford, Newbury, &c. at a steady pace, to Reading, where they were met, before they entered the town, by the late Mayor and several other gentlemen on horseback and in carriages, who received them with the greatest civility, and accompanied them through the town, where they were greeted in a peculiar manner.

Three persons got up behind, in addition to the usual number, making in the whole seven, and proceeded about three miles. Came on to Cranford Bridge steadily, where they arrived at a quarter past five o'clock, P.M.; thus making the distance of eighty-two miles, (from six miles the Bath side of Devizes to Cranford Bridge,) in eleven hours, including all stoppages.

The whole journey was performed without the slightest accident or stoppage.

It was observed by *every person*, that no horse took any notice of the carriage the whole journey. Nothing perhaps can possibly convey so satisfactory a proof of the confidence of every person, both in the machinery and safety of the whole, as the *fact* that three of the engineers and two of the gentlemen fell into a sound sleep at different times during their homeward journey.

The opinion of Mr. Gurney and all the engineers is that the machinery is in better order from the work it has had than it was at starting. As the proof of it, the journey from Devizes to Cranford Bridge was made in four hours less time returning than it was going, and the carriage seemed to work with more ease the latter part of the journey.

The heavy rain which fell during the afternoon drenched them completely, but made no sort of difference to the progress of the carriage. The rain which fell on the boiler and chimney made no appearance whatever of steam or vapour, which might have been expected.

RECOLLECTIONS IN QUARTERS.

THE AFFAIR OF EL BODON, 25th SEPT. 1811.

Soon after the battle of Fuentes d'Onore, the French army withdrew from the northern frontier of Portugal, and the Duke of Wellington, with three divisions of the British army and a corps of cavalry, blockaded Ciudad Rodrigo. In Sept. 1811, Marshal Marmont assembled the army of the North, consisting of 60,000 infantry and 5,000 cavalry, in the neighbourhood of Salamanca, and moved on Rodrigo, for the purpose of raising the blockade. On the approach of this force, our outposts were withdrawn, and Ciudad Rodrigo was relieved. The head-quarters of the Duke of Wellington were at that time established at Fuente Guinaldo, a village three leagues in the rear of Ciudad Rodrigo; and it happened that the second battalion 5th regiment, to which I belonged, was doing head-quarter duty. On the morning of the 24th of Sept. we received orders to march to the front, and occupy a post a league from Rodrigo, where we found two brigades of guns and a squadron of cavalry. About one league to the right of that post is the village of El Bodon, which was occupied by the third division, under Sir Thomas Picton. The light division occupied the ground between the village of El Bodon and the river Agueda, on which its right rested; the fourth and only remaining division was in rear of Fuente Guinaldo, occupying different villages, and not brought into position. In consequence of guns being attached to us, I became the senior officer, and having received no orders, whether to retire if attacked (by a superior force), or to defend our post to the last extremity, I thought it prudent, in the first instance, to take the best means in my power to prevent a surprise, and planted the pickets accordingly. Feeling myself in a very responsible situation, I visited the pickets at daybreak, when I discovered large bodies of the enemy's cavalry coming out of Ciudad Rodrigo, and crossing the Agueda. There are two roads leading from Ciudad Rodrigo; one to Fuente Guinaldo, the most practicable for guns, was that on our right, which passed through El Bodon; the other led immediately through the post we occupied. It was some time before I could form an opinion whether the enemy meant to advance by El Bodon, or by the road which we occupied, the ground being so favourable to mask his movements; in this uncertainty, and still not having received any orders, I directed the guns to be unlimbered and the mules harnessed, ready to move at a moment's warning. I also placed the 5th regiment in position, occupying an elevated ridge, and its right protected by a deep defile. The approach of the enemy's cavalry left me no longer any doubts as to the object of his attack, and I ordered the guns to commence a fire upon his columns. At this moment the Duke of Wellington came from the right, and after a few minutes passed in reconnoitring, told me he approved of the arrangements I had made, and would order up a brigade of cavalry to our support; but the Duke had hardly time to move to the rear, before we were charged by a large body of cavalry, which for a moment succeeded in capturing our guns; however, by a well-directed running fire from the 5th regiment, followed by a charge of bayonets, the guns were retaken, and the enemy repulsed.

Reinforcements now arrived,* consisting of two regiments of British infantry and one of Portuguese; this force (now about 1,500 men,) maintained the post for the space of three hours, although frequently charged by the whole of the enemy's cavalry, and exposed to a heavy fire from the guns of a division of infantry which were in reserve; nor was it abandoned until this body of infantry moved forward, when we were forced to retire, and the ground being very favourable for cavalry to act upon, we retired in squares of regiments, which were repeatedly charged, but from their steady conduct, no impression could be made upon them. During these operations, the enemy pushed forward a strong body of infantry, which succeeded in cutting off the light division, but by a judicious movement of Major-Gen. Crawfurd, who crossed the Agueda, that division was saved, and effected a retreat. The Duke of Wellington now took up a position in front of Guinaldo, with the three divisions above named, from which, not being tenable, he retired on the following day and posted himself strongly behind the Coa. The enemy only having supplies for ten days, was obliged to fall back, when the British army reoccupied nearly the same ground it did previous to this attack.

The following is a copy of the General Order issued by Lord Wellington after this brilliant affair.

"G. O. 2d Oct. 1811.

"The Commander of the Forces is desirous of drawing the attention of the army to the conduct of the second battalion 5th, and 77th regiments, and 21st Portuguese regiment, and Major Arenschild's Portuguese artillery, under the command of the Hon. Major-Gen. Colville, and of the 11th Light Dragoons and 1st Hussars, under Major-Gen. Alten, in the affair with the enemy on the 25th ult.

"These troops were attacked by between thirty and forty squadrons of cavalry, with six pieces of cannon, supported by a division consisting of fourteen battalions of infantry with cannon.

"The Portuguese artillery-men were cut down at the guns before they quitted them, but the second battalion 5th regiment attacked the cavalry which had taken the guns, and retook them; at the same time the 77th regiment were attacked in front by another body of cavalry, upon which body they advanced, and repulsed them.

"While these actions were performed, Major-Gen. Alten's brigade, of which there were only three squadrons on the ground, were engaged on the left with numbers infinitely superior to themselves. These squadrons charged repeatedly, supporting each other, and took above twenty prisoners, notwithstanding the immense superiority of the enemy. The post would have been maintained, if the Commander of the Forces had not ordered the troops to withdraw from it, seeing that the action would become still more unequal, as the enemy's infantry were likely to be engaged in it, before the reinforcements ordered to the support of the post could arrive.

"The troops then retired with the same determined spirit, and in the same good order, with which they had maintained their post: the second battalion 5th regiment, and 77th, in one square, and the 21st Portuguese in another, supported by Major-Gen. Alten's cavalry and the Portuguese artillery. The enemy's cavalry charged three faces of the square of the British infantry, but were beaten off, and finding from their repeated fruitless efforts, that these brave troops were not to be broken, they were contented with following them at a distance, and with firing upon them with their artillery, till the troops joined the

* Major-Gen. Colville commanded the troops who came to our support.

remainder of their division, and were afterwards supported by a brigade of the fourth division.

"Although the 21st Portuguese regiment were not actually charged by the cavalry, their steadiness and determination were conspicuous, and the Commander of the Forces observed with pleasure the order and regularity with which they made all their movements, and the confidence they showed in their officers.

"The Commander of the Forces has been particular in stating the details of this action in General Orders, as, in his opinion, it affords a memorable example of what can be effected by steadiness, discipline, and confidence. It is impossible that any troops can at any time be exposed to the attack of numbers relatively greater than those which attacked these troops under Major-Gen. Colville and Major-Gen. Alten, on the 25th Sept.; and the Commander of the Forces recommends the conduct of these troops to the particular attention of the officers and soldiers of the army, as an example to be followed in all such circumstances.

"The Commander of the Forces considers Major-Gen. Colville and Major-Gen. Alten, and the commanding officers of the regiments under their command respectively, viz. Lieut.-Col. Cummins, Lieut.-Col. Arenschild, Lieut.-Col. Bromhead, Major Ridge, and Col. Baccelas, of the 21st Portuguese regiment, and the officers and soldiers under their command, to be entitled to his particular thanks, and he assures them, that he has not failed to report his sense of their conduct in the action of the 25th September, to those by whom he trusts that it will be appreciated and recollected."

FORETHOUGHT OF AN IRISH SOLDIER.

When the British army was advancing to the attack at Bladensburgh, and the American guns had already opened upon them, it chanced that the 85th regiment, which led the column, was met by a peasant driving a cart towards the village, in which a newly made cedar coffin was deposited. He was instantly hailed by an Irish soldier, "Holloa, friend! just lave that there, if ye plase; for by Jasus there 'l be use for it afore long!" It was to no purpose that Jonathan protested against this injunction, assuring Pat that the box was wanted for a lady, who was to be buried that day. "Arrah, now, de ye hear me?" was all the satisfaction he got; "just lave it, and be off wid ye!"

The coffin was accordingly deposited at the side of the road, and the countryman with his horse and cart departed. In a few minutes the musketry began in earnest, and in due time Col. Thornton fell, severely wounded. Our friend Pat was one of those who were prompt in the offer of assistance; but the Colonel was too much hurt to move, or even to stand. "I wish some one would fetch a board," said the officer in great agony: "I cannot move a limb; and you will kill me if you lift me without one." "Ah, now long life to yere honor!" quoth Pat, "isn't there just the thing convanient here." So saying, off he ran, and returned in a moment with the coffin. The Colonel was raised from the ground; but unfortunately the coffin, though abundantly wide, was by a foot and a half too short. Pat, however, was not to be put out of his way by this; he knocked out the head and foot boards in a trice, and the Colonel being deposited between the side boards, was literally borne off the field in the coffin.

"Now, didn't I tell ye," said Pat with great self-complacency, as he marched along, "didn't I tell ye there'd be use for it afore long."

NAVAL REMINISCENCES.

EL-ARISH.

Among the several attacks made in Egypt, under Sir Sidney Smith, the taking of El-Arish added another to the many laurels of England. It is well known that we co-operated with the Turks to expel Napoleon from Egypt, that he took possession of El-Arish, having driven out the Turks, and that the English were preparing to retake the town in conjunction with its former possessors. The Vizier, in pursuance of this design, sent to Sir Sidney Smith, requesting the assistance of some English officers, to direct the operations against the town. Though many, no doubt, (I judge from myself,) were anxious to be chosen for this expedition, in order to signalize themselves, yet Col. Douglas, Col. Bromley, and Capt. Winter, from the ship "Le Tigre," (accompanied by some few sailors,) were the only officers chosen by Sir Sidney. Col. Douglas wished some one to accompany him in whom he might place confidence, and, to my great delight and pride, I learned that he had fixed on me. We left Gaza, where we then were, on the 22d of Dec. 1799, and after two days and two nights of great fatigue, occasioned by the motion of the camels, lying in the open air at night without covering, together with the effects of the climate, we arrived at El-Arish, as much to our joy, as to the gratification of the Turks. As we marched through the desert, that seemingly boundless expanse of sand, the moon rose in silent majesty, affording a fine field for reflection on the Providence of whose aid we might so soon stand in need.—We commenced by erecting a battery against the town, so as to command the NW. and NE. towers, and flank the north entrenchment, by which means we rendered the musketry on that side of no avail. We then opened our ports, and sent the British thunder out in dense volumes of smoke; nor did we fire in vain; for after a most heavy and tremendous cannonading of seven successive days and nights, the French colours disappeared, and the town surrendered to the superior skill of the British, owning that it was the battery and heavy firing directed by us that made them resolve to capitulate.

During the firing I had nearly lost my life, for I was standing by and directing one of the guns, when a Turk came up to me, boasting of his superior skill at that instrument of destruction, and desired that I would let him manage the one I was then attending to. Believing him expert, I complied; but no sooner had he reached the spot, than a shot, directed with fatal precision from the fort, rendered him a mangled corpse. Fancy me, then, covered with gore and dripping with my ally's blood; fancy me lifting my heart to all-seeing Providence in the contemplation of my near approach to death, and wonderful escape; but my horror and my gratitude can be felt only by those who have seen the dying and the dead, the sad remains of battle's bloody work.—But to the main story. The French flag was then struck and lowered from the towers of El-Arish, and we all hastened to the gates to supply its place with the banner of England. A capitulation was signed, nearly to this effect,—That the French were to leave the castle within an hour, to lay down their arms on the glacis, leave all their baggage behind, become prisoners of war, and trust their sick and wounded to the humanity of the Turks. This capitulation, however, was violated

by the Vizier, and numbers of the French fell beneath the sabres of the irritated Turks, to whom a sequin for every head had been promised by their commander. One poor woman, the wife of a French officer, ran up and down, frantic with despair, calling on her husband, and inquiring of those she met, in broken accents, of her husband's fate. Alas! I could have told her that she was a desolate widow, for by her description, I saw him perish under the dagger of a Turk.

An adventure nearly similar to this happened to me, and for the second time I was providentially rescued from destruction. The Turks hastened in the utmost confusion to the fort. Col. Douglas was there, and I was obliged to follow on foot, my horse having run away, being frightened by the fire. In the crowd I lost my red mantle, and was therefore compelled to appear in blue; this accident nearly cost me my life. Some Turks perceiving me in a blue dress and without a turban, (for that I had also lost,) seized on me, believing I was a Frenchman, nor could my repeated cries of "English, English," undeceive or deter them from their purpose. I was dragged to a ditch full of heads and covered with blood: here I was laid hold of by a Turk, who had just dispatched one victim; he seized me by the hair, and was on the point of ending my existence, when one of the Vizier's own men, to whom I was well known, called out that I was English. This occasioned a dispute, some wishing to save, others to destroy me; the contest at length rose so high, that they both proceeded to lay hold of me, one party, of my body, the other, my legs. In this manner they fought for a considerable time, till at length a stout fellow rescued and carried me off, more dead than alive, to a place of safety. I then endeavoured to crawl to the camp, thinking that all danger was over for that day at least, but I was mistaken; again I was taken for a Frenchman, but I happily escaped, in the most deplorable condition; my mouth was full of blood and sand, and I was tormented by a parching thirst, my sight failed me, and my clothes were torn to rags. Yet was all this suffering the means of my most providential escape; for when I was carried off by the Turks, a desperate Frenchman fired the fort, and perished amidst numbers of his countrymen, and also of his enemies, upon whom he had revenged himself by involving them in the conflagration and ruin. Had I not been hurried away by the Turks, I must have shared their fate. T. G. S.

SANG FROID.

A YOUNG midshipman, not more than thirteen or fourteen years of age, was employed during the engagement at Navarino in the charge of the ammunition of his deck. A cannon-ball passed so close as to knock him down, while it shattered the skull of a sailor doing duty beside him. The "young gentleman," on recovering his senses and his feet, observing that his trowsers were bespattered with the blood and brains of the unfortunate tar, coolly exclaimed, "Poor fellow! 'tis a pity—a great pity! for he has entirely spoiled my lilly-white ducks!"

FARRAGO PEREGRINI.*

Similimente il mal seme d'Adamo
Gittansi di quel lito ad una ad una.
Inferno. Cant. iii.

CANTO IV.

Theme of the Mantuan swain and Sanazaro,
Alike bepraised by Pagans and by Papals—
Less famed for Mars's spear than Cupid's arrow—
Scylla of virtue and the moral staples,
Charybdis of the rover, hight "danaro,"†
Paleopolis, Neapolis, now Naples—
Sceptics, who heretofore refused their "Credo,"
Perpetual motion spy in thy Toledo!‡

Thou 'rt a huge Babel, and along thy streets
"Confusion worse confounded" smites the ear;
There 's something queer in every thing one meets,
And something droll in every sound we hear;
This way a screaming devil past you fleets—
A bagpipe, devilish music! grumbles here—
Those funeral sprites, with eyes like a death's head,§
Are grim enough to frighten e'en the dead!

Punch and his drum, black mask and white fool's-cap,
Bang, buzz, and gabble, frisks on fifty stages;
Fit emblem of his audience, whom the slap
Of harlequin's wand|| more charms than prosy sages—
Stale fun, at which a wiser child would nap,
These six-feet fools in gaping grin engages:—
Soldier and priest, prince, beggar, lazzaroni,
Duchess and drudge—all feed on maccaroni.

Tinker and tailor, maker of shoe and sausage,
Hammerer, chiseller, joiner, painter, grocer,
Sempstress, cook, customer—block up the passage,
Doing their dirty work beneath your nose, sir;—
Brown imps sprawl squalling shrill (for 'tis a cross age),
Lean dogs, fat pigs, foul offal—and look closer,
A drab sits *hunting*,¶ in a pea-green slipper—
One longs for a smart "betty birch" to whip her!

It has been said by travellers, but why
I really am not competent to say—
That ladies here, beneath a burning sky,
Are small volcanos, whose brief passions play

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* Continued from page 497, Part I.

† *Anglicé*, "Cash."

‡ The "Strada di Toledo," the great thoroughfare of Naples.

§ The funeral attendants are enveloped in a white sack, with a couple of holes for the eyes.

|| Brydone refers the expressive gesticulations of the Sicilians, who, like the Neapolitans, are adepts in the art of *muscular conversation*, to a prohibition of the early tyrants of Syracuse, who, to prevent conspiracies, forbade their subjects, under the severest penalties, to be seen conversing in groupes. This led to communication by *dumb show*, a custom which the Sicilians pretend has been transmitted from generation to generation.

¶ La Caccia di Pidócchi, a favourite sport of the Neapolitans.

Like vented fires, that flame an hour and die:
In hue, at least, they 're much like burned clay—
Mere *tufa** to the "Juliæ" and "Caiæ,"
Rosy and reeking from the baths of Baiæ.

Talking of Baiæ—(not that I have done
With the sweet sex, who charm and chain us still,
Of whate'er shade or feature)—not a stone
That moulders grass-grown on that storied hill
But speaks a heart-felt lesson!—*They* are gone
Poets, knights, nobles, emperors, whose will
Could half-create a world—and not a shred
Of mortal mould or relic marks the dead.†

Thou art a little universe!—The wave
Enfolding shuts thee from all meaner things,
Laving thy ruins gently—there the brave,
The fair, the good, hero and demi-god, kings
And subjects, starting from the dreary grave,
Strayed in Elysium.—All which Virgil sings,
And of each scene since th' olden time thought holy,
Now mourning round the village of Pozzuoli.

But, with your leave, I 'm drowsy—so adieu,
Queen of the midland ocean!—when the bloom
And breath of spring thy freshness shall renew,
We may not meet, as now we part, in gloom.
Show me green groves and flowers begem'd with dew,
To dim the image of my stately Rome—
Though to my heart the weeds that cluster there
Are sweeter far, more sacred, and more fair.

"The sun was up, and 'twas a morn of May,"‡
(The line is in the "Tale of Rimini")—
When, all accoutred for an arduous day,
We rattled o'er the stones to Resini—§
(I 've used the conjurer's "presto" with the *a*,
Because the dotted pot-hook suits my rhyme, an' I
Can't stop to choose, but must dash on at once,
For while my journey halts *parturit mons*.)

I would, good reader, you 'd been there to see
The *posse comitatûs* that did greet us
At the hill's foot, and how obstreperously
Brayed boy and ass, man, mule, as if they 'd eat us!
Shouting and swearing, jostling, scampering—we
Of course felt flattered by their zeal to cheat us—
So, to cut short the exordium of my story,
We chose two brothers of stout Salvatore.‖

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* A brown volcanic rock.

† The actual aspect of the once-lovely environs of Baiæ, is singularly stamped and seared by traces of combustion; while the vegetation is astonishing, the general complexion of the scene is strikingly arid. Close to the volcano of the Solfatara, at the end of February, the peach and almond trees were in luxuriant blossom, and oranges bloomed in rich clusters.

‡ Not literally, but in temperature.

§ Resina is the proper version (ol: Retina.)

‖ The most popular guide of Vesuvius, especially with the ladies.

Behold me in grave majesty bestriding
Just such a steed as old Silenus backed,
When by the side of Bacchus he was riding,
Laughing as though his punchy flanks had cracked—
A sort of allegoric moral chiding,
Sot borne by *Ass*—I wonder was he whacked
As much as *mine* ?—but tell the brute to budge, he 'll
Not stir an inch 'till 'monished by the cudgell!

The way was long, exceeding steep and rocky,
Winding withal betwixt the vines of Somma,
John donkey picked his way up crags 'twould shock ye
To look at when the blood was chilled and gummy:
I dubbed myself an admirable jockey;
Meanwhile my guide on John began to drum—a
Fleabite to his hide—but out he flung,
Merely to show " his withers were unwrung,"

And fairly jerked me o'er his ears for bragging—
I 'll keep my counsel better,—so, " We greet thee,
Most holy Friar,* and pray let 's have a flaggon
Of laughing Lacrymæ, and I entreat thee
See it be prime, for we have had much fagging,
And shall have more to Vulcan's smoky smithy."
We soon discussed the hermit's frugal fare—
It goes a short way with this mountain air.

Naples, thou flirt! I hardly thought to say
The pretty things I mean to rhyme about thee;
There 's something witching in this lovely day,
And o'er thine aspect, though I still would doubt thee,
Such beamy smiles and softened graces play,
(Howe'er on actual contact I may scout thee,)
I 'll sign a partial truce to our dissension,
And as thy laureat ransack my invention:

Now, as thou liest expanded at my feet,
Glowing and glittering 'neath the vault of Heaven
All cloudless beams, while Zephyrs breathing sweet
Fan thy flushed brow, thy sins are all forgiven.—
There 's scarce a curl upon thine azure sheet
Of waters, slumbering like the halcyon's haven;
Pillared by hills that prop the arching skies,
What magic beauty in that temple lies!

And erst thy beauties bloomed for worthier lords,
When in thy fresh retreats the war-worn Roman
Tasted the calm that lettered ease affords,
The charms of nature and the smiles of woman:
The shock of arms yields to the war of words—
Heroes supplanted by a saint or showman;
If " Paradise" in thy soft clime be seated,
'Twere well that a new Adam were created.

I can't describe the frightful sea of lava
Heaved in a billowy chaos to our right!

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* At the hermitage, half-way up the mountain.

Just at the cross where they are wont to have a
Fête once a year—('t must be a curious sight
To see a headless saint march up to brave a
Thundering volcano—but the hill took fright
In sixty-seven, at Saint Januarius,*
And ever since its courage is precarious!)

Just at the cross, I say, we left the land
And downward plunged into the rough black sea—
I think a donkey manages to stand,
Walk, trot, and—gallop (in extremity),
Where scarce a cloven chamois could command
His agile feet!—so bore me gingerly
My sage philosopher, while yawned around
Crater and chasm as if on fiendish ground!

There 's something in the view almost appalling;
And as the trodden lava jingling rings,
(Like cinders round a burning ruin falling)
The sound a dread association brings
Of cities, lands, and people, buried all in
Cataracts of flame and stony showerings!—
To feel the horrors of such conflagration,
Reader, go view that scene of desolation.

But nonsense! I 'd no thought of moralizing,
Except a little when I 'd gained the top—
Something, perhaps, of Nimrod when devizing
On the celestials at their tea to pop:
I set out with the view of witticizing
From Alpha to Omega if—but stop—
I 've reached the storied crater called, so please ye,
('Tis a sad tale!) " La Bocca del Francese!"†—

But here I must request the Muse called Clio
Will favour me with something more sublime
T' immortalize the matchless feat—for, heigh-ho!
In soldiering I got shattered in my prime;—
Some people scarce would venture with a trio
Of legs—with one 'tis difficult to climb;—
The French, confound 'em! shot away the other—
They nearly played the same trick to my brother.

But girding up my loins, I thought of Pliny,
An ancient tar, that like our own was bold,
Though many moderns think him more a ninny
Than a philosopher;—but men of old
Thought more of fame and less of a base guinea—
At least by trusty Plutarch thus we 're told:—
So, as the glow of enterprize came on,
I bade my guide " Coraggio," and lead on!

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* As faithfully represented by the statue of that respectable saint, posted on the Ponte Maddalena over the Sebeto, like Canute fulminating the waves.

† From the catastrophe of an unfortunate Frenchman, who, in a fit of despair, flung himself into the small crater at the foot of the cone during the eruption of 1821.

" Ah, who can tell how hard it is to climb,"
Quoth Beattie—so say I, and no man well can
Judge, unless he 's tried the thing some time;
" Fame's temple's" hard, but harder still a volcan!
The former road is thorny and sublime—
The second is—but *what* 'tis no one tell can,
'Till he has actually gained the prize,
Panting within a bowshot of the skies!

I wonder'd much to meet a British dame
Soaring above the timid sex in general,
Inquisitive " in Nubibus" for fame!—
In our's 'tis nothing marvellous—for men are all
Prone, like the moth, to singe themselves in flame:
Lava and love alike to us are natural—
" But," quoth my guide, " no *other* women care
To roast their soles, but *they'll* go anywhere!"

A saucy knave! and grinning as he said it,
I felt inclined to hurl the caitiff down
The gulph Tartarian; for I give credit
To pretty Dilettanti, come from " town"
Two thousand miles, to mount a hill and tread it,
Far-striding, with excursive drapery down—
Amazing all the clime, like mountain witches,
Or salamanders cased in muslin breeches!

I could say wonders of the unequalled view,
Spread like a panorama at my feet—
Of starlike clusters of fair towns that strew
The heathens' Eden,* hemmed by hills that meet
Heaven's bending canopy of liquid blue:
While, southward, mourns Pompeii's widowed street,
And purpling pyramids from ocean rise,
Girding the tomb where buried Stabiæ lies!

But see the god of poets slow retire
In radiant splendour down the burning wave;
Like glory's martyrs, Phœbus seems to expire
In beams that brighten as he meets his grave:
The hills are all effulgent 'neath his fire—
And now his feet the western billows lave!—
My muse grew timid when his light was gone,
So plunging down, we ploughed the ashy cone.

[To be continued.]

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* The Compania Felix.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the United Service Journal.

Sir,—The value of a publication which professes to narrate past and passing events, must be estimated by the truth with which the facts are detailed; but as errors and inaccuracies frequently occur without premeditation or design, I consider the correction of them to be a *desideratum* in such a Journal as that which is devoted to the United Service.

In the account of the British Campaign in 1809, by an Officer on the Staff of the Army, in page 4 of your Journal for July last, it is observed, that—

"The enemy had crossed" [the Alberche,] "under cover of the smoke from the burning huts, a very large force of infantry, and, gradually advancing, opened a fire so suddenly on our troops lying on the ground, that several men were killed without rising from it. This unexpected attack threatened the greatest confusion, little short of dismay, but the steadiness of the troops, particularly the 31st, prevented disorder, and gave time for Sir Arthur and his staff to withdraw from the house and mount their horses. Sir Arthur's escape, however, may be considered most providential."

Now, without the slightest desire to depreciate the merits of any other corps, I think it right to assure you, Mr. Editor, that the first battalion of the 45th, was the regiment which, by its steadiness and discipline, sustained Major-Gen. Mackenzie's division in the momentary disorder into which it was thrown by the suddenness of the enemy's attack; and the admirable manner in which this battalion manœuvred under fire of the enemy, in covering the retreat of the advanced-guard, drew forth the applause, not only of the Commander-in-Chief of the army and the General commanding the division, but that of the enemy itself, as the writer of this had an opportunity of knowing, from an Aid-de-camp of Marshal Victor's, subsequent to the battle, who spoke with high encomiums of the conduct of the battalion dressed in blue pantaloons, and the 45th was the only regiment with the army at that period so clothed.

That what I have here stated is correct, may be inferred from the thanks bestowed on the 45th and its commanding officer, for their conduct on the evening of the 27th of July, by the Commander of the Forces, in his public dispatches, and, were farther proofs required, many distinguished officers who still survive might be referred to, but I believe the fact is too well known to be disputed, and I am convinced the officer who wrote the account of the campaign in question, on a reference to his notes, will acknowledge himself to be in error.

I remain, Mr. Editor,
Your obedient servant,
An Old Soldier.

Cheltenham, 14th August, 1829.

Note.—We had ourselves become aware of the error in question, and were about to do justice to the veteran 45th. Accuracy being our chief object, we shall ever feel indebted for authenticated corrections of minute points; in the general features of our narrations, we hope never to be materially wrong. We may add, that no stronger proof need be advanced of the utility of a publication like ours, than this openness to the correction of descriptive details, which thus become sifted to the due fidelity of history, of which they form the leaves.—Ed.

To the Editor of the United Service Journal.

Sir,—Although the naval uniform has been altered two or three times within these very few years, I am sure you will agree with me, that there has been a complete failure each time in giving an imposing aspect to any, and even an officer-like appearance to some of the classes.

That this imposing appearance is required in the dress of officers of the Navy as much as in that of the army, I think few will venture to deny, when they consider how heavily this circumstance weighs with foreigners, among whom we of the Navy are so constantly thrown.

It appears unaccountable how the "powers that be," in amending and improving the naval uniform, so invariably have forgotten one thing, which ought to be the prominent, most conspicuous, I would almost say the distinguishing mark of the naval officer; nevertheless, the army has in a measure usurped it, which should have been our particular property. For the "Hearts of Oak," what embellishment so naturally presents itself as the oak-leaf; embroidered sprigs, with divers acorns, &c. should be placed wherever it possibly can be done, on the coats of ALL naval officers. The Lord High Admiral I think, very properly introduced it in the marine uniform, but I am sorry to perceive it has been again removed. I would ask why white is established as a prominent feature in the uniform of the executive officers? If the Navy is to be styled Royal, either blue alone, or blue and scarlet, certainly are the colours it should appear in. Again, why are the "Non Combatants" to be kept so far in the back ground, as to be compelled to wear a uniform so widely different from the executive class, as to make it appear they are of a lower caste. Any person not very well acquainted with the Navy, would certainly suppose, from the difference of dress, that the masters, surgeons, and pursers, belong not to the same service as the lieutenants. Those officers *do* suffer accordingly a degree of neglect proportional to their plain and homely appearance; whereas were such a change effected as I propose, good results must necessarily follow in several respects. It would certainly *assist* in increasing the general respectability of the service, as well as in being beneficial to the tradesmen.

The new regulations for the uniform of the Army, order the paymaster, medical officers, &c. to wear the epaulettes of their respective ranks; why should not this be likewise the case in the Navy? The naval civilians might wear two epaulettes, and in order still to distinguish the classes,—

The epaulette of the master might be of smaller bullion than the lieutenant's, which would sufficiently distinguish him from the commander;

The surgeon's should be a mixture of gold and scarlet bullion; and

The purser's of blue and gold;

Passed midshipmen should wear the oak leaf embroidery on the collar and slash of the sleeve, (which might be of an economical pattern,) with a gold aiguillette on the right shoulder. Would not this be more officer-like than the senseless patch now stuck on his neck?

The aiguillette might be made the gentlemanly badge of all the subaltern classes; for instance, the aiguillette of the Assistant-Surgeon might be mixed with scarlet, for the sake of distinction; and if the clerk is to wear a uniform, it might be mixed with blue.

The executive class might, I think, farther be tastefully and consistently distinguished by a blue silk sash, similar in make to that worn by officers of the Army.

I repeat that this expressive uniform, if the minutiæ were properly arranged, would not only distinguish the classes better than the present, but would be of infinite utility to the service, by ensuring it a degree of respect not only abroad, but at home; and I am sure every liberal and reflecting mind will think so too. The trifling additional expense to this, their *full dress*, would be gladly incurred by every officer in the Navy who wishes for its welfare.

I will at some future time give you my ideas on the subject of a convenient and appropriate uniform for the petty officers and seamen, for I think this is likewise required, notwithstanding what old gentlemen may choose to say about the deeds of our forefathers in their homely garb.

I am, Sir, a friend to your publication,

S. R.

To the Editor of the United Service Journal.

Sir,—In your last number, one of your correspondents has very fairly pointed out the gratification and justice in giving some mark or badge of distinction for services faithfully performed and anxiously given to their King and country, by gallant, honourable men, whose only reward, (in many cases,) is the misery of a half-pay allowance. If the idea was merely one of folly and pride, it would be offensive; but when our liberal and excellent Sovereign has so strongly admitted the propriety of giving to those who were at Waterloo a medal, (so well deserved,) what must have been, and now are, the feelings of officers, the initials of whose services would exhaust the letters of the alphabet, to witness in every army list, to the names of those who were at Waterloo, the W, which seems to upbraid all other services as minor and of no importance. The handsome way in which the Grand Seignor presented medals to the companions of the lamented Abercrombie, in Egypt, might serve as a little beacon to guide those who could so easily soothe the pride and feelings, and do justice to the merits of those who were in almost every action of the late war. It probably will be said, the increase to the establishment of the Order of the Bath, has afforded the opportunity of rewarding the merit that ought to be noticed; but surely something should be allowed to those, who, on a more confined scale, stand as deserving as those whom fortune has more favoured by opportunities that were only wanted by others. It might, I should conceive, be arranged without difficulty, or in any way interfering with the well-earned honours of the more fortunate. Take a gradation from twenty to thirty years, observing the continuance of active service, until incapacitated by wounds, bad health, &c. &c. or placed on half-pay, not by personal application, (unless under strong grounds,) but in consequence of the cessation of hostilities, the nature of the services when employed, and testimonials of good character, indispensable, with what satisfaction would an officer receive from his King such a mark of his approbation, the proof to himself, to his family, and friends, that he had done his duty as a good man and a good soldier! It has been the policy of most nations to reward their deserving men by such a mode as this; perhaps, we may be told, these rewards were only generally necessary under circumstances of doubtful attachment, of uncertainty, as to the faith and honour of those who were employed; and that in Great Britain, such is the devotion and high feeling of the Navy and the Army, that it is not requisite to secure their faithful services by crosses and medals, (alike valuable in any shape;) but this is a great mistake, in so far, that if it is possible to add to this devotion, such must be the way to do it to an honourable mind. A gracious act of this nature must be confined to some such scale as before mentioned; if indiscriminate, it would lose its value. Far be it from me to convey even the shadow of an idea of disrepect to our superiors; they would do all this and more, if, as I fear, it was not considered as making these things too cheap; but it would not be so: the result of such an act, would be the making a number of happy fellows, instead of very many now discontented grumblers, who consider that justice has not been done them. Let us hope your correspondents may succeed in awakening some attention to this desirable object.

August 1st, 1829. An Old Soldier.

To the Editor of the United Service Journal.

Sir,—Having taken your excellent periodical from its commencement, I observe in this month's number a letter from your friend and subscriber "Lignum Vitæ," on the subject of medals. I agree entirely with him in the remarks which he there makes, for I never could understand why those who fought at Waterloo, (although I have the honour to be one of them,) should have been distinguished by a medal, whilst those who fought equally well, and endured much more hardship and privation through, *in many instances*, the whole of the Peninsula, are denied this honourable distinction.

I should be glad to know, Mr. Editor, why officers who, having gained a medal, and are now on half-pay, do not wear their medal when at public assemblies, although dressed "*en bourgeois?*" Your friend's remark, that a "medal would settle the matter," would have much more weight if it were usual so to do; but go where you will, if there are twenty officers present who have gained that proud badge, you do not see one of them with it. Of what use then, Mr. Editor, is the medal, if it is not to be worn when in public? Surely it was given to the officer that his country might know that he had been one of its brave defenders, and not to be shut up in a box, and only shown to his immediate connexions. If you think the above remarks worthy of a place in your next number, you will oblige me by inserting them.

Your sincere well-wisher and constant subscriber,

T. M—y.

August 9th, 1829.

NOTE.—The negative practice alluded to by our correspondent has ever appeared to us one of the very falsest of English refinements. In no other country do officers habitually conceal their badges of distinction, or suffer themselves to be *sneered* out of the manly exhibition of an honourable decoration. We speak not of an absurd and misplaced display, but we argue, that if a medal be conferred upon an officer for any purpose at all, it is that it should form an item of his *dress* at all times. At the close of the war, the Waterloo medal was to be seen at the Opera and in society, because our officers, fresh from the field, and partaking the soldier-like habits of the foreign Allies with whom they had been serving, had not learned to blush for the marks of their country's gratitude. There is, perhaps, no instance in which the influence of effeminate and home-nurtured coxcombry, levelled at proud and veteran soldiers, has produced so perverse a result.—ED.

To the Editor of the United Service Journal.

SIR,—It was with pleasure I found that a number of naval officers of various ranks had been admitted of late for the purpose of attending the lectures and classes in the Dock-yard at Portsmouth: it was with as much regret I learnt the other day, that that number was limited; for I think, were it established on a more extensive and liberal scale, for instance, lectures by professors of a superior order on Mechanics, Naval Architecture, Natural Philosophy, and Chemistry, a number of zealous and energetic minds would congregate at one of our principal arsenals, whose practical knowledge would enable them to analyze the different theories, and in a mutual exchange of observations in their rambles through the Dock-yard, essential information would be the product, well worthy the acceptance of the public. This class of students should attend merely when so disposed. Human nature at a certain period of life does not admit of constraint, and is more easily secured by being left free. The young gentlemen from the guard-ships, as well as the Collegians, should *regularly* be present; their attention would more effectually be secured by the example of their graver fellow students. As for the foreign languages, I should recommend their being sought for abroad, and their time at home devoted to professional points.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

F.

To the Editor of the United Service Journal.

SIR,—Would not great benefit arise to the public service in the safe navigation of our ships of war, and consequently economy thereof, as well as the encouragement of industrious enterprise, if the supply of Chronometers for the Navy was thrown open to a fair competition? It is I believe at present a monopoly; the Government paying liberally, ought to have the best watches, and I doubt whether the East India Company in this branch do not bear off the palm. Could not a certain number from each maker be sent to the Hydro-

graphic Office for approval, and a sufficient number of the best kept to supply the demand? It must be remembered a bad watch is unserviceable, consequently dear at any price, while the good one is invaluable.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

F.

To the Editor of the United Service Journal.

Sir,—The article in the United Service Journal of this month, upon the subject of a Museum, reminds me of a discovery that was made near this village, about four months ago, of an urn, containing Roman coins. Some labourers in digging for stone, found it near the surface; the urn was completely destroyed, and I could not succeed in collecting any of the fragments, as, unfortunately, I did not hear of the circumstance until several days after it was found. There were six silver and about six hundred copper coins. I have given away all that I procured, except one silver and two copper specimens, which, if worth your acceptance, I shall be most happy in placing at your disposal, regretting my ignorance of the contemplated institution before I parted with the rest.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

A. H. T.

Shanklin, Isle of Wight, 2d August, 1829.

To the Editor of the United Service Journal.

Sir,—In the Life of Capt. P. Beaver, recently published, a characteristic anecdote was accidentally omitted, in the dying scene described by Mr. Prior, the Surgeon of the Nisus. As it may be of deep interest to many of his naval and military friends, I beg to be allowed to communicate it through the medium of your pages.

"In the treatment of his disease, it became necessary to bleed him largely, after which he was put into the warm bath, when he jocularly remarked that, though not much of a philosopher himself, nor his medical friend bearing any resemblance to Nero, he could not avoid thinking on the fate of Seneca. It was at this moment too, when enjoying a momentary remission from the agony he endured, that he requested that the letters of his children to him, inclosed by Mrs. Beaver, which he had not had an opportunity hitherto to peruse, might be handed to him for that purpose. This was done. He had not got through one, however, before he relinquished the task, under feelings of strong emotion. Pain he could endure—but this trial of his fortitude and paternal affection, with the probability of his being soon called away from them for ever—he could not sustain."

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

W. H. Smyth.

Crescent, Bedford, July 28th, 1829.

To the Editor of the United Service Journal.

Sir,—Wishing to point out an error in the description of the sea-fight of Salona, at page 81 of your July number, permit me to remark, that the place in question was formerly called Amphissa; and that the site where Diocletian both drew and resigned his breath, is in Dalmatia, at least five hundred miles to the northward of the Gulf of Lepanto.

At page 88, the Hon. J. Byron, who preceded Wallis in what was then termed the "roundabout" voyage, is erroneously called Lord Byron.

Before laying down my pen, I must confess that very little impression remains on my mind in favour of Bligh, on reading your "review" of the case. Various facts and inferences may be drawn, from accessible sources, to assist in weighing the balance. Apologies for cruelty not only injure the service, but

also cast a slur upon it, by an appearance of countenancing atrocity; and in this feeling I was happy in seeing the retributive rod inflicted so righteously, at page 503 of the first volume of your interesting publication. The real province of the useful reviewer is to exalt virtue and expose vice; and it is only by searching beneath the surface, that hidden causes can be traced. Now, though nothing can excuse mutiny, we all know that it can arise from but two causes, excessive folly or excessive tyranny: as, therefore, it is admitted that Bligh was no idiot, the application is obvious. Not only was the "Narrative" which he published proved to be false in many material bearings, by evidence before a court-martial; but the effect was such on the minds of all the members, both of his conduct, and that of Edwards, who had been sent after the mutineers, that there was scarcely a dry eye in the Court. Are such things, Mr. Editor, to be glossed over? Was not every act of Bligh's public life, after this event, stamped with an insolence, an inhumanity, and coarseness, which fully developed his character. I have not time to trouble you with his behaviour in the Director, the Glutton, and the Warrior, nor his persecution of Mr. Ramsey, the master, nor with the course which he adopted and continued till he was drawn from under a bed, and expelled from New South Wales. But of his treatment of Capt. Sharpe, and the appointment of Lieut. Putland, who became his son-in-law, to the Porpoise, I must speak with indignation, from having been, in some measure, witness to the transaction.

Yours obediently,
X. Y. Z.

To the Editor of the United Service Journal.

Sir,—As I have no doubt the writer of the article on Hydrography, in the United Service Journal for January, was not aware that I had made the same discovery respecting the causes of local attraction in ships, &c. which Mr. Barlow did, and at the same time, and of course perfectly unaware of his labours, as I was then serving at the Island of St. Helena; I send herewith a copy of the essay, which I published on that subject on my return to England, and I have no doubt but that you will, at the earliest opportunity, state that such is the case, as a paragraph in page 81 is calculated to do me an injustice, which I am certain the candour of Mr. Barlow would occasion him to be the first to regret.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
3, Plumber's Row, Kingsland Green. P. Lecount, Lieut. R.N.

The insertion of this letter will, we hope, answer the object of Lieut. Lecount, in whose pamphlet on the magnetic properties of iron we find evidence of ability and practical research, creditable to the junior rank (that of Midshipman) Mr. L. then held in the Royal Navy.—Ed.

To the Editor of the United Service Journal.

Sir,—One of the greatest advantages of your Journal is, that it forms a sort of connecting link between the scattered members of the professions. Before it was started, we, of the half-pay in particular, were only so many isolated individuals, weak for want of union, and destitute of all means of combined exertion. Thanks to you, that state of things is at an end: we now acquire strength from union, and have the means at least, if we have the inclination, of joining for the purpose of carrying into effect any honourable plan or enterprize that we may be capable of projecting. The "dead weight," (a term alike creditable to the gentlemanlike tact and honourable feelings of those who invented, as to those who continue to use it,) form, when united, no inconsiderable body, either as to composition or numbers; and most of us, who have yet health and strength left, might I suspect be better occupied than we are. Propose, therefore, Mr. Editor, some plan for a combined expedition or undertaking, worthy the fame of the professions to which we belong. Formerly soldiers founded states and

kingdoms, and the most splendid of the Grecian colonies in Italy, Sicily, and Asia Minor, were settled by soldiers when their services were no longer called for in the field; and different affairs they were, from the Sierra Leone or Swan River jobs.

I have at present no intention to propose founding either an empire or a colony, though I shall be happy to aid any feasible project offered in either way. All I mean to say is, that we are a numerous body of men, many of us possessing still active health and strength, and nerves that have at times been tried and rarely found wanting. In point of talent we may, I presume, claim a parity with the rest of the world; and our professional income, though individually small, would, if properly applied to any joint-undertaking, go far.

As I am calling for plans, I can do no better than set the example by starting one.

I propose, therefore, that a United Service Expedition, consisting of any number from fifteen to fifty, should proceed by the way of Cairo, Suez, Massua, into Abyssinia; and from thence feel their way as far to the south-west as circumstances and their inclination may lead them. If enabled to reach any of the great rivers (Nile excepted) running into the ocean, so much the better; they may then perhaps return by sea; if not, they can always, when tired of their trip, return the way they came, unlike other travellers however, a little wiser for their pains. There is no real danger in reaching Abyssinia, and most of us have probably undergone far greater hardships than could possibly befal us in proceeding that length—our proceedings beyond that would have to depend on circumstances.

At all events, a winter at Guadar or Timbuctoo has an advantage in point of novelty over the eternal London, Paris, or Florence; so pray set us a-going, if you can, Mr. Editor, if not to Africa, to any other part of the world you like, always excepting Australia and North America; the first is too far by sea, the other decidedly *mauvais ton*.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
E. M. L.

Thanks for the idea of a Museum. You formerly stated that there were 1300 candidates for admission to the two Clubs: could we not start a third, a sort of Military Athenæum, joined to the Museum, having lectures, library, &c. &c.? Is whist to be eternally the order of the day? Pray think of these two plans, and put them into some sort of shape: a word to the wise, you know.

P. S. Could you not say something about the folly of preventing officers on half-pay from joining foreign armies even during a war? It is as good for one party as the other, unless one cause is flagrant, (as it certainly is now); it might help to lessen the "dead weight," and would do poor Joseph Hume's heart good; in former times all gentlemen made a campaign or so, with foreign armies, as a matter of course.

THE EDITOR'S PORTFOLIO.

Floating Light on the Trindelen.—A light vessel has been placed to the south-east of the Trindelen rock. This vessel, which has two masts, schooner-rigged, and is painted with red sides and a white cross, will be moored to the S.E. (magnetic bearings) about five hundred fathoms from the Trindelen ground, and to the N.E. to N. (magnetic bearings) one and a half Danish miles (about seven to eight English), from the N.E. point of Læpoe, called in the charts Syrodden.

"The light consists of nine lamps with reverberators, placed round the after mast, and will be hoisted to the height of twenty Danish feet, but in an unusually heavy sea to thirty feet above the level of the sea. The light will be kept burning in the same manner as the other lights on the Danish coast, viz. before Easter and

after Michaelmas, from half an hour after sunset to sunrise, after Easter and to Michaelmas, from one hour after sunset to sunrise.

"In hazy and foggy weather the ship's bell will be rung, continuing for ten minutes, after an interval of five minutes.

"A red flag will be shown in the day-time, and in stormy weather a red jack hoisted on the vessel's foremast.

"The vessel, unless compelled by the severity of the winter, or by an accident, will remain at her moorings until the 21st December, when she comes into port. She resumes her station on the 1st March, unless prevented by the severity of the preceding winter.

"No communication is allowed with the light vessel, unless in cases of distress, or immediate relief being required, when such will, if possible, be rendered."

Lighthouses in the River St. Lawrence.—The House of Assembly at Quebec, having determined on placing three lights in the river St. Lawrence, on the recommendation of Capt. H. W. Bayfield, R. N. who is at present engaged in surveying that river, have voted the sum of £12,000 for this purpose. One lighthouse is to be erected on Point des Monts; another on the point of Anticosti; and a floating light is to be placed at the Traverse. None of these will be completed this year. The Government of Lower Canada are about to join with that of New Brunswick, in establishing a lighthouse on St. Paul's, or Cape Ray, Newfoundland, either of which are admirable positions, and where one is much to be desired. At present, the only light in the river St. Lawrence, is that on Green Island.

New Periodical.—We understand a New Monthly Periodical, to be entitled The London University Magazine, is on the eve of publication.

New Work on the Properties of Light.—Mr. W. M. Higgins has in the press, and very nearly ready for publication, An Introductory Treatise on the Nature and Properties of Light, and on Optical Instruments; dedicated, by permission, to his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence.

Piracy.—The practice of Piracy, accompanied by every barbarous and wanton aggravation, has become so alarmingly prevalent, as to call for some prompt and decisive measures for its suppression. Unarmed ships are scarcely safe in our own waters; but the Gulph of Florida, Caribbean Sea, and whole sea-board of South America on the one side, and the Levant and Greek Archipelago on the other, swarm with lawless Buccaneers. It appears a consequence of national regeneration, in the case of the Greeks and South Americans, that other ties, as well as that of allegiance, should be shaken off. A recent letter from the Agent at Lloyd's, at St. Michael's, Azores, states that His Majesty's ship Undaunted has been there, and is now about these islands cruising for the protection of British interests. It is hoped, this act of Government will lead to the interception of the notorious pirate, who lately attacked the Admiral Benbow.

Botany.—The Society of Apothecaries have this summer afforded additional facilities to the study of Botany, by admitting to their Botanic Garden, at Chelsea, the students of the different Medical Schools of the Metropolis. Above two hundred pupils are already diligently availing themselves of the privilege which has been so liberally granted them.

Navy of the United States.—The navy of the United States consists of seven ships of the line, seven frigates of the first class, four frigates of the second class, twelve sloops of war, and seven schooners. The oldest vessels are the frigates United States, Constitution, and Constellation, all built in the year 1797. There are now building in the United States, seven ships of the line and six frigates. Of the rank of Lieutenants and upwards there are 325; Surgeons and Surgeons' Mates, 97; Pursers, 41; Chaplains, 9; Midshipmen, 445; Sailing Masters, 33: Boatswains, 17; Gunners, 19; Carpenters, 13; Sailmakers, 14. In the Marine Corps there are, one Colonel, nine Captains, and thirty-nine Lieutenants. The oldest officer in the navy is John Rogers, President of the Board of Commissioners of the Navy. He entered the service in March 1798. His present commission is dated 5th March, 1799. There are fifteen Navy Agents, seven Naval Storekeepers, and eight Naval Constructers. The estimates required for the navy during 1829, is 3,006,277 dollars.

GENERAL ORDERS, CIRCULARS, &c.

TO THE ARMY.

War Office, 18th May, 1829.

I am directed by the Secretary at War to acquaint you, that a Contract has been entered into with Messrs. Ogilvie and Crichton, (London, Leith, Edinburgh, and Glasgow Shipping Company,) for the passage and victualling of soldiers and their families, from the river Thames to certain ports in North Britain, and to Berwick-upon-Tweed, and also from those ports to the river Thames, for one year ending 30th April, 1830, at the rates undermentioned.

	Soldiers and their wives.	Children from 1 to 14 yrs of age.	Children in arms.
	s. d.	s. d.	
Inverness	36 0	18 0	Free.
Aberdeen	31 6	15 9	Ditto.
Dundee	21 0	10 6	Ditto.
Leith	25 0	12 6	Ditto.
Berwick	24 0	12 0	Ditto.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
L. Sulivan.

CIRCULAR.

Horse-Guards, 15th June, 1829.

Memorandum.—A question having arisen as to the advantages which married officers not contributing the annual subscription ought reasonably to derive from the regimental mess, the General Commanding-in-Chief desires it may be understood, that he considers it only imperative on married officers, as stated in the Circular of 25th April last, to pay the first subscription on appointment, and those consequent upon promotion; it remaining optional with them to pay, or to decline paying the usual annual subscription, but in all cases where this last is withheld, Lord Hill is of opinion, that they cannot consider themselves entitled to any advantage beyond that of frequenting the mess in their own person, whenever they may think proper.

By Command of the Right Honourable
General Lord Hill.
H. Taylor, Adjt.-Gen.

CIRCULAR.

Horse Guards, 16th June, 1829.

Sir,—The General Commanding-in-Chief having been pleased to direct, that a return of Courts-Martial held in the regiment under your command, shall be transmitted to the Adjutant-General, and the general officer under whose orders you are stationed, on the 25th of each month, I have the honour to enclose a form of the said return, and to signify Lord Hill's desire that it may be strictly adhered to.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient, humble servant,
H. Taylor, Adj.-Gen.

Officer Commanding ——— Regiment of ———

Return of Courts Martial in the Regiment, between the 25th of and 24th of Head Quarters, 25th of

Rank and Names.	Length of Service	Whether tried before, and if so, when, how, and what sentence	Crime and date, and place of commission.	Description of Court Martial by which tried.	Date and place of trial.	Finding and sentence	By whom and when confirmed.	Punishment inflicted.	Punishment remitted.	Officers in Command of the Regiment.	Remarks.

SIGNATURE OF THE COMMANDING OFFICER.

CIRCULAR.

Horse Guards, 17th June 1829.

Memorandum.—The King having been pleased, with a view to diminish the expense of the dress and equipments of officers of Rifle regiments, to command that a new set of patterns, as specified in the margin, should be prepared, the same have been sealed by order of the General Commanding-in-Chief, and deposited at the Office of Military Boards, 21, Spring Gardens, for the purpose of regulating future supplies.

All officers of Rifle regiments are permitted to wear out the clothing and articles of equipment now in use, but it is to be understood, that they are in future to confine themselves strictly to the new patterns, and that no deviation whatever from them will be allowed.

All previous patterns for officers of Rifle regiments at the office of Military Boards, not included in the annexed list, are directed to be cancelled.

These regulations will be understood to extend equally to the Ceylon Rifle Corps, and to the Cape corps of Mounted Riflemen, in as far as their appointments can be made conformable to Rifle regiments of Infantry.

By Order of the Right Hon.
General Lord Hill,
Commanding-in-Chief,
Herbert Taylor, Adj.-Gen.

Pelisse.

Jacket.

Pair of cloth-braided Trowsers.

Ditto of green gambroon Trowsers for summer.

Chaco and Plume, as now worn, the latter to be replaced by the black circular tuft on service.

Steel-mounted sword, with black leather knot, and steel scabbard. Leather scabbard for full dress occasions.

Pouch belt, with bronze ornaments.

Black waist-belt.

Plain black sabre tasche for field officers, as now worn.

Green frock coat, with bronze buttons, and black twist shoulder straps to correspond in all other respects with the blue regimental coat for officers of infantry.

Green cloak, lined with black serge, optional.

CIRCULAR.

Horse Guards, 18th June, 1829.

Memorandum.—It having been represented to the General Commanding-in-Chief, that a deviation has already been made from the approved patterns, in the size of the bullion of the respective officers' epaulettes, Lord Hill calls the immediate attention of general officers commanding districts to this circumstance, and desires that commanding officers of regiments may be held strictly responsible for this deviation whereever it may exist, and that all epaulettes found contrary to regulation may be instantly prohibited.

The same observation applies to the great variety of sashes now worn by the infantry of the army, and his Lordship commands that the sealed pattern sashes, for infantry and light infantry, as well officers as non-commissioned officers, deposited at the Office of Military Boards, may be the sole guides for the regulation of future supplies, and further, that all sashes not according with these patterns, may, as far as regards the officers, be forthwith discontinued.

By Command of the Right Hon.
General Lord Hill,
Commanding-in-Chief,
H. Taylor, Adj.-Gen.

MONTHLY NAVAL REGISTER.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Admiralty Office, 1st Aug. 1829.

I hereby give notice, by direction of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that I have received a letter from Rear-Admiral Sir R. Otway, dated off Rio Janeiro, the 14th May last, stating that he had been informed by Mr. Parish, his Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Buenos Ayres, that by a decree dated the 18th March, which has appeared in the newspapers of that republic, all privateer commissions issued in the name of the Buenos Ayres Government against Spain, as well as Brazil, are from that day annulled. J. W. Croker.

ARRIVALS AND SAILINGS.

July 23. Falmouth.—Arrived H. M. P. Spey, W. James, from Plymouth.

24. Falmouth.—Arrived H. M. C. Bramble, and Lyra, Packet. Arrived H. M. P. Barracouta, Lieut. R. B. James, from Woolwich. Sailed H. M. C. Bramble, (10), Lieut. W. Haswell, for Lisbon.

26. Plymouth.—Sailed H. M. S. Nimrod, (18), Com. S. Radford, for the Cork Station.

27. Portsmouth.—Sailed H. M. C. Arrow, Lieut. P. Brooking. Arrived the Onyx, Tender, Lieut. Boteler.

29. Falmouth.—Arrived H. M. P. Pigeon, Lieut. J. Binney, from South America. Left Rio, 24th May; and Bahia, 11th June. Arrived H.M.P. Sandwich, A. Schuyler, from Malta. Sailed 11th June, and from Gibraltar, 9th instant. Arrived H. M. P. Stanmer, R. S. Sutton, from Lisbon. Sailed 19th instant. Sailed H. M. P. Lord Melville, J. Furse, for Rio and Buenos Ayres.

Portsmouth.—Sailed H. M. C. Sylvia, Lieut. J. Morgan.

30. Falmouth.—Arrived H. M. P. Princess Elizabeth, Lieut. Dunstan, from Tampico. Left 31st May; and Havannah, 30th June.

31. Falmouth.—Arrived H. M. B. Opossum, from Leeward Islands. Sailed from St. Thomas, 4th July. Spoke H. M. P. Goldfinch, 23d July, on her way to Halifax.

August 1. Portsmouth.—Sailed the Onyx, Tender, Lieut. Boteler. Arrived the Lord Cochrane, Transport, from Ceylon. Left Colombo, 14th February; Point de Galle, 6th March; and Cape of Good Hope, 28th May. Passed St. Helena, 14th June.

Plymouth.—Sailed the Comet, Steam-Vessel, for Milford Haven, with Admiral the Earl of Northesk.

Falmouth.—Sailed H. M. P. Sandwich, A. Schuyler, for Lisbon. Arrived the Sir Francis Drake, Steam-Vessel.

2. Plymouth.—Arrived H. M. P. Eclipse, Lieut. C. W. Griffin.

3. Falmouth.—Sailed the Sir Francis Drake, Steam-Vessel.

4. FALMOUTH.—Arrived H. M. S. Badger, (10), Com. R. F. Rowley, from Bermuda. Left on 7th; and Halifax, on 16th July. Sailed H.M.S. Badger, for Chatham.

PLYMOUTH.—Sailed the Antelope, Tender to H. M. S. Ramillies.

PORTSMOUTH.—Sailed the Sir Francis Drake, Steam-Vessel.

DEPTFORD.—Sailed the Arab, Transport, Lieut. Hyett, for South America.

5. PORTSMOUTH.—Sailed H. M. S. Favourite, (18), Com. J. Harrison, for the Mediterranean, and Lord Cochrane, Transport, for Deptford.

6. PORTSMOUTH.—Sailed H. M. S. Atholl, (28), Capt. A. Gordon, for the Coast of Africa. Sailed H. M. C. Arrow, Lieut. E. Thrackson.

7. FALMOUTH.—Sailed H. M. P. Stanmer, R. S. Sutton, for Lisbon, and H. M. P. Sheldrake, Lieut. R. Ede, for Mediterranean.

PLYMOUTH.—Sailed H. M. S. Ariadne, (28), Capt. F. Marryat, for the Western Islands.

8. PORTSMOUTH.—Arrived H. M. C. Sylvia, Lieut. J. Morgan. Sailed the Lord Wellington, Transport, Lieut. Harris, for Cork.

FALMOUTH.—Sailed H. M. P. Spey, W. James, for Halifax.

9. PORTSMOUTH.—Arrived the Comet, Steam-Vessel.

10. PORTSMOUTH.—Arrived H. M. S. Rainbow, (28), Capt. Hon. H. J. Rous. Left Trincomalee, 30th April; the Cape of Good Hope, 15th June; St. Helena, 26th June; and Ascension, on 2d July. Sailed H. M. S. Briton, (46), Capt. Hon. W. Gordon, and Comet, Steam-Vessel.

FALMOUTH.—Arrived the Meteor, Steam-Vessel, Lieut. W. H. Symons, with Admiral the Earl of Northesk. Sailed the Duke of York, Packet, for Jamaica and Carthagena.

11. PORTSMOUTH.—Sailed the Amphitrite, Transport, for Dover, with a Detachment of the Rifle Brigade.

FALMOUTH.—Sailed the Meteor, Steam-Vessel, Lieut. W. H. Symons, with Admiral the Earl of Northesk.

12. PLYMOUTH.—Arrived the Lord Wm. Bentinck, Transport, Lieut. Gray.

13. PORTSMOUTH.—Arrived H. M. S. Briton, (46), Capt. Hon. W. Gordon.

FALMOUTH.—Arrived H. M. P. Duke of Marlborough, J. Bull, from Lisbon. Sailed 20th July, and H. M. P. Magnet, J. Porteous, from Lisbon. Sailed 2d August.

14. PORTSMOUTH.—Sailed H. M. S. Briton, (46), Capt. Hon. W. Gordon.

FALMOUTH.—Arrived H. M. P. Camden, J. Tilley, from Buenos Ayres. Left 9th June; and Monte Video, on 13th. Arrived H. M. P. Kingfisher, Lieut. B. J. Walker, from Rio. Left 18th June; Bahia, 2d July; and Pernambuco, 10th. Sailed H. M. P. Sphynx, Lieut. A. R. L. Passingham, for the Brazils, and H. M. P. Magnet, J. Porteous, for Lisbon.

15. PLYMOUTH.—Arrived the Meteor, Steam-Vessel, with the Admiral the Earl of Northesk.

17. PLYMOUTH.—Arrived H.M.S. Britomart, (10) Com. E. J. Johnson, from Western Islands. Sailed the Lord Wm. Bentinck, Transport, Lieut. Gray, for Malta.

18. FALMOUTH.—Arrived the Leveret, Tender, Lieut. Worth, from Carthagena. Left 27th June; Jamaica, 7th July; and Crooked Island, 16th July. Arrived H. M. Cutter, Bramble, Lieut. Haswell, from Lisbon, and sailed for Plymouth.

PLYMOUTH.—Put back with foul winds, the Lord William Bentinck, Transport. Arrived H. M. C. Bramble.

20. PORTSMOUTH.—Arrived H. M. S. Ganges, 84, Capt. S. H. Inglefield, from South America, with the flag of Rear-Adm. Sir R. Otway, K.C.B.

22. PORTSMOUTH.—Arrived H. M. S. Pearl, 23, Com. G. C. Blake, from Cork.

SHEERNESS.—Sailed H. M. S. Gloucester, for the Mediterranean.

23. SHEERNESS.—Sailed H. M. S. Protector, Com. Hewett, to proceed with the Survey of the Coast of Yorkshire.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZE MONEY.—His Majesty's Sloop Dispatch, for the Maria Theresa, paid on the 13th of August, at 23, Surry-street. The boats of the Tamar and Tyne for two piratical schooners captured on the 29th March, 1823; the Flor de la Mar, a piratical felucca, on 6th July, 1823; and a schooner on 26th June, 1824, paid on 20th August.

The Breakwater at Plymouth is fast approaching to a conclusion. It is intended to protect the western extremity, being the most exposed to the effects of the sea, by extending a considerable barrier from it to the southward. Every means have been adopted to render this magnificent work as efficient as possible for its purpose.

Mr. Weddel, celebrated for his voyage towards the Antarctic Pole a few years since, narrowly escaped shipwreck lately on the island of Pico, by a schooner in which he was returning to England being totally lost.

Admiral the Earl of Northesk returned to Plymouth on the 15th, after an official visit to the limits of his station, and hoisted his flag on board the Britannia.

H. M. S. Sibylle, Commodore Collier, C.B. on the 29th of April, captured a Spanish schooner off the coast of Africa, with 291 slaves on board. The Sibylle, with the assistance of her tender, the Black Joke, has captured 3970 slaves within 23 months.

H. M. S. Herald, having on board Lady Heytesbury, arrived at Copenhagen on the 14th July.

W. Pennel, Esq. naval officer at the Cape of Good Hope, has been appointed Storekeeper of Portsmouth Dockyard, vice John Allcott, Esq. superannuated, having filled this station twenty-five years. J. Thompson, Esq. (son of Commissioner D. Thompson), succeeds Mr. Pennel at the Cape.

His Majesty's Sloop Algerine was launched at Chatham, on the 1st of Aug. She is constructed on the recent plan respecting this class of men-of-war, having no raised forecastle, and her ports being lower than by the plan formerly adopted, so as to allow a ready escape to any sea that might lodge on her deck.

The Spanish slave schooner Boladora, mounting four long guns, with a crew of 62 men, was captured after an obstinate engagement of an hour

and a half, by the Pickle Schooner, of three guns and 36 men, under the command of Lieut. J. B. B. M'Hardy, on the 31st of June, off the St. Domingo Keys. The former had ten men killed and thirteen wounded, with 335 slaves on board; the latter had two men killed and eight wounded.

The Lord Wellington, Transport, has sailed for Cork with the depôt companies of the 28th regiment, which are to remain there until the service companies return to England. The Lord Wellington afterwards proceeds with companies of the 34th to Halifax, and then to New Brunswick, from whence she will convey part of the 81st regiment to Bermuda. The 74th regiment at Bermuda will return in her to Cork.

The Joseph Green, Transport, which sailed from Plymouth on the 25th May, arrived at Halifax on the 6th July. She proceeds to St. John's, and thence to Bermuda.

The Thunder, Bomb, of 400 tons, was launched at Deptford, on the 5th of August.

The dearth in employment which pervades all classes of society, it seems has extended to Portsmouth. Since the sailing of the Athol, there has been no vessel of war fitting there, a circumstance unknown for many years.

The Fancy, Revenue Cutter, has been broken up; her Commander has been appointed to the Harpy.

The Lord Cochrane, Transport, mentioned in our register, as arrived at Portsmouth on 1st Aug. from Ceylon, passed Gravesend on her way to Deptford on the 8th.

Some experiments of a satisfactory nature have been made in the river Thames, near Somerset House, on the newly-invented life-boats of Mr. Palmer. Their buoyancy is gained by means of aircases being placed along the sides and bottom. The cases are formed of a prepared canvass stretched over a frame of wood, and are secured from injury. A boat thus prepared was filled with water, and with six men in her, was pulled a considerable distance in the river with much facility. It was evident that the number of men in her might be considerably increased, even in this condition, without sinking her too much beneath the surface, so as to be unmanageable. Their stability, a very essential quality in a life-boat, was put to a severe test, by a party of men pulling the head of the mast to the water; on its being released, the boat immediately righted, without any of the men in her being thrown out. Sir Henry Hotham and several scientific gentlemen were present at these experiments.

By a recent letter from Holland, we learn that Sir Sidney Smith is engaged at the small village of Schevering, in making experiments for the humane purpose of saving the lives of shipwrecked mariners.

The French Hydrographical Surveyor, Mons. Beautemps Beaupre, is employed, with a large establishment of the Marine, in surveying the coast about Jersey and Guernsey. It is said he is to complete the survey of the whole northern coast of France.

It is gratifying to find, that whilst the memory of H. R. H. the late Duke of York is about to be perpetuated by the erection of a statue opposite the Horse Guards, that of the late Lord Melville engrosses the attention of a class of naval officers who were much benefited by him. At a meeting of Surgeons of the Navy, at which Dr. Beatty presided, it was resolved that a marble bust of his Lordship, executed by a first-rate artist, should be placed in the Museum of the Royal Naval Hospital at Haslar.

His Majesty's Ship Hind has been sold at Bombay, and the officers and men are ordered to bring home the new teak frigate, Andromeda, of 44 guns. She may be expected home in October.

His Majesty's Ship, Rainbow, Capt. J. Rous, is ordered to be paid off at Portsmouth. Lieuts. J. A. Philips and G. Crosbie, R.N. and Lieut. the Hon. H. Keppel came home as passengers in her.

Amongst the numerous branches of public expenditure which have lately undergone investigation and reduction, the very expensive one of equipping his Majesty's navy with sails and cordage, is now under consideration. A new rigging warrant for each class is in course of formation, under the direction of a committee, composed of the following experienced officers. Vice-Admiral Sir L. Halsted, K.C.B. president; Rear-Admiral Sir T. M. Hardy, K.C.B. Commodore J. C. White, Capt. E. Brace, C.B. Capt. W. Parker, C.B. and Capt. J. Hayes. The proceedings of this Committee are carried on in the Dockyard at Portsmouth.

It has been lately decided, that no person beneath the rank of a lieutenant in his Majesty's navy can be considered eligible to be a chief officer of a coast-guard station.

Commander Hoghton, lately promoted from his Majesty's Ship Victory, has received flattering testimonies of esteem and regard from the officers and petty officers of that ship.

Col. Cockburn is appointed Governor of Belize, in the West Indies.

The Medical Establishment at Bermuda is done away.

Prize-Money. H. M. Cutter, Arrow, for Seizures in January, 1828, and February, 1829. Paid on 22d August, at Portsmouth.

The harbour of New Shoreham, in Sussex, is undergoing a careful survey by Lieut. Sheringham and Mr. Walker, who have been sent from the Hydrographical office of the Admiralty for this purpose. Much speculation is afloat concerning this measure amongst the inhabitants of Shoreham, and every assistance in furtherance of the object is rendered by them.

The Russian ships which have lately returned from circumnavigating the globe, have been principally employed in making surveys of some Coral Islands in the Pacific, and in surveying the coast of Siberia between Bhering's Straits and the harbour of St. Peter and St. Paul, at the southern extremity of Kamtchatka. The Sineavin, Capt. Lutke, having been detained for some necessary observations with the Pendulum and his Chronometers, has sailed for St. Petersburg.

Vice-Admiral Griffith Colpoys is to succeed Vice-Admiral Fleming in the command of the West India station. It is reported that this command is to include that of Halifax, by which means one foreign station will be reduced. The Winchester, 52, at Chatham, is named as the new flag-ship.

A considerable degree of sensation has been

produced by the court-martial on Capt. Dickinson, which has been delayed for the purpose of collecting witnesses.

The following Midshipmen passed their College examination last month:—W. Scott, S. Fowel, W. R. Payne, G. Haydon, Hon. F. T. Pelham, T. Carpenter, A. Baring, J. B. Massie, W. R. Suckling, J. A. Shears, W. Austin, T. Stephens, G. Cartwright, W. Rowlett.

There are at present twenty commissioned officers availing themselves of the late measure of the Admiralty, in attending the lectures given by Professor Inman, at the Royal Naval College. They consist of two Captains, six Commanders, and twelve Lieutenants.

H. M. S. Blossom, Com. R. Owen, will shortly sail for the West Indies, for the purpose of completing the survey of those parts left unfinished by Mr. De Mayne. Sir James Carmichael Smyth, lately appointed Governor General of the Bahamas, will take his passage in the Blossom to New Providence.

The Gloucester has sailed suddenly for the Mediterranean, it is said, to relieve the Spartiate.

The Fox, 46, and Rapid and Recruit each of 10 guns, were launched at Portsmouth on the 17th of August.

H. M. Ships Melville and Philomel are ordered to proceed to the Mediterranean without delay.

PROMOTIONS.

COMMANDERS.

Allan, G.	Superannuated with rank of Commander.
Bevis, T.	
Clayson, J.	Superannuated with rank of Commander.
Crosbie, R.	
Guyon, J.	Superannuated with rank of Commander.
Hoghton, H.	
Raines, J.	Superannuated with rank of Commander.
Sparkes, J. H.	
Steel, G.	

LIEUTENANT.

Ommaney, J. C.

PURSERS.

Thorne, E.
Williams, J.
Pinhorn, J.
Sandercomb, J. B.
Lawes, E.
Gay, J.
Baker, J. L.
Simmons, R.
M'Dermott, C.

APPOINTMENTS.

LIEUTENANTS.

Codrington, H. J.	Britannia.
Couch, J.	Semaphore on Pale Hill, Surry.
Downey, J.	Briseis, Packet.
Grandy, S.	Harpy, Cutter.
Griffin, W.	Gloucester.
Hambly, R.	Coast Guard at Prussia Cove, near Penzance.
Hart, G. V.	Prince Regent.
Hope, J.	Flag of Earl of Northesk.
Loney, R.	Vigilant.
Peyton, R.	Calypso.
Pim, E. B.	Primrose.
Ratsey, N.	Ordinary at Portsmouth.
Serjeantson, C.	Gloucester.
Wesley, G. N.	Agent to Sylvia Transport.
Williams, W. J.	Gloucester.

Lieut. James Rusden is placed on the out-pension list of Greenwich Hospital.

ASSISTANT-SURGEON.

Stewart, J. G.	Protector.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE ROYAL NAVY,

IN COMMISSION,

WITH THE NAMES OF THEIR CAPTAINS AND STATIONS, TO AUGUST, 1829.*

SHIPS.	GUNS.	CAPTAINS.	WHERE STATIONED OR EMPLOYED.
Adventure	6	P. P. King	Surveying. South America.
Ætna	Bomb	S. Lushington	Mediterranean. Arrived in March, at Genoa, from Naples, and Marseilles. 23d May, arrived at Malta.
Alacrity	10	J. Nias	Mediterranean. Arrived at Malta, from Zante, in February. Sailed for Marseilles. At Malta, in May. Sailed 30th.
Alert	18	S. Burgess	South America. Arrived at Panama, from San Blas, 20th of April. Sailed on 23d, for Valparaiso and England.
Algerine	10	C. Talbot	Fitting at Chatham.
Alligator	28	C. P. Yorke	North Sea Station. 7th February, sailed from Portsmouth, for Nore. 16th June, sailed from Sheerness, for St. Petersburg.
Arachne	18	H. Smith	West Indies. 24th February, arrived at La Guayra, from Barbadoes. 17th March, sailed from Barbadoes, for Antigua. 8th April, sailed from Trinidad, on a cruise. 15th May, sailed from Jamaica, for Curacoa. At Jamaica, in June.

* The Names of Packets and Tenders are omitted.

SHIPS.	GUNS.	CAPTAINS.	WHERE STATIONED OR EMPLOYED.
Ariadne	26	F. Marryat, C.B.	Channel Station. June 6th, sailed from Plymouth, to search for a rock off Western Islands. Returned and sailed again 7th August.
Arrow	Cutter	Lt. E. Thrackstone	Channel Station. Portsmouth.
Asia	84	W. J. H. Johnstone	Mediterranean. Flag of Sir P. Malcolm, K.C.B. In January, left Malta, for Naples. 16th February, returned to Malta. 16th April, sailed from Malta. 21st April, arrived at Syracuse. At Naples, 14th May. Off Dardanelles, 15th June.
Astræa	2	W. King	Falmouth. Packet Service.
Atholl	28	A. Gordon	Sailed 6th August, from Portsmouth, for African Station.
Badger	10	R. F. Rowley	North Sea Station. 26th March, at Plymouth.
Barham	50	Sir J. Louis, Bart.	West Indies. Flag of Vice-Adm. Hon. C. E. Fleming. January, at Port Royal. 12th February, at Barbadoes. 17th March, sailed from Barbadoes, for Antigua. 8th April, sailed for La Guayra. Arrived at Trinidad, 1st May. Sailed 3d May, for Cumana. Struck on the South Point of Isle Buen Ayre, on 29th April. 2d of May, at Curaçoa.
Basilisk	Cutter	Lieut. W. B. Watts	North Sea Station.
Beagle	6	R. Fitzroy	South America. Surveying.
Blonde	46	E. Lyons	Mediterranean, Malta. January, left for Naples. 20th March, sailed from Malta, for Candia. 18th June, at Constantinople.
Blossom		R. Owen	16 Woolwich. Fitting for survey in West Indies.
Bramble	Cutter	Lt. W. H. Haswell	Channel Service. Plymouth.
Britannia	120	E. Hawker	Plymouth. Flag of Adm. the Right Hon. Wm. Earl Northesk.
Britomart	10	E. J. Johnson	Channel Service. Plymouth. Arrived, from Western Islands, 17th August.
Briton	46	Hon. W. Gordon	Channel Service. Portsmouth.
Cadmus	10	SirT.R.T.Thompson	South America. January, sailed from Rio, on cruise. 28th March, arrived at Buenos Ayres. At Buenos Ayres, on 1st May. At Rio, in June. Sailed on the 16th.
Cameleon	10	Sir T. Pasley	Mediterranean. 29th January, sailed from Malta, for Naples.
Challenger	28	C. H. Freemantle	Cape Station. At Cape on 15th February. Sailed, for Swan River, 15th June.
Champion	18	G. Scott	Halifax Station. April, sailed from Portsmouth, for Fernando Po. 2d May, arrived at Madeira, and sailed for Coast of Africa. 24th May, sailed from Sierra Leone, for Fernando Po.
Chanticleer	2	H. Foster	Scientific Voyage in Atlantic.
Childers	18	W. Morier	North Sea Station.
Clinker	12	Lt. G. W. Matson	Coast of Africa.
Columbine	18	J. Townshend	Halifax Station. At Bermuda, 7th July.
Comet	18	A. A. Sandilands	Plymouth. 28th March, arrived at Madeira, from Plymouth. 3d April, at Teneriffe. Arrived at Cape, 22d May. Sailed, for India, 13th June.
Cordelia	10	C. E. W. Boyle	Plymouth. Sailed for Mediterranean, 23d of April. Arrived at Gibraltar, 7th May. 21st May, at Malta.
Cracker	Cutter	Lt. J. P. Roepel	Channel Service. Portsmouth.
Crocodile	28	J. W. Montague	East Indies. 12th January, at Cape. At Trincomalee, 30th April.
Cruiser	18	J. E. G. Colpoys	East Indies. 30th January, sailed from Canary Island. 22d March, at Cape.
Dartmouth	42	T. Fellowes, C. B.	9th January, arrived at Gibraltar. Thirty days from Malta. 26th February, arrived at Cadiz. 5th April, Gibraltar. 19th May, sailed from Malta. Arrived at Gibraltar, 26th July.
Delight	10	C. Talbot	Chatham. Fitting.
Dispatch	18	W. B. Bowyer	Cork Station.
Druid	46	W. Sandom	West Indies. January, at Port Royal. 1st March, Vera Cruz. 26th May, left Havannah, for England.
Eden	26	W. F. W. Owen	Coast of Africa. Sailed from Sierra Leone, 21st May.
Erebus	Bomb	P. Broke	Mediterranean, Malta, 24th March, from Navarino. Sailed 12th April. 3d June, at Smyrna.

SHIPS.	GUNS.	CAPTAINS.	WHERE STATIONED OR EMPLOYED.
Espiegle	18	C. R. Drinkwater	West Indies. February 3d, at Havannah. Sailed on 8th, for Nassau. 12th March, sailed from Jamaica for Chagres. 6th April, at Jamaica. Sailed 11th May, for Curaçoa. At Curaçoa, in June.
Espoir	10	H. F. Greville	Cape of Good Hope. Arrived at Mauritius, 11th March. At Cape, on 22d May. 16th June, sailed for St. Helena.
Fairy	10	F. Blair	West Indies. January, at Port Royal. 14th May, sailed for Carthagena. 17th June, at Havannah from Jamaica.
Falcon	10	H. G. Colpoys	Cape of Good Hope. 15th June, at Cape.
Favourite	18	J. Harrison	Commissioned 8th May. Sailed from Portsmouth, 8th August, for the Mediterranean.
Ferret	10	T. Hastings	Mediterranean. 26th February, sailed from Portsmouth. 13th March, at Malta.
Forte	44	J. Coglan, C. B.	South America. May 5, at Valparaiso. Going to Guayaquil.
Galatea	42	C. Napier	12th June, sailed from Portsmouth, for West Indies, with Commissioner Ayscough. 8th July, sailed from Madeira.
Ganges	84	S. H. Inglefield	South America. Flag of Rear-Adm. Otway, K.C.B., 26th March, at Rio, from Maldonado. Sailed, 16th June, on a cruise.
Gloucester	74	H. Stewart	Sheerness.
Grasshopper	18	C. Deare	West Indies. 6th February, sailed from Barbadoes, for Martinique. Arrived at Trinidad on 12th March. 8th July, at Curacoa.
Harpy	10	C. Rich	West Indies. 28th January, at Jamaica, from Chagres, Carthagena. 11th May, at Jamaica, from a Cruise. 19th June, at Jamaica.
Hecla	2	T. Boteler	Surveying Service. Coast of Africa. February, River Gambia.
Herald	10	G. B. Maxwell	3d April, arrived at Portsmouth, from Jamaica. Paid off, and recommissioned by Com. G. B. Maxwell. 12th June, sailed for Sheerness. 4th July, Woolwich. 14th July, arrived at Copenhagen.
Heron	18	J. A. Duntze	South America, Valparaiso. Sailed 3d February for Lima. 10th April arrived at Valparaiso,
Hind	29	J. Furneaux	East Indies. 4th January, sailed from Sincapore, for Malacca. 11th February, left Madras, for Trincomalee. 15th March, arrived at Bombay.
Hussar	46	E. Boxer	Halifax Station.
Hyperion	42	J. W. Mingaye	Newhaven.
Icarus	10	Hon. T. Best	West Indies. 11th May, at Jamaica, from a cruise.
Infernal	Bomb	B. Popham	Mediterranean.
Investigator	16	G. Thomas, Master	Surveying Service. Shetland Islands.
Isis	50	Sir T. Staines, K.C.B.	Mediterranean, Smyrna. March, sailed for Malta. 23d April, at Malta. Sailed 4th June.
Jaseur	18	J. Lyons	Cape of Good Hope. January, at Cape, 25th March, sailed from Cape, for Mauritius. Arrived 25th April.
Java	52	W. F. Carrol, C. B.	East Indies. January, sailed from Penang, for Trincomalee. 30th April, at Trincomalee.
Kent	78	J. F. Devonshire	Plymouth.
Lightning	10	Lieut. Delafons	At Plymouth. Fitting.
Linnet		Lieut. E. Barnet	Surveying. Coast of France.
Madagascar	46	Hon. Sir R. C. Spencer, Kt.	Mediterranean. Sailed from Portsmouth, 21st January. 21st March, sailed for Corfu. 21st July, at Zante.
Magnificent	4	J. Thorn	Port Royal.
Maidstone	42	C. M. Schomberg, C.B.	Cape of Good Hope. 15th June, at Cape.
Manly	12	Lt. H. W. Bishop	Halifax Station. 7th July, at Newfoundland.
Martial	12	Lt. R. M'Kirdy	North Sea Station. Nore.
Mastiff	6	R. Copeland	Surveying Service. Archipelago.
Medina	20	E. Webb	Coast of Africa. 12th May, at Sierra Leone.
Melville	74	A. W. Schomberg	Returned from Gibraltar to Portsmouth, on 28th January. 18th February, paid off, and recommissioned by Capt. A. W. Schomberg.
Menai	26	T. Bourchier	South America. February, at Valparaiso, from Coquimbo. March 18, at Lima.

SHIPS.	GUNS.	CAPTAINS.	WHERE STATIONED OR EMPLOYED.
Mersey	26	G. W. C. Courtenay	West Indies. 17th June, sailed from Bermuda.
Metcor	Bomb	D. Hope	Mediterranean, Malta. 20th March, sailed.
Monkey	Schooner	Lieut. M. Cole	West Indies. 22d June, at Nassau.
Musquito	10	C. Bentham	Mediterranean. 14th April, arrived at Malta, from Naples.
Nimble	Schooner	Lieut. J. Sherer	West Indies. 29th June, at Nassau.
Nimrod	20	S. Radford	Cork Station.
North Star	28	S. Arabin	Coast of Africa. 15th March, sailed from St. Helena, for Ascension. Arrived at Rio Janeiro, in April. Portsmouth, 29th June. 3d July, into harbour, to pay off.
Ocean	80	P. Campbell, C. B.	Mediterranean. 4th March, at Smyrna. 14th March, at Malta. 3d June, at Smyrna.
Orestes	18	J. Reynolds	Cork Station.
Pallas	42	A. Fitzclarence	8th February, at Tercera. 27th, at Plymouth. 14th March, attached to Plymouth Station. 20th May, at Portsmouth. Will proceed to India, with Lord Dalhousie. Sailed for India, with Lord Dalhousie.
Pandora	18	Hon. J. F. Gordon	3d November, 1828, to Mergui and Amherst. January, at Madras, from Penang. 14th February, at Trincomalee.
Pearl	20	C. C. Blake	Cork Station.
Pelican	18	F. D. Hutcheson	Mediterranean Station. Sailed from Zante, 22d February. Arrived al Malta, 13th March. 3d June, at Smyrna.
Pelorus	18	M. Quin	Mediterranean. 13th June, sailed from Malta.
Philomel	10	C. Graham	8th March, at Naples, for Malta and England. Arrived at Portsmouth, May 22. Paid off at Chatham, and recommissioned June 16.
Pickle	5	J. B. B. M'Hardy	Jamaica.
Pike	12	J. G. Wigley	Cork Station.
Pincher	5	W. S. Tullock	Jamaica. 4th June, sailed for Nassau.
Plumper	12	J. M. Green	African Station. Sailed May 28th, from Portsmouth, touched at Madeira, 9th of June. Sailed same day.
Primrose	18	T. S. Griffenhoffe	African Station. 31st January, sailed from the Gambia, on a cruise. March 2, at Sierra Leone. Sailed March 7, on a cruise.
Prince Regent	120	Hon. G. Poulet	Chatham. Flag of Vice-Adm. Hon. Sir H. Blackwood, Bt. G.C.B.
Prince Regent Yacht	3	W. Parker, C. B.	Deptford.
Procris	10	C. H. Paget	Commissioned at Portsmouth, February 5th. Sailed May 28th, for Cork Station.
Protector Surveying Vessel		Wm. Hewett	East Coast of England.
Pylades	18	P. D. H. Hay	Cork Station.
Rainbow	28	Hon. H. J. Rous	East India Station. 4th October, at Sydney. January 22, at Sincapore, from Van Dieman's Land. Sailed January 27, for Penang and Madras. Returned to Portsmouth, 10th August.
Raleigh	18	Sir W. Dickson, Bt.	Mediterranean. 30th November, at Patras. May 21st, at Malta.
Ramillies	74	H. Pigot	Downs.
Ranger	28	W. Walpole	West Indies. 3d January, sailed from Portsmouth, on secret service. 7th February, at Tercera. March 2, at Teneriffe. March 26, at Barbadoes. April 14, at La Guayra. 8th June at Curaçoa.
Rattlesnake	28	Hon. C. O. Bridgeman	Mediterranean. 18th November, Gulf of Aigina. 27th January, at Malta.
Revenge	76	N. Thompson	Mediterranean. 27th January, at Malta. 16th February, at Naples.
Rifleman	18	F. T. Michell	Mediterranean. 13th March, at Malta, from Candia. 16th April, at Syracuse, from Malta. 14th May, at Naples. 18th June, at Constantinople.
Rose	18	E. Travers	Halifax. Sailed from Portsmouth, with Commodore Schomberg, for the Cape. Arrived 9th of January. 5th February, at St. Helena. 21st, at Ascension, on her passage to Bermuda.
Royal Charlotte Yacht		Hon. J. Percy.	Dublin.

SHIPS.	GUNS.	CAPTAINS.	WHERE STATIONED OR EMPLOYED.
Royal George Yacht	.	G. Mundy, C. B	Portsmouth.
Samarang	28	W. F. Martin	Mediterranean. 13th April, at Malta. Sailed May 16th. 3d of June, at Smyrna.
Sapphire	28	H. Dundas	South America. 27th December, at Rio, fitting. Arrived at Valparaiso, February 1st.
Satellite	18	J. M. Laws	East Indies. October 25th, at Sydney. Sailed January 15th, for New Zealand and Otaheite.
Semiramis	24	M. F. F. Berkeley	Cork.
Seringapatam	46	Hon. W. Waldegrave	South America. 7th July, sailed from Portsmouth.
Shannon	46	B. Clement	West Indies. 26th December, at Portsmouth, from Eastward. 13th January, taken out of Dock. Sailed 27th, for Jamaica. 8th February, at Tercera. 9th March, at Barbadoes. April 16th, at Jamaica. 8th June, at Curaçoa.
Skipjack	5	J. Pulling	West Indies.
Slaney	20	J. O'Brien, B.	West Indies. November, at New Providence. March, at Trinidad. May 11th, sailed from Jamaica. Arrived at the Havannah, May 20th. Sailed May 24th, on a cruise. 19th June, at Jamaica.
Southampton	52	P. Fisher	East Indies. Flag of Sir E. Owen. Sailed from Portsmouth, 21st of April. 3d May, sailed from Teneriffe. Spoke near the Line, 1st of June.
Sparrow	10	J. Moffat	Channel Service. Portsmouth Station.
Sparrowhawk	18	T. Gill	Fitting at Woolwich.
Spartiate	76	F. Warren	Mediterranean. January, at Malta. February, at Naples. 29th February, at Malta. Sailed May 21st. 3d June, at Smyrna.
Speedwell	3	G. B. Hutchings	Jamaica. 19th June.
Success	28	W. C. Jervoise	East Indies. 28th March, arrived at Madras.
Sulphur	8	W. T. Dance	Sailed 8th February, from Plymouth, for the New Settlement at Swan River. New Holland. At the Cape, April 26th. 8th May, sailed for Swan River.
Surly	10	W. Usherwood	Nore.
Swan	10	J. Goldey, a	Nore.
Sibylle	48	F. A. Collier	Coast of Africa.
Sylvia	1	J. Morgan	Portsmouth.
Thetis	46	A. B. Bingham	South America. 5th February, at Rio. Sailed 24th April, on a cruise. 17th May, at Buenos Ayres.
Tribune	42	J. Wilson	South America. 12th January, at Buenos Ayres. May 14th, at Rio.
Trinculo	18	S. Price	Plymouth.
Tweed	28	Lord H. J. S. Churchbill	Cape Station. 12th January, at Cape. 4th April, sailed for Mauritius. 25th April, at Mauritius. 15th June, at Cape.
Tyne	28	Sir R. Grant	Halifax. 2d November, at Halifax, from St. John's. June 9th, at Newfoundland.
Undaunted	46	A.W.J.Clifford,C.B.	Channel. Returned to Portsmouth, 30th December, from India. 6th January, went into Dock. 23d March, sailed for Plymouth. May 9, sailed for Western Islands.
Victor	18	Richard Keene	West Indies. 5th December, Jamaica. Sailed on the 7th for Chagres. 8th February, at Jamaica. May 11th, sailed from Jamaica, for Havannah. Arrived on the 21st. 19th June, arrived at Jamaica.
Victory	104	Hon. G. Elliot	Portsmouth. Flag of Adm. Earl of Northesk.
Vigilant	12	C. Jones	Channel Service. Plymouth.
Warspite	76	W. H. Shirreff	South America. Sailed from Plymouth, May 7th. Flag of Rear-Adm. Baker. Sailed from Teneriffe 20th May.
Wasp	18	T. C. Hoste	Mediterranean. At Malta, 6th May.
Weazle	10	C. Basden	Mediterranean. At Malta, 23d April.
Wellesley	74	F. L. Maitland	Mediterranean. 4th February, at Malta, from Zante. Sailed April 16th, for Syracuse. Arrived the 21st. Sailed May 1st, for Corfu. At Smyrna, 3d June.
WindsorCastle	76	Hon. D. P. Bouverie	Mediterranean. 27th January, at Malta, for Naples. 16th February, returned from Naples to Malta. Sailed 16th April, for Syracuse. Arrived 21st. Sailed May 1st, for Corfu.

SHIPS.	GUNS.	CAPTAINS.	WHERE STATIONED OR EMPLOYED.
Wolf	18	G. Hayes	Mediterranean. At Malta, May 6th.
Zebra	18	R. Pridham	East Indies. Arrived at Portsmouth, from the Mediterranean, in December. Paid off at Plymouth, 24th January, and recommissioned. Sailed May 21st, for the Cape and Australia.

LIST OF VESSELS BELONGING TO THE ROYAL NAVY,

ORDERED TO BE SOLD OUT OF SERVICE; 26th MARCH AND 22d SEPT. 1828.

*Argus	Brig	18 guns	387 tons.	Bacchus	Brig	18 guns	384 tons.
*Arrow	Cutter	10	152	Bann	Ship	20	466
Bann	Sloop	20	466	Castilian	Brig	18	387
*Belette	Brig	18	386	Cephalus	Brig	18	382
Cephalus	Brig	18	382	*Driver	Ship Sloop	20	399
*Cherokee	Brig	10	236	Grecian	Cutter	10	145
Grecian	Cutter	10	145	Heroine		32	722
*Intrepid	50-gun-ship		1374	*Lizard		28	595
*Larne	20-gun-ship		459	Peruvian	Brig	18	383
*Nimble	Cutter (Tender)		66	Quail	Cutter	10	82
*Otter	Sloop	20 guns	365	Resolution	Hoy		75
*Phaeton		44	944	Samson	Hulk		1380
Peruvian	Brig	18	383	*Star	Tender		19
*Pilot	Brig	18	383	Supply	Hoy		67
Quail	Cutter (Tender)		82	Viper	Tender		81
*Rover	Brig	18 guns	385				
*San Antonio		74	1700				
*Virginie		38	1066				

Those marked * were sold, the rest were refused.

Cyrene, 20 guns, 451 tons, was sold at Bombay, in March.

Fly, brig-sloop, 18 guns, 385 tons, was also sold at Bombay, in March.

Starling, cutter, 10 guns, 170 tons, broken up in June.

Harlequin, brig-sloop, 18 guns, 384 tons, condemned at Bermuda, as unseaworthy in August.

Ringdove, brig-sloop, 386 tons, condemned at Halifax, N.S.

Doris, frigate, 42 guns, 938 tons, condemned at Valparaiso, in South America, in December.

CHANGE IN THE DISTRIBUTION OF CORPS

SINCE OUR LAST.

1st Dragoon Guards	from	Ennis	to	Gort.
1st Batt. Grenadier Guards	from	Dublin	to	Portman-street Barracks.
2d Batt. ditto	from	Portman-street	to	Knightsbridge.
3d Batt. ditto	from	King's Mews	to	Windsor.
2d Batt. Coldstream ditto	from	The Tower	to	Westminster.
1st Batt. 3d Foot ditto	from	Knightsbridge	to	The Tower.
2d Batt. ditto	from	Windsor	to	The King's Mews.
4th Foot	from	Glasgow	to	Belfast.
17th Ditto	from	Chatham	to	Rochdale.
24th Ditto	from	Liverpool	to	Quebec.
24th Ditto Depôt, Carlisle.				
28th Ditto ditto	from	Gosport	to	Cork.
42d Ditto ditto	from	Paisley	to	Glasgow.
59th Ditto	from	Chatham	to	Weedon.
62d Dittô	from	Templemore	to	Limerick.
71st Depôt	from	Chatham	to	Leith.
74th Ditto	from	Carlisle	to	Cork.
77th Ditto	from	Templemore	to	Clonmel.
79th Ditto	from	Birr	to	Burnley.
80th Foot	from	St. Maura	to	Corfu.
83d Ditto	from	Gosport	to	Edinburgh.
86th Depôt	from	Dublin	to	Fermoy.
87th Foot	from	Manchester	to	Stockport.
1st Batt. Rifle Brigade	from	Portsmouth	to	Dover.

	Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.		Principal Commanders-in-Chief.
1797. War with France, Holland, and Spain.	Rt. Hon. Earl Spencer.	Sir P. Stephens, Bt.	Channel.—Adm. Lord Bridport. Mediter.—Adm. Lord St. Vincent.
	Lord Arden.	James Gambier.	North Sea.—Adm. A. Duncan. West Ind.—V. A. Sir H. Parker.
	C. S. Pybus.	Wm. Young.	Halifax.—V. Adm. G. Vandeput. Cape.—R. Adm. T. Pringle.
	Lord H. Seymour.	Evan Nepean, (Sec.)	E. Ind.—R. Adm. P. Rainier.

No. of Ships in Commission at the end of the Year 1796, with the Number Launched, Captured, or otherwise lost, during the Year 1797.

Rate.	In Port and fitting.	Home Stations.	West Indies.	America and Newfound.	East Indies and Africa.	Mediterranean.	Total in Commission.	Launched.	Captured.	Wrecked.
Line	46	38	22	2	11	22	141	2		
Frigates	40	39	32	13	12	35	171	8		5
Sloops	87	53	27	4	10	15	196	38	4	9

No. of Seamen and Marines as voted for at the commencement of 1797, 120,000.

No. of Commissioned Officers at the end of 1796, with the Promotions of 1797.

Rank.	Total.	Promoted.
Flag Officers	97	9
Post Captains	479	43
Commanders	282	97
Lieutenants	2029	250

ACTIONS, AND OTHER REMARKABLE OCCURRENCES.

January. The French Fleet, with troops, under the orders of Gen. Hoche, destined to invade Ireland, returned to various ports in France, having been dispersed and shattered by a severe gale of wind, with a loss of two sail of the line, four frigates, and six brigs, &c. captured or destroyed.—2. The Vipere, 16, H. H. Parker, foundered off the Shannon, crew perished.—The Hermes, 14, W. Mulso, foundered at sea, crew perished.—5. Off Ireland, the Polyphemus, 64, G. Lumsdaine, captured La Tortue, 44, French. The Surveillante, 44, French, captured and sunk in Bantry Bay.—7. Off Ireland, the Unicorn, 32, Sir T. Williams, Doris, 36, and Druid, 32, in company, captured La Ville de L'Orient, 36, with 400 French troops.—8. Off Ushant, the Majestic, 74, G. B. Westcott, and Dædalus, 32, G. Countess, sunk the Suffrein, 44, French store-ship.—10. Off Scilly, the Phœbe, 36, R. Barlow, captured L'Atalante, 16, French. East Indies, the Fox, 32, P. Malcolm, captured La Modeste, 20, French.—13. Off Ushant, the Indefatigable, 44, Sir E. Pellew, and the Amazon, 36, R. C. Reynolds, (wrecked) engaged and destroyed the Droits de L'Homme, 74, French.—31. Near the Monsheque Mountans, the Andromache, 32, C. I. M. Mansfield, engaged, by mistake, and captured an Algerine frigate.

February 14. Sir John Jervis's Victory, with fifteen sail of the line, over the Spanish Fleet, of twenty-five sail of the line, under Adm. Don Josef de Cordova, off Cape St. Vincent, four ships of the line captured; loss of the British, 73 killed, and 320 wounded: Spanish killed and wounded about 1000.—17. The Island of Trinidad surrendered to the English, under Rear-Adm. Hervey and Lieut.-Gen. Sir R. Abercrombie, a Spanish squadron, under Adm. Apodaca, burned or captured.—22. A body of men, consisting chiefly of galley-slaves, were landed from two French frigates on the Coast of Wales, near Haverford West. They surrendered to Lord Cawdor without opposition.

March 3. West Indies, the Diligence, 16, R. Mends, captured La Nativetas, 16, Spanish ship.—9. Off Brest, the San Fiorenzo, 36 guns, 271 men, Sir H. B. Neale, and Nymph, 36 guns, 257 men, J. Clerk, captured the Resistance, 40 guns, 345 men, and the Constance, 22 guns, 189 men, French.—13. Near Gibraltar, the Viper, 14 guns, 50 men, John Pengelly, captured the Lastimosa-Virgen-Maria, 10 guns, 42 men, Spanish privateer.

April 15. An alarming *mutiny* broke out on board Lord Bridport's Fleet, at Spithead, which continued until the 16th of May.—17. An unsuccessful attack was made by the English, under Lieut.-Gen. Abercrombie and Rear-Adm. Hervey, on the Island of Porto Rico, the forces re-embarked on the 30th, with a loss of 200 men. West Indies, the Thunderer, 74, W. Ogilvie, and Valiant, 74, J. Crawley, drove on shore and destroyed the French frigate, L'Harmonie, 44 guns. The Tartar, 28, Hon. C. Elphinstone, wrecked on the Island of St. Domingo, crew saved.—The Swift, 16, Thomas Hayward, foundered in the China Seas, date unknown, crew perished.—20. Conil Bay, near Trafalgar, the Irresistible, 74, G. Martin, and the Emerald, 36, V. C. Berkeley, destroyed the Santa Elena, 36, and

captured the Ninfa, 36, two Spanish frigates.—27. The Albion, 10, H. Savage, wrecked in the Swin, crew saved.

May 13. North Sea, the Vestal, 28, E. White, captured La Jalousie, 18, French.—The Lacedemonian, 12, M. Wrench, captured in the West Indies.—16. The Providence, discovery-ship, W. H. Broughton, wrecked in the Pacific Ocean, crew saved.—20. An alarming *mutiny* broke out on board the fleet at the Nore: quelled on the 14th of June. Richard Parker, the leader, with several of his associates, were tried and executed.—24. Off Cadiz, the Romulus, 36, G. Hope, Mahonesa, 34, in company captured Nuestra Senora del Rosario, 20, Spanish.—28. The boats of the Minerva and Lively, under the orders of Lieut. T. M. Hardy, cut out of the Bay of Santa Cruz, the Mutine, 14 guns, 135 men. The brig was commissioned, and Lieut. Hardy promoted to the command of her.

June 12, Near Lisbon, L'Aigle, 32, C. Tyler, captured La Harriott, 6, French.—21. Off Ireland, the Santa Margarita, 36, G. Parker, captured the San Francisco, 14, Spanish.—The Pandora, 14, Lieut. S. Mason, and the Resolution, 14, W. Hugget, foundered in the North Sea, date unknown, the crews perished.

July 3 and 5. The Town of Cadiz was bombarded, under the direction of Rear-Adm. Nelson.—24. The Fox, 10, J. Gibson, was destroyed before Santa Cruz, 96 of her crew and passengers perished.—25. An unsuccessful and disastrous attack upon Santa Cruz, under Rear-Adm. Nelson, who lost his right arm: the whole expedition failed, with a loss of 141 killed and drowned, and 105 wounded.—27. The squadron, under Sir J. B. Warren, in the Pomone, drove on shore and destroyed near the Penmaicks, the Calliope, 32, French.—31. The Artois, 38, Sir E. Nagle, wrecked near the Harbour of Rochelle.—The Marie-Antoinette, J. M'Inerkeny, carried into a French port in the West Indies, by her crew, date uncertain.

August 1. A *mutiny* broke out on board the Lady Shore, convict-ship, on her passage to New South Wales; the Captain and Chief Mate were murdered, and the rest of the crew turned adrift in a boat, who reached the Rio Grande, in a few days.—10. In Lat. 30 49 N. Long. 55 50 W. The Arethusa, 38, J. Wolley, captured the Gaité, 20, French.—Between 11 and 27. The squadron, under Sir J. B. Warren, destroyed several French armed vessels, near the Sable D'Olonne, and the Petit Diable, 16, off the Garonne.—15. West Indies, the Alexandrian, 6, Lieut. W. Senhouse, captured the French privateer, Coq, 6 guns, 34 men. The Alexandrian, engaged a second privateer the same night, who escaped, owing to the darkness of the weather.—21. In Lat. 48 N. Long. 8 W. The Penguin, 16, J. K. Pulling, captured two French privateers, one of 16, the other of 12 guns.

September 10. Mediterranean, the Thalia, 36, Lord H. Paulet, captured L'Espoir, 16, French.—17. West Indies, the Pelican, 18, Lieut. T. White, destroyed the French privateer, Trompeuse, 12.—22. West Indies, a *mutiny* broke out on board the Hermione, 32, H. Pigott; the Captain and Officers were barbarously murdered, and the ship carried into La Guayra.—27. West Indies, the Magicienne, 32. Capt. Ricketts, with the Regulus and Diligence in company, captured the Brutus, 9, three brigs and a schooner, out of Gaudilla Bay, Porto Rico.

October 4. West Indies, the Alexandrian, 6, Lieut. W. W. Senhouse, captured the French privateer, L'Erpictaris.—A *mutiny* on board the Squadron, under the command of Rear-Adm. Pringle, at the Cape of Good Hope.—9. Channel, the Unité, 36, B. Rowley, captured La Découverte, 18.—11. ADM. DUNCAN'S VICTORY over the Dutch Fleet, under Adm. De Winter, off Camperdown; 9 ships of the line and 2 frigates captured: loss on the part of the British, 203 killed and 622 wounded. Dutch, 540 killed and 620 wounded.—14. Near Teneriffe, the Indefatigable, 44, Sir E. Pellew, captured Le Ranger, 14, which was retaken, but again captured in November, by the Galatea, 32, G. Byng.

November 12. Off Ireland, the Cerberus, 32, J. Drew, captured L'Epervier, 16.—14. Off Lisbon, the Majestic, 74, G. B. Westcott, captured El Bolader, 16, Spanish.—16. The Tribune, 36, S. Barber, wrecked on the Thrum-cap Shoals, near Halifax; only 12 saved out of 240 men.

December. West Indies, the Severn, 44, T. Boys, and Pelican, 18, captured La Republique-Triomphante, 14.—The Growler, 12, J. Hollingsworth, captured off Dengerness by two French row-boats.—The Fortune, 16, V. Collard, wrecked near Oporto, date unknown, crew perished.—19. His Majesty, with the Royal Family, returned thanks at St. Paul's, for his late great naval victories.—20. Lat. 49 N. Long. 8 W. The Phœbe, 36 guns, 261 men, R. Barlow, captured the Nereide, 32 guns, 330 men, French.—27. The Hunter, 16, Tudor Tucker, wrecked near Virginia, 5 of the crew perished,—29. In the Bay of Biscay, the Anson, 44, Capt. Denham, and Phaeton, 38, Hon. R. Stopford, captured La Daphne, 30, French.—During Year 1797, the Resistance, 44, E. Pakenham, captured 3 sloops and 2 brigs, besides smaller vessels, belonging to the Dutch, in the East Indies.

Amount of Enemy's Ships Captured or Destroyed.—Line, 15; Frigates, 11; Sloops, 23; Privateers, 240. Ditto Wrecked.—Line, 1; Frigate, 1.

	Principal Staff at Head-Quarters.	Principal Commanders-in-Chief, and Governors abroad.
1794.	Secretary at War.—Rt. Hon. R. Fitzpatrick. General on the Staff.—Lord Amherst, K. B. Adjutant-General.—Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. Fawcett, K. B. Quarter-Master-General.—Lieut.-Gen. George Morrison. Master-General of the Ordnance.—Duke of Richmond, K. G. Lieut.-General of the Ordnance.—Sir W. Howe, K. B.	East Indies.—Lieut.-Gen. Sir Robert Abercromby, K. B. West Indies.—Gen. Sir C. Grey, K.B. North America.—Gen. Lord Dorchester. Quebec.—Gen. Johnston. Lower Canada.—Major-Gen. A. Clarke. Gibraltar.—Gen. Sir Robert Boyd, K.B. Gen. Sir H. Clinton, from 2d July. Flanders.—H. R. H. The Duke of York.* On a particular Service.—Earl of Moira. Corsica.—Lieut.-Gen. David Dundas. Lieut.-Gen. Charles Stuart, from 22d April. St. Domingo.—Major-Gen. Williamson.

Total Number of Troops maintained by the Country, including Militia and all other Corps . . . { Horse 19,135 / Foot 190,010 } 209,145

Expense of ditto, ditto . . . . . { Horse £973,468 12 9½ / Foot £10,164,461 10 6 } £11,137,930 3 3½

DISTRIBUTION OF THE REGULAR FORCES.

Great Britain, Guernsey, Jersey, Flanders, and on an Expedition under the Earl of Moira	60,244
Plantations, Gibraltar, and New South Wales, (charge £677,682 12 4)	36,230
East Indies (one Regt. Light Dragoons and nine Regts. of Foot) . . .	10,924

EFFECTIVES OF THE ARMY IN IRELAND.†

	Field Officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Staff.	Quartermasters, Serjeants, Trumpeters, and Drummers.	Rank and File.
Cavalry	21	41	96	42	292	2683
Infantry	25	50	103	35	542	6174

Recruited	38,563
Discharged on account of wounds . . .	4,229
Killed or died in the service	18,596

FOREIGN TROOPS IN THE SERVICE OF GREAT BRITAIN.‡

Hanoverians	18,000
Troops belonging to the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel	12,000
Ditto Hesse Darmstadt	3000
Ditto Margrave of Baden	754
Total	33,754

* The following is a list of the General and Staff Officers, who served with the Forces, under the command of H. R. H. the Duke of York in this year:—

Lieut.-Generals.—Sir Wm. Erskine, Hon. Wm. Harcourt.

Major-Generals.—Ralph Abercrombie, Ralph Dundas, Alexander Stewart, to 17th December; Richard Whyte, Gerrard Lake, to 29th April; Samuel Hulse, from 30th April; John Mansell, to 26th April; David Dundas, from 1st May; Sir Robert Lawrie, from 26th February.

Adj.General.—Major-Gen. J. H. Craig. Deputy ditto.—Col. John St. Leger, to 21st January; Lieut.-Colonel Charles Craufurd, from 12th February.

Quarter-Master-Gen.—Hon. Major-Gen. H. E. Fox. Deputy ditto.—Lieut.-Col. R. Brownrigg.

Majors of Brigade.—Capt. J. G. Le Marchant, Capt. W. Payne, Lieut. Anderson, Capt. Murray, to 24th March, Capt. F. G. Ruddock, from 25th March; Capt. Cockran, to 14th June; Capt. T. G. Clapham, from 15th June.

Commissary General of Stores and Provisions.—Brook Watson, Esq.

Deputy ditto.—Henry Motz. Assistant ditto.—H. Le Messurier.

Deputy Judge Advocate.—Capt. W. Wynyard. Bridge Master.—Major Jesse Wright, to 18th May; Capt. W. Borthwick, from 19th May. Captain of Guides.—Capt. John Sontag. Provost Marshal.—Capt. John Phillips. Inspector of Hospitals.—Dr. Hugh Kennedy. Physicians.—Gregory West, Robert Smith. Purveyor.—Vincent Wood.

† We omitted to give the account for 1793, in our last Number.

	Field Officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Staff.	Quartermasters, Serjeants, Trumpeters, and Drummers.	Rank and File.
Cavalry	24	32	73	25	314	2524
Infantry	34	112	238	63	841	9645

‡ An account made up at the close of this year (during which the strength of our Foreign Corps fluctuated) and laid before the House of Commons on 13th February, 1795, of "Foreign Troops *actually in British pay*," states the numbers as, Cavalry 8881, Infantry 16,580.

BATTLES AND OTHER MILITARY ACHIEVEMENTS AND OCCURRENCES.*

February 2. Cape Tiburoon, St. Domingo, captured by Lieut.-Colonel (afterwards Lieut.-General) Whitelocke. "The business was spirited and well done."—See M. Gen. Williamson's Dispatch. Corps engaged; 13th, 20th, and 49th Foot.—10. Corsica. The town and garrison of Mortella surrendered to Major.-Gen. David Dundas, and Commodore Linzee.—17. The strong redoubt and batteries of the Convention taken by storm, after a severe cannonading of two days.—19. San Fiorenzo taken possession of by his Majesty's land and sea Forces, and the Enemy retired to Bastia. "The perseverance, spirit, and gallantry of the officers and men of every denomination, merit the highest praise." "On this occasion, success has crowned the joint endeavours of the British arms. From the navy we have received the most effectual and essential assistance; their exertions have been wonderful and unparalleled."—Dispatch. British Corps engaged; Royals, 11th, 25th, 30th, 50th, 51st Foot, Royal Artillery, Royal Artificers.—20. Fort L'Acul, St. Domingo, stormed by Lieut.-Colonel (afterwards Lieut.-Gen.) Whitelocke. "The attack was so spirited that the garrison had not time to carry off any thing."—Dispatch. Corps engaged; Royals, 13th, 20th, 49th, 62d Foot, Royal Engineers, Royal Artillery.

March 22. The Island of Martinique taken by Gen. Sir Charles Grey, and Vice-Adm. Sir J. Jervis. "The spirit, unanimity, and perseverance of the navy and army never were more conspicuous, nor has more cordial co-operation ever been manifested between his Majesty's naval and land Forces. In a word, the general and all the field officers, as well as all the commanding officers of Corps, have set such an example of zeal, activity, and animation on this service, which has been so laudably emulated by all the officers and soldiers of this little army, that they merit the greatest praise."—Dispatch. Corps engaged; 6th, 8th, 9th, 15th, 33d, 38th, 39th, 40th, 43d, 44th, 58th, 60th, 65th, 70th, Royal Artillery.—23. Fort Bourbon surrendered to the same. In consequence of the gallantry displayed by Prince Edward, afterwards Duke of Kent, on these occasions, the lower Fort, called 'Fort Royal,' has been subsequently named "Fort Edward."

April 4. The Island of St. Lucie reduced by Gen. Sir Charles Grey, and Vice-Adm. Sir J. Jervis. The same Corps engaged as at the capture of Martinique.—7. The British Minister, Mr. Pitt, brought in a Bill before Parliament to enable the subjects of France to enlist in the King's service on the continent of Europe, and to employ French officers as Engineers, under certain restrictions.—17. General successful attack made by the armies of the combined powers on the French at Cateau. The Enemy lost thirty pieces of cannon, of which nine were taken by the column under the Duke of York, and two by that under Lieut-Gen. Sir W. Erskine. The loss of the Enemy was very great, that of the combined armies very inconsiderable. "The Hon. Capt. Carleton, of the Royals, a young officer of promising merit, is the only one we have to regret, nor has any one officer been wounded; of privates, we had 3 killed and 6 wounded."—Dispatch.—18. Landrecies invested by the Allies.—20. The Island of Guadeloupe reduced by Gen. Sir Charles Grey, and Vice-Adm. Sir J. Jervis.—24. Action at Villars en Couche, near Cambrai, in which a detachment of British Dragoons greatly distinguished themselves. "The Enemy were completely driven back, and obliged to retreat in great confusion into Cambrai, with the loss of twelve hundred men killed in the field, and three pieces of cannon." "The gallantry displayed by these Troops, but particularly by the 15th Regt. of Light Dragoons,† does them the highest honour. The only officer wounded, was Captain (afterwards Sir William) Aylett, of the 15th Regt. who had the misfortune to be severely wounded by a bayonet in the body."—Dispatch. British Corps engaged; Royal Horse Guards, 3d and 5th Dragoon Guards, 1st Dragoons, 11th and 15th Light Dragoons.—26. Action on the Heights above Cateau: the Duke of York and Lieut.-Gen. Otto defeated the French, capturing Lieut.-Gen. Chapuy, 32 pieces of cannon, and many prisoners. British Corps engaged; Royal Horse Guards, 1st, 3d, and 5th Dragoon Guards, 1st Dragoons, 7th, 11th, and 16th Light Dragoons. In this action the British Maj.-Gen. Mansell was killed. Upwards of 1200 of the enemy left dead on the field.—29. Action at Moucron, the Hanoverians and Austrians forced to retire.—30. Gallant retreat of his Majesty's Hanoverian Troops, and four Companies of the Loyal Emigrants, under Major-Gen. Hammerstein, out of Menin.—Landrecies surrendered to the Allies.

May 4. The Enemy attacked the post of Rousselaer, where Col. Linsingen was cantoned with two Squadrons of the 10th Light Dragoons, and one Squadron of Hanoverians, and were repulsed with the loss of 3 pieces of cannon, and 200 men killed.—10. The French attacked the Duke of York's army, at Camphin, near Tournay, and after an engagement of five hours were repulsed with great loss, 13 pieces of cannon, and above 400 prisoners. The following British Corps were engaged; Royal Horse Guards, 2d, 3d, and 6th Dragoon Guards, 1st, 2d, and 6th Dragoons, 7th, 11th, 15th, 16th Light Dragoons, 14th Foot. 1 staff officer and 5 officers wounded, 1 serjeant killed, 4 wounded, 30 rank and file killed, 73 wounded, 12 missing; 90 horses killed, 108 wounded, 32 missing. The Duke of York's aid-de-camp, Major (now Lieut.-Gen. Sir Henry) Clinton, was wounded on this occasion.—11. Action near Courtrai, Generals Clairfayt and Walmoden defeated. First passage of the French across

* The operations of the Allied Armies in Flanders, in which the British were engaged, or by which their movements were affected, have necessarily been accompanied, with some explanatory notes on the campaign.

The Emperor of Austria commanded a medal to be struck "to perpetuate the remembrance of this brilliant Action," and presented one, with the ribbon of Maria Theresa, to each of the officers "who distinguished themselves on that ever-memorable day," viz. Capts. Aylett, Pocklington, Ryan, Calcraft, Blount, Wilson, Keir, and Butler.

the Sambre repulsed by the hereditary Prince of Orange.—17, 18. Actions at Lannoy, Roubaix, Waterloo, and Mouveaux. The Duke of York's Corps surrounded and defeated.* The loss of the British exceeded 1000 men, besides a considerable train of Artillery. British Corps engaged; 7th, 11th, 15th, 16th Light Dragoons, 1st, 2d, 3d Foot Guards, 14th, 37th, 53d Foot, and Royal Artillery.—20. Second passage of the Sambre by the French, under Jourdan, repulsed after an action near Rouvroix, by Kaunitz and the Prince of Orange.—21. Bastia, Corsica, surrendered to Lieut.-Colonel Villettes, and Captain Horatio Nelson. "I am unable to give due praise to the unremitting zeal, exertion, and judicious conduct of Lieut.-Col. Villettes, who had the honour of commanding his Majesty's troops: never was either more conspicuous."—DISPATCH.—22. Action near Kaisers Lautern: the French repulsed by the Allies, after a long and obstinate engagement.† "Nothing could exceed the spirit and gallantry with which Major-Gen. Fox's Brigade conducted themselves, particularly in the storm of the Village of Pontechin, which they forced with the bayonet."—DISPATCH. British Corps; 7th Light Dragoons, 14th, 37th, 53d Foot. Third passage of the French over the Sambre.—23. Field-Marshal Molendorf surprised and surrounded the French Camp at Kaisers Lautern, killed above 1000 men, and took 2000 prisoners, besides 18 pieces of cannon, and all the camp equipage.—24. The Austrian General, Count Kaunitz, attacked the French army which had passed the Sambre, and compelled them to retreat over the river with great loss.

June 1. In Lord Howe's glorious naval Action, off Ushant, the 29th British Regt. had 1 captain, 11 non-commissioned officers and privates killed, 1 ensign, 10 non-commissioned officers and privates wounded.—4. Major-Gen. Thomas Dundas died of a fever at Guadeloupe, after a few days' illness. "And in him his Majesty and his country lose one of their bravest and best officers, and a worthy man."—DISPATCH. Port au Prince, St. Domingo, surrendered to Brig.-Gen. Whyte, and Commodore Ford. Corps engaged; 22d, 23d, and 41st Foot.—6. Fort Fleur D'Epee and Pointe a Petre, Guadeloupe, retaken by the French. The hereditary Prince of Orange attacked and defeated, with great loss, the French army, which had crossed the Sambre.—7. The National Convention of France having passed a decree that no quarter should be given to the English or Hanoverian Troops, the Duke of York issued a general order,‡ which forms a noble contrast to the barbarity of the French.—

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* On this occasion the British Troops accused the Austrians (not without reason) of having sacrificed them.

† In this action, the Village of Pontechin was the great bone of contention. It had been taken and retaken several times in the course of the day, and was alternately disputed with the enemy by Austrians, Dutch, and British. The efforts made by Gen. Fox's brigade decided the contest at this point.

‡ General Order.—Head-Quarters, June 7th, 1794.—His Royal Highness the Duke of York thinks it incumbent on him to announce to the British and Hanoverian troops, under his command, that the National Convention of France, pursuing the gradation of crimes and horrors which has distinguished the periods of its Government as the most calamitous of any that has yet occurred in the history of the world, has just passed a decree, that their soldiers shall give no quarter to the British or Hanoverian troops. His Royal Highness anticipates the indignation and horror which has naturally arisen in the minds of the brave troops, whom he addresses, upon receiving this information. His Royal Highness desires, however, to remind them, that mercy to the vanquished is the brightest gem in a soldier's character, and exhorts them not to suffer their resentment to lead them to any precipitate act of cruelty on their part, which may sully the reputation they have acquired in the world. His Royal Highness believes that it would be difficult for brave men to conceive that any set of men, who are themselves exempt from sharing in the dangers of war, should be so base and cowardly as to seek to aggravate the calamities of it upon the unfortunate people who are subject to their orders. It was, indeed, reserved for the present times to produce to the world the possibility of the existence of such atrocity and infamy. The pretence for issuing this decree, even if founded in truth, could justify it only to minds similar to those of the Members of the National Convention. It is, in fact, too absurd to be noticed and still less to be refuted. The French must themselves see through the flimsy artifice of an intended assassination, by which Robespierre has succeeded in procuring that military guard which has at once established him the successor of the unfortunate Louis, by whatever name he may choose to dignify his future reign. In all the wars, which from the earliest times have existed between the English and the French nations, they have been accustomed to consider each other in the light of generous as well as brave enemies, while the Hanoverians, for a century the allies of the former, have shared in this reciproeal esteem; humanity and kindness have at all times taken place the instant that opposition ceased, and the same cloak has been frequently seen covering those who were wounded, and enemies, whilst indiscriminately conveying to the hospitals of the conquerors. The British and Hanoverian armies will not believe that the French nation, even under the present infatuation, can so far forget their characters as soldiers, as to pay any attention to a decree, as injurious to themselves as it is disgraceful to the persons who passed it. In this confidence His Royal Highness trusts, that the soldiers of both nations, will confine their sentiments of resentment and abhorrence to the National Convention alone; persuaded that they will be joined in them by every Frenchman who possesses one spark of honour, or one principle of a soldier: and His Royal Highness is confident, that it will be only on finding, contrary to every expectation, that the French army has relinquished every title to the fair character of soldiers, and of men, by submitting to and obeying so atrocious an order, that the brave troops under his command will think themselves justi-

8. Charleroi bombarded by the French. Lord Moira landed at Ostend with 15 Battalions, about 5000 men.—9. Conjunction of the French army of the North with that of the Sambre and Meuse, and general retreat of the Allies.—10. The French attacked Gen. Clairfayt, at Hooglede, and forced him to retire on Thielt.—12. Fourth passage of the Sambre by the French who reinvest Charleroi.—13. Second action near Hooglede, Gen. Clairfayt overpowered by superior numbers, and sustained considerable loss. Major-Gen. Hammerstein failed in an attack he made on a very superior force of the enemy at Ghits. British engaged; 8th Light Dragoons, 38th and 55th Foot.—16. The Prince of Orange and Gen. Beaulieu force the French, under Gen. Jourdan, to reeross the Sambre with the loss of 5000 men.—17. Surrender of Ypres to the French.—18. Fifth passage of the French, under Gen. Jourdan, over the Sambre, and the siege and bombardment of Charleroi resumed.—19. Island of Corsica united to the Crown of Great Britain.—23. Action near Thielt, Clairfayt repulsed by the French, and the position of the Duke of York, at Tournay, rendered no longer tenable.—24. The Duke of York, with all the British and part of the Hessian troops moved from Tournay to Rennaix.—25. Surrender of Charleroi, by the Austrians, to the French Gen. Jourdan.—26. Battle of Fleurus,* Prince Coburg defeated by Gen. Jourdan. First employment of air balloons for military purposes.

July 1. The garrison of Ostend, with baggage and stores of every kind, embarked on board the fleet that brought Lord Moira's Corps from England, and sailed for Flushing on the 3d.—2. Brig.-Gen. Symes attacked Pointe a Petre without success.—6. The French entered Alost by surprise, Lord Moira's Corps not having taken sufficient precautions to secure itself by pickets, but their numbers being small the mischief was soon remedied and they were compelled to retreat in confusion. British Corps engaged; 8th and 14th Dragoons, 27th, 42d, 54th, 57th, 59th, and 87th Foot.—9. Lord Moira effected a junction with the army, under the Duke of York, and His Royal Highness encamped at Contig 69 Squadrons, and 59 Battalions.—12. The Enemy drove in the outposts occupied by the Duke of York's advanced Corps, in front of the canal, leading from Brussels to Antwerp, and being greatly superior in numbers, drove them into the town of Malines, but a reinforcement brought forward by Lord Moira, obliged the Enemy to fall back upon their posts with considerable loss.—19. The Enemy renewed their attack, and succeeded in obliging the posts on the left of Malines to abandon the canal, and to retreat from the Dyle.

August 10. Calvi, Corsica, surrendered to Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. Charles Stuart, and Capt. Nelson, R.N. after a siege of fifty-one days. Corps engaged; Royals, 18th, 50th, 51st Foot, and Royal Artillery. "I am much indebted to Lieut.-Col. (afterwards Lieut.-Gen. Sir John) Moore, for his assistance upon every occasion, and it is only a tribute due to his worth, to mention that he has distinguished himself upon this expedition, for his bravery, conduct, and military talents." The spirit, zeal, and willingness, with which this army has undergone the greatest labour and fatigue, in the most oppressive weather, is hardly to be described, and such has been the determined animation of both officers and men, that the smallest murmuring has never been heard, unless illness deprived them of making their services useful to their country."—DISPATCH.—19. The post of Petite Riviere, St. Domingo, capitulated to Lieut-Col. Brisbane.—26. The garrison of Sluys† surrendered to a force under Gen. Moreau.

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fied, and indeed under the necessity of adopting a species of warfare, for which they will stand acquitted to their own conscience, to their country, and the world: in such an event, the French army alone will be answerable for the tenfold vengeance which will fall upon themselves, their wives, and their children, and their unfortunate country, already groaning under every calamity, which the accumulated crimes of unprincipled ambition and avarice can heap upon their devoted victims. His Royal Highness desires that these orders may be read and explained to the men at their successive roll-callings.

* This action, although obstinately contested in some points, was taking a favourable turn for the Austrians, when Prince Coburg, upon hearing of the surrender of Charleroi, on the preceding day, abandoned the prospect of a signal victory, as if a decisive success at such a moment had not been an object more worthy of the continued contest than even the preservation of Charleroi, which place must at all events have been immediately recovered by such success, it having surrendered on the 25th because it was no longer defensible. The Austrian army retired in excellent order, unbroken, unpursued, and astonished at being checked in its successful career, not by the Enemy, but by superior orders, resulting from that same irresolution which had produced a similar result in the preceding campaign, near Maubeuge. Henceforth, retreat was the order of the day, until the Austrians reached the Rhine, and Gen. Clairfayt relieved Prince Coburg in the general command. Some partial actions were fought during the retreat, but were not sought by the Prince. The Enemy pressed upon his disjointed corps, and thus forced him, in order that they might recover their connection, to attempt to defend ground which His Serene Highness would most readily have abandoned without a contest. These partial actions were severe and murderous, particularly one in which the Prince of Orange's corps was engaged on the 7th July in front of Brussels. The army of the Duke of York was naturally obliged, progressively to regulate its retrograde movements by those of the Austrians, while there was any implied connexion in their operations.

† The siege of this place lasted nearly two months; it was defended by a brave officer, named Vanderduyn, who, in reply to a summons to surrender, said, "The honour of defending a place like Sluys, that of commanding a brave garrison, and the confidence they repose in me, are my only answer." He afterwards surrendered it on honourable terms.

September 12. Return of the Duke of York's army on this day.

	Officers.	Serjeants.	Drummers and Trumpeters.	Rank and File.
Cavalry	333	567	139	6779
Infantry	905	1693	884	27,374
Total	1238	2260	1023	34,153

September 15. The Enemy attacked, in great strength, the advanced posts of the Duke of York's army, and forced that of Boxtel. British Corps engaged; King's Dragoon Guards, 8th and 14th Light Dragoons, Foot Guards, 12th, 33d, 44th and 89th Foot.—16. An army of 80,000 men advanced against the Duke of York, who to avoid an action "with such a very great disparity of numbers," retreated across the Meuse to Grave.—23. The French invested Bois le Duc and Crevencœur.—27. The French from Pointe a Petre, Guadeloupe, made a landing at Goyave and Lamentin, and attacked Brig.-Gen. Graham's camp, at Berville, "who defended this position, with the utmost gallantry and spirit, until the 6th of October, when finding his provisions nearly exhausted, and that he was cut off from all communication with the shipping, and without hopes of relief, he was obliged to surrender. By this unfortunate event the whole of the Island of Gaudeloupe, except Fort Matilda, where Lieut.-Gen. Prescott commanded, fell into the hands of the enemy."—DISPATCH. Corps taken; 39th, 43d, 65th, Royal Artillery, and detachments.—28. Crevencœur surrendered to the French.

October 2. Battle along the Roer. Jourdan forced Clairfayt from his position, to cross the Rhine, near Mulheim, on the 5th.—10. Bois le Duc, capitulated to the French.—19. The Enemy attacked and forced the advanced posts of the Duke of York's army, near Druiten, on the Maese. "Nothing could exceed the gallantry of the Troops, particularly the 37th Regt." "Major Hope, who commanded the 37th, distinguished himself exceedingly."—DISPATCH.—20. The Duke of York's army continued its retreat, and passed the Waal.—21. Coblents taken by the Enemy.—23. The Prussians crossed the Rhine, at Mayence, and the Austrians, near Oppenheim.—27.—The Enemy attacked the British out-posts in front of Nimeguen, which were driven in. They also attacked the out-posts of Fort St. Andre, which fell back to the Fort. Lieut.-Gen. Abercrombie, and Lieut.-Col. Sir Wm. Clarke were slightly wounded.—28. Venlo surrendered to the Enemy. The garrison allowed to march out with the honours of war, and 10 pieces of cannon, and not restrained from serving again.

November 2. Rhinefels surrendered to the French.—4. Maestricht surrendered to the French, under Kleber. Count Walmoden made a sortie with a party of the troops in Nimeguen, consisting of the 15th Dragoons, 8th, 27th, 28th, 55th, 63d and 78th British Infantry, under the command of Major-Gen. De Burgh, and two Battalions of Dutch, supported by the 7th and 15th British Light Dragoons, and Hanoverian Dragoons. "The sortie had every success which could be expected from it. The Troops advanced to the Enemy's trenches, under a very severe fire, and jumped into them without returning a shot. The loss of the Enemy was almost entirely by the bayonet, and amounted to about 500 men."—DISPATCH. British loss; 12 rank and file, 5 horses killed; 1 field officer, 5 captains, 6 subalterns, 10 serjeants, 140 rank and file, 14 horses wounded; 1 serjeant, 19 rank and file missing.—8. Nimeguen evacuated. "His Majesty's Troops retired without any loss."—27. Figueras surrendered to the French.

December 5. Bizzeton, St. Domingo, successfully defended by Capt. Grant 13th Foot, with a garrison of 120 men, against 3 columns of Brigands, amounting to 2000 men. Detachments of the Royals, 23d and 41st Foot engaged.—10. Fort Matilda, in the Island of Guadeloupe, evacuated by Lieut.Gen. Prescott, after being besieged from the 14th October. Corps present; 15th, 21st, 35th, 39th, 56th, 60th, and Royal Marines.—27. The Fort Du Rhin, near Manheim, surrendered to the French, who penetrate into the Bommelwaach, over the frozen Maese.—29. Tiburoon, St. Domingo, recaptured by the Enemy. Grave surrendered to the French.—30. The Enemy defeated at Tuyl, by Major-Gen. David Dundas. Corps engaged; 19th, 33d, 42d, 78th and 80th Foot.

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Prisoners.
Men killed, wounded, missing, and prisoners, of the *British* Troops serving on the Continent in this Year	217	756	686	300
Ditto, in Corsica	24	66	1	
Ditto, in the West Indies, under the command of Gen. Sir Charles Grey	196	586	108	1200
Ditto, in St. Domingo, under the command of Major Gen. Williamson	10	25		
Total	447	1433	795	1500

GAZETTES.

MILITARY PROMOTIONS, &c.

FROM JULY 27 TO AUGUST 25.

WAR-OFFICE, JULY 27.

LONDON GAZETTE, JULY 28.

1st Regt. Life Gds.— Cornet and Sub-Lieut. Charles Bethell Codrington, to be Lieut. by p. vice Vyner, prom.; Frederick Angerstein, gent. to be Cornet and Sub-Lieut. by p. vice Codrington.

98th Regt. Foot.—Major-Gen. Samuel Venables Hinde, to be Col. vice Lieut.-Gen. Conran, dec.

Garrisons.—Lieut.-Gen. Samuel Hawker, to be Capt. of Yarmouth Castle, in the Isle of Wight, vice Lieut.-Gen. Griffiths. dec.

Memorandum.—Deputy Ass.-Com.-Gen. Ryrie has been allowed to resign his commission.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, JULY 25.

Rl. Regt. Art.—Second Lieut. William Romney Cleeve, to be First Lieut. vice Bayley, ret. on permanent h. p.

Unattached.—The under-mentioned officer of the Rl. Regt. Art. having Brevet rank superior to his regimental commission, has been granted prom. on h. p. Brevet Major Daniel Macnamara Bourchier, to be Major.

Rl. Regt. Art.—Second Capt. William Henry Stopford, to be Capt. vice Bourchier; Capt. Richard Kendall, from unatt. h. p. to be Second Capt. vice Stopford.

Ordnance Medical Department.—George Lionel Fitz-Maurice, gent. to be Second Ass.-Sur. vice Lambert, res.

Rl. Eastern Regt. Middlesex Mil.—John Woolsey, gent. to be Ens.

HANOVER, MARCH 24.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge has been pleased to appoint Lieut.-Col. Augustus Cuyler, to be one of his Royal Highness's Equerries.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 4.

10th Regt. of Lt. Drs.—Cornet George Vandeleur, to be Lieut. by p. vice Oliver, who ret.; Hon. Percy Moreton, to be Cor. by p. vice Vandeleur.

13th Ditto.—William Mavor Julius, gent. to be Cor. by p. vice Terry, who ret.; Serj.-Major John O'Reilly to be Quartermaster, vice Taggart, dec.

16th Ditto.—To be Lieuts.: Cor. Edward Harris Donnithorne, by p. vice Torre, who ret.; Lieut. Robert Dighton, from h. p. 71st Ft. vice Jones, dec.

To be Cor. by p.—Francis Thomas Meik, gent. vice Donnithorne.

3d Regt. Ft.—Lieut. John Lewis Lavoine, from Cape Corps, to be Lieut. vice Deane, app. to 67th Foot.

8th Ditto.—Walter Lay, gent. to be Ens. by p. vice Hamilton, prom.

9th Ditto.—Capt. Agnew Champain, to be Major, by p. vice St. Clair, who ret.; Lieut. Arthur Ogle, to be Capt. by p. vice Champain; Ens. John Donnelly, to be Lieut. by p. vice Ogle; Franklin Lushington, gent. to be Ens. by p. vice Donnelly.

13th Ditto.— Brevet Lieut.-Col. Sir Robert Moubray, from h. p. of Sicilian Regt. to be Major, vice Everard, prom.; Lieut. Wm. Sutherland, to be Capt. by p. vice Fenton, who ret.; Ens. W. Rawlins, to be Lieut. by p. vice Sutherland; Philip Dormieux Strong, gent. to be Ens. by p. vice Rawlins.

14th Ditto.—Ass.-Surg. Samuel Lightfoot, from 47th Ft. to be Ass.-Surg. vice Battersby, who exc.

15th Ditto.—Capt. Robert Alexander Cuthbert, from h. p. to be Capt. vice Thomas Bonnor, who exc. r. the diff.

16th Ditto.—Lieut. H. H. F. Clarke from 47th Ft. to be Lieut.; Ens. Donald Campbell, from 47th Ft. to be Lieut.

18th Ditto.—Ens. Clement Alexander Edwards, from 31st Ft. to be Ens. vice Thorold, who ret.

22d Ditto.—To be Capts.: Capt. James Ralph, from h. p. vice Robert Vivian, who exc.; Capt. John Emerson, from h. p. vice Ralph, who ret.

23d Ditto.—John Owen Edwards Tucker, gent. to be Second Lieut. by p. vice Bunyon, prom. in 30th Ft.

26th Ditto.—To be Lieuts.: Lieut. W. B. Staff, from 30th Ft.; Lieut. Arthur Carthew, from h. p. 64th Ft. vice John Guthrie, who exc.

30th Ditto.—To be Capts.: Capt. John Acland, from h. p. 9th Ft. vice Owen Wynne Gray, who exc.; Lieut. Edward Nevil Macready, by p. vice Acland, who ret.

To be Lieuts. by p.—Second Lieut. Charles Spencer Bunyon, from the 23d Ft. vice Macready; Ens. Hon. Robert Boyle, from 68th Ft. vice Frizell, who ret.

31st Ditto.—Henry Pigott, gent. to be Ens. by p. vice Edwards app. to 18th Ft.

33d Ditto.—Lieut. Jacob Glynn Rogers, from h. p. 45th Ft. to be Lieut. vice William Spencer Norton, who exc.

38th Ditto.—Lieut. Alexander Campbell, to be Capt. without p. vice M'Donald, dec.; Ens. Thomas Southall to be Lieut. vice Campbell; Gent. Cadet Henry Bates, from Rl. Mil. Coll. to be Ens. vice Southall; Lieut. George Greene, to be Adj. vice Campbell.

41st Ditto.—Capt. George Carpenter, from h. p. to be Capt. vice Angus M'Intyre, who exc. r. the diff.

42d Ditto.—Lieut. John Guthrie, from h. p. 64th Ft. to be Lieut. vice William Duff, who exc.; Lieut. William Dick Macfarlane to be Adj. vice Duff.

45th Ditto.—Lieut. Daniel Tupper, from h. p. to be Lieut. vice Thomas Chadwick, who exc.

47th Ditto.—James Watson, gent. to be Ens. by p. vice Campbell, prom. 16th Ft.; Ass.-Surg. Robert Battersby, from 14th Ft. to be Ass.-Surg. vice Lightfoot, who exc.

49th Ditto.—Lieut. James Patrick Meik, from 30th Ft. to be Lieut.

54th Ditto.—Lieut. John Griffiths Beavan, to be Capt. without p. vice Kelly, dec.; Ens. Abraham Collis Anderson, from 69th Ft. to be Lieut. without p. vice Beavan.

57th Ditto.—Lieut. William Edwards, from the 7th Lt. Drs. to be Lieut. vice Henry Shadforth, who ret. on h. p. r. the diff.; Lieut. John Gray, from 89th Ft. to be Lieut. vice Edwards, who ret. on h. p. 89th Ft.

59th Ditto.—Lieut. William Fuller, to be Capt. by p. vice Collins, who ret.; Ens. and Adj. D. Calder, to be Lieut. by p. vice Fuller.

60th Ditto.—Lieut. Alexander Viscount Fincastle, from 67th Ft. to be Lieut. vice John Archer, who ret. on h. p. Rl. African Corps.

63d Ditto.—Ass.-Surg. William Milligan, M.D. from h. p. 60th Ft. to be Ass.-Surg. vice Daly, dec.

67th Ditto.—To be Lieuts.: Lieut. Charles J. White, from h. p. Cape Corps, vice John Hanna, who exc. r. the diff.; Lieut. Charles Augustus Deane, from the 3d Ft. vice Lord Fincastle, app. to 60th Ft.

68th Ditto.—William Frederick Vernon Graham, gent. to be Ens. by p. vice Boyle, prom. in 30th Ft.

69th Ditto.—Ens. Edward Sims James, to be Lieut. by p. vice Evans, prom.

To be Ens.—Alexander Sutherland, gent. without purchase, vice Anderson, prom. in 54th Ft.; St. George Lowther, gent. by p. vice James.

83d Ditto.—James Goodrich, gent. to be Ens. by p. vice Pole, who ret.

97th Ditto.—Capt. Lachlan Macquarle, from h. p. 57th Ft. to be Capt. vice James Eyre Muttlebury, who exc.

Cape Mounted Riflemen.—Lieut. William Russell, from Rl. African Colonial Corps, to be Lieut. vice Lavoine, app. to 3d Ft.

Unattached.—To be Lieut.-Col. without p.: Brevet Lieut.-Col. Charles Holland Hastings, Inspecting Field Officer of a Recruiting District.

To be Captain of Infantry, by p.: Lieut. John Thomas Evans, from 69th Ft.

To be Lieut. of Infantry, by p.: Ens. John James Edward Hamilton, from 8th Ft.

The undermentioned officer, having Brevet-rank superior to his regimental commission, has accepted prom. upon h. p. according to the General Order of the 25th April, 1826:—

To be Lieut.-Col. of Infantry: Brevet Lieut.-Col. Matthias Everard, from 13th Ft.

The under-mentioned Lieut. actually serving on f. p. in a Regt. of the Line, whose commission is dated in the year 1808, has accepted prom. on h. p. according to the General Order of the 27th December, 1826:—

To be Capt. of Infantry: Lieut. John Peach, from 47th Ft.

Brevet.—Col. George William Phipps, to be Major-Gen. in the Army.

Memoranda.—The app. of Lieut. Edwards, from 7th Lt. Drs. to be Lieut. in 40th Ft. vice Thornhill, who ret. on h. p. r. the diff. stated to have taken place on 21st March last, has not taken place; Lieut. Charles Boyd, h. p. 90th Ft. has been allowed to ret. from the Service, by the sale of his h. p.

The commissions of the under-mentioned Officers are dated on the 14th May, 1829, instead of 28th July and 26th of August, 1828:—Ens. Conyngham Montgomery, of 3d Ft.; Ens. Thomas de Warren Richardson, of 59th Ft.

The Christian names of Mr. Duff, who was app. to an Ensigncy in 92d Ft. on 4th June last, are Alexander Thomas Wharton.

The app. of Lieut. William Henry Lawder, from h. p. 32d Ft. to be Lieut. in the Ceylon Regt. stated to have taken place on the 22d ult. has not taken place.

The Christian names of Ens. Hon. —— Craven, of 67th Ft. are George Augustus.

The h. p. of the under-mentioned Officers has been cancelled from the 4th inst. inclusive, upon their receiving a commuted allowance for their commissions:—Quartermaster John Mackenzie, h. p. 4th West India Regt.; Ens. John Thomas, h. p. 45th Ft.; Ens. William Augustus Clark, h. p. Newfoundland Veteran Comp.; Ens. John O'Donnell, h. p. 16th Ft.; Ens. William Henry de Daubrawa, h. p. unatt.; Lieut. Wm. L'Estrange, h. p. 11th Ft.; Lieut. James Young, h. p. 51st Ft.; Lieut. Roger M'Swiney, h. p. Rl. Corsican Rangers; Lieut. John Bushell, h. p. 5th West India Regt.; Lieut. Ephraim Stuart Flinter, h. p. 27th Ft. Lieut. David La Touche, h. p. 30th Ft.; Lieut. James Conran, h. p. 1st. Ft.; Ens. James Campbell, h. p. York Light Infantry Volunteers; Ens. G. Smith, h. p. unatt.; Ens. H. Spratt, h. p. 72d Ft.; Ens. J. Carroll, h. p. Royal Newfoundland Fencible Infantry; Lieut. William Tait, h. p. 97th Ft.; Second Lieut. Peter Campbell, h. p. 95th Ft.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, Aug. 3.

Rl. Regt. Art.—First Lieut. Henry Richard Wright, to be Second Capt. vice Gapper, dec.; Second Lieut. John St. George, to be First Lieut. vice Wright; Second Lieut. William Robert Nedham, to be ditto, vice Ommancy, dec.

TUESDAY, AUG. 11, 1829.

1st Regt. of Dr. Gds.—Cornet H. S. Thompson to be Lieut. by p. vice Dick, who ret.; Hon. W. D. Irby to be Cornet, by p. vice Thompson.

8th Regt. Lt. Drs.—Assist.-Surg. J. A. Ore, from 95th Ft. to be Assist.-Surg. vice Farnden, prom.

11th Lt. Drs.—Capt. J. R. Rotton to be Major, by p. vice Smith, prom.; Lieut. F. Blundell to be Captain, by p. vice Rotton; Cornet C. R. Hyndman to be Lieut. by p. vice Blundell; C. P. Parker, gent. to be Cornet, by p. vice Hyndman.

13th Regt. of Ft.—Capt. J. Johnson to be Major by p. vice Sir Robert Moubray, who ret.; Lieut. J. Kershaw, to be Capt. by p. vice Johnson; Ens. H. N. Vigors, to be Lieut. by p. vice Kershaw; R. D. Spread, gent. to be Ens. by p. vice Vigors.

33d Ditto.—Ens. E. W. Young, to be Lieut. without p. vice D. H. Mackay, dec.; Gent. Cadet G. A. V. Graham, from Rl. Mil. Col. to be Ens. vice Young.

34th Ditto.—Lieut.-Col. C. R. Fox, from h. p. to be Lieut.-Col. vice H. R. Ferguson, who ex. rec. diff.; Lieut. Hon. R. Boyle, from h. p. 30th Ft. to be Lieut. vice J. Reed, who ex. rec. diff.

53d Ditto.—Capt. T. Butler, to be Maj. by p. vice Reed, prom.; Lieut. E. B. Philips, to be Capt. by p. vice Butler; Ens. E. Wigley, to be Lieut. by p. vice Philips; C. B. Blaydes, gent. to be Ens. by p. vice Wigley.

69th Ditto.—Capt. G. T. Heigham, from h. p. to be Capt. vice M. Jenour, who ex. rec. diff.

71st Ditto.—Staff-Ass.-Surg. G. Gulliver, to be Ass.-Surg. vice Daykin, app. to the 1st or Gren. Ft. Gds.

97th Ditto.—Lieut. W. T. Stannus, to be Capt.

by p. vice Macquaire, who ret.; Ens. E. Barton, to be Lieut. by p. vice Stannus; O. Keating, gent. to be Ens. by p. vice Barton.

Ceylon Regt.—Lieut. M. Jones, from h. p. 89th Ft. to be Lieut. vice Elmslie, prom.

Unattached.—To be Lieut.-Cols. of Inf. by p.: Major T. Reed, from 53d Ft.; Maj. B. J. Smith, from 11th Lt. Drs.

The under-mentioned Lieut. actually serving upon full-pay in a Regt. of the Line, whose commission is dated in the year 1810, has accepted prom. upon h. p. according to the General Order of the 27th Dec. 1826:

To be Capt. of Inf.—Lieut. D. Keogh, from Ceylon Regt.

Rl. Hibernian Mil. School.—Ass.-Surg. J. Farnden, from 8th Light Drs.

Garrisons.—Tower of London: Rev. A. Irvine to be Chaplain, vice Broughton, res.

Memoranda.—Paymas. C. T. Grant, of 1st Ft. has been allowed to res. his commission as Paymas. and has been placed upon h. p. of his former rank as Lieut.

The under-mentioned Officers have been allowed to retire from the service, by the sale of unattached commissions:

Maj.-Gen. J. Gubbins; Maj.-Gen. Sir J. P. Dalrymple.

TUESDAY, AUG. 18.

Memorandum.—The half-pay of the under-mentioned Officers has been cancelled from the 18th inst. inclusive, upon their receiving a commuted allowance for their Commissions:

Ens. E. Jenkins, h. p. 77th Ft.; Lieut. F. Hanley, h. p. 27th Ft.; Lieut. W. O. Sandwith, h. p. 27th Ft.; Cor. C. T. Blicke, h. p. 10th Light Drs.; Lieut. S. P. Baghott, h. p. 80th Ft.; Lieut. J. W. Fitzpatrick, h. p. unatt.; Lieut. W. R. Derinzy, h. p. York Light Inf. Volunteers; Lieut. J. G. Jones, h. p. 1st Garrison Bat.; Ens. P. Lawless, h. p. 86th Ft.; Ens. G. Wyse, h. p. 6th Ft.

Mr. H. S. Elmslie, late Ass.-Surg. of the 1st or Gren. Ft. Gds. instead of being placed upon h. p. is to receive a commuted allowance.

Rl. Western Regt. of Middlesex Mil.—H. W. Marriott, Esq. to be Capt.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 25.

1st Regt. Life Gds.—Capt. William John Williams, from h. p. 2d Ceylon Regt. to be Capt. vice Samuel F. Cox, who ex.

4th Regt. Dr. Gds.—Capt. George Thomas Heigham, from 69th Ft. to be Capt. by p. vice Ravenhill, who ret.

1st. Regt. Drs.—Lieut. Nicholas Henry Jones Westby, from h. p. Rl. Staff Corps, to be Lieut. vice John Smith, who ex. rec. the diff.

2d Ditto.—Cor. Michael Goold Adams, to be Lieut. by p. vice Hobart, prom.; Cor. Robert Stein Forlong, from 13th Lt. Drs. to be Cor. vice Adams.

4th Regt. Lt. Drs.—Cor. Cleland Gumberledge, to be Lieut. by p. vice Newton prom.

13th Ditto.—Edward Eyre, Gent. to be Cor. by p. vice Forlong, app. to 2d Drs.

16th Ditto.—Charles James Cornish, Gent. to be Cor. by p. vice Bolton, who ret.

Colds. Regt. Ft. Gds.—Lieut.-Col. Alexander Charles Craufurd, from h. p. to be Capt. and Lieut.-Col. vice Henry Salwey, who ex.

2d Regt. Ft.—Ass.-Surg. James Brady, from 26th Ft. to be Surg. vice Campbell, dec.

5th Ditto.—Lieut. Thomas Walsh, to be Capt. by p. vice Browne, who ret.; Ens. Randal Foot, to be Lieut. by p. vice Walsh; Serg. Pelham Aldrich, to be Adj. (with the rank of Ens.) vice Canch, who res. the Adjutantcy only.

10th Ditto.—Capt. Joseph Jocelyn Anderson, from h. p. to be Capt. vice John Delancy, who ex. rec. the diff.; Ens. John Henry Broom, to be Lieut. by p. vice Musgrave, who ret.; James Horsburgh, Gent. to be Ens. by p. vice Broom.

17th Ditto.— Lieut.-Col. John Austin, from h. p. to be Lieut.-Col. vice Archibald Maclaine, who ex.

21st Ditto.—Capt. Wanley Elias Sawbridge, from h. p. to be Capt. vice A. James Caldwell, who ex. rec. the diff.

24th Ditto.—Ass.-Surg. James Crawfurd, M.D. from 68th Ft. to be Ass.-Surg.

30th Ditto.—Capt. Henry Cramer, to be Major, by p. vice Murray, who ret.; Lieut. George Mansel, to be Capt. by p. vice Cramer.

33d Ditto.—Staff-Surg. John Hall, to be Surg. vice Gowen, cashiered.

35th Ditto.—Capt. Francis Power to be Major, by p. vice Macdonald, prom. in 44th Ft.; Lieut. Robert Alexander Maxwell, to be Capt. by p. vice Power; Ens. Theophilus Faris to be Lieut. by p. vice Maxwell; Thomas Justly Green Chatterton, Gent., to be Ens. by p. vice Faris.

43d Ditto.—Charles Edmund Nugent, Gent., to be Ens. by p. vice Tufton, who ret.

44th Ditto.—Major Robert Macdonald, from 35th Ft. to be Lieut.-Col. by p. vice Tidy, app. an Inspecting Field-Officer of a Recruiting District.

68th Ditto.—Lieut. John Blood, to be Capt. by p. vice Parker, who ret.; Ens. Houghton Madeley, to be Lieut. by p. vice Blood; Archibald Douglas, Gent. to be Ens. by p. vice Madeley.

69th Ditto.—Capt. Adamson George Parker, from h. p. Cape regt. to be Capt. vice Heigham, app. to 4th Drg. Gds.

72d Ditto.—Arthur Balfour, Gent. to be Ens. by p. vice Rose, who ret.

83d Ditto.—Lieut. John James Edward Hamilton, from h. p. to be Lieut. vice Charles Irwin, who exc. receiving the difference.

84th Ditto.—Major Frederick Macbean, from h. p. to be Major, vice Herbert Vaughan, who exc.

86th Ditto.—Assist.-Surg. John Strath, from 59th Ft. to be Assist.-Surg. vice Gordon, app. to 92d Ft.

87th Ditto.—Second Lieut. Patrick Francis Blake, to be First Lieut. without p. vice Tolfrey, dec.

91st Ditto.—Capt. David Campbell, from h. p. to be Capt. vice M'Pherson, who ret.

92d Ditto.—Assist.-Surg. Charles Gordon, from 86th Ft. to be Assist.-Surg. vice Thompson, dec.

99th Ditto.—Capt. John Corfield, from h. p. 2d Ceylon regt. to be Capt. vice Archibald Campbell, who exc.

2d West India Regt.—Lieut.-Col. Francis Cockburn, from h. p. New Brunswick Fencibles, to be Lieut.-Col. vice Norman Macleod, who exc.

Unattached.—To be Capts. of Inf. by p.—Lieut.

George Hocart, from the 2d Drs.; Lieut. Clement Johnson, from the 11th Lt. Drs.; Lieut. Edward Newton, from the 4th Lt. Drs.

Memoranda.—The under-mentioned officers have been allowed to retire from the service, by the sale of unatt. commissions:—

Lieut.-Col. Charles Holland Hastings, late Inspecting Field Officer of a Recruiting District; Capt. Isaac Gouverneur Ogden, h. p. 38th Ft.

The appointment of Ass.-Surg. Thomas Pack from h. p. 59th Ft. to be Ass.-Surg. in 98th Ft.; stated to have taken place on the 18th December last, has not taken place.

The date of Capt. George Thomas Heigham's appointment, from h. p. to 69th Ft. was July 23, and not August 23, 1829, as stated in the Gazette of 11th instant.

Erratum in the Gazette of 11th instant.—Royal Hibernian Military School.—For Ass.-Surg. Farnden, from 8th Lt. Drs. read Ass.-Surg. Joseph Farnden, from 8th Lt. Drs. to be Surg.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, Aug. 24.

Rl. Regt. Art.—Second Capt. Lloyd Dowse, to be Capt. vice Brevet Major Butts, dismissed his Majesty's Service; Capt. George James Hunter, from unatt. h. p. to be Second Captain, vice Dowse.

Ordnance Medical Department. — First Ass.-Surg. Alexander Ogilvie, M.D. to be Surg. vice Jones, ret.; Second Ass.-Surg John Goldsworthy, to be First Ass.-Surg. vice Ogilvie; John Atkins Davis, gent. to be Second Ass.-Surg. vice Goldsworthy.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

March 4th. At Bellary, India, the Lady of Capt. J. W. Roworth, 11th Foot, of a daughter.

July 23d. At Lugton, Dalkeith, the Lady of Capt. R. Tait, R.N. of a son.

July 25th. In Dublin, the Lady of Capt. Vans Machen, of the 8th Foot, (the King's), of a daughter.

July 26th. At Mothcombe, Devon, the Lady of Capt. Wm. Harris, 16th Lancers, of a son, (still-born).

July 26th. At Athlone, the Lady of Lieut.-Col. Rolt, Ass.-Adj.-Gen. of a son.

July 30th. In Upper Brook Street, Grosvenor Square, the Lady of Major Dickson, of a son.

July 31st. At Stubbington, the Lady of Capt. James Anderson, R. N. of a son.

August 1st. At Sandhurst, the Right Hon. Lady Harriet Paget, of a daughter.

At Creedy House, the seat of Sir Humphrey Davie, Bart. High Sheriff for the County of Devon, the Lady of Lieut.-Col. Furguson, of a daughter.

At Edinburgh, the Lady of Capt. Bazil Hall, R. N. of a daughter.

In London, the Lady of Major-Gen. Sir Colin Campbell, of a still-born child.

At Winifred's Dale, the Lady of Capt. Jervoise, R. N. of a son.

August 9th. At Brussels, the Lady of Capt. Rattray, R. N. of a daughter.

August 9th. The Lady of Lieut. H. Brest, R.N. of a daughter.

August 20th. At Belmont Castle, Bedhampton, the Lady of Capt. M. Matthews, R. N. of a son.

August 22d. At Wimbledon Common, the Lady of Col. Hogg, E. I. Company's Service, of a son.

At North Stoneham, the Lady of Capt. M. Liddon, R. N. of a son.

August 23d. At Barbourne, near Worcester, the Lady of Lieut. Goullet, R.N. of a daughter.

MARRIED.

At Hythe, John Kidd, Esq. R. N. to Sophia Matilda, only daughter of G. V. Oughton, Esq. R.N.

July 27th. At Stoke, near Plymouth, by the Rev. John St. Aubyn, Capt. A. Stapledon R. N. to Miss Netherton, of Swanaton, near Dartmouth.

July 28th. In Scotland, Lieut. John Montgomerie, of the 76th Regt. to Miss Hamilton of Broomfield.

August 1st. At St. Pancras, Lieut. T. Buttanshaw, R. N. to Ellen, only daughter of Henry Fisher, Esq. of Claremont Terrace, London.

Lieut. A. T. Mann, R.N. to Miss Sarah Pearce, daughter of Mr. Pearce, Chief Officer of the Coast Guard Station, at Hope, near Kingsbridge.

Lately at St. Stephen's, near Saltash, Capt. Edmund Napean, R. N. to Miss Catharine Body, of St. Neot, second daughter of Mr. J. Body.

August 5th. At Harwich, Mr. J. Aylen, Master, R.N. to Maria, youngest daughter of Capt. John May.

August 8th. At Cambridge House, Capt. Henry J. Ramsden, of the 9th Lancers, third son of Sir John Ramsden, Bart. of Byram, county of York, to the Hon. Frederica Selina Law, fourth daughter of the late, and sister of the present Lord Ellenborough.

August 11th. At Gurnsey, Capt. John De Lancy, of the 10th Foot, to Grace Martha, eldest daughter of the late Anthony Priaulx, Esq.

August 12th. At Teignmouth, A. C. Nelson, Esq. Ass.-Surg. Royal Artillery, third son of Lieut.-Gen. Nelson, to Charlotte Martyn, fifth daughter of the late Wm. Collyns, Esq. of Kenton.

Aug. 19. By Special Licence, at Bishop's Court, by the Rev. R. M. Chatfield, Chaplin, to the Lord Bishop of Sodor and Man, Lieut.-Col. Edward Day, of the Bengal Army, to Mary, eldest daughter of the late Patrick Trent, Esq. of Dingle, County Kerry.

At Hastings, S. Irvine, Esq. Surgeon, R. N. to Miss Paulson, of that place.

DEATHS.

June 19th, 1829. Lieut.-Col. Macdonald, half-pay, Malta Regiment, (previously of 92d Foot,) Edinburgh.

May 11th. Major Fitz-Gerald, late 5th Veteran Battalion, Limerick.

CAPTAINS.

June 17th. Smith, half-pay, 6th Foot.

June 27th. Cupples, Royal Marine, Compton, Plymouth.

July 10th. Gapper, Royal Artillery, Bristol.

Millward, half-pay, 2d Garrison Battalion.

LIEUTENANTS.

April 22d. D. H. M'Kay, 33d Foot, Fort Augusta, Jamaica.

May 6th. Williams, 7th Foot, Malta.

May 21st. Ommaney, Royal Artillery, Port Royal, Jamaica.

May. Mollan, half-pay, 81st Foot, Monaghan.

May 14th. Baring, half-pay, 6th Light Battalion, King's German Legion, Linneburg.

July 1st. Parker, half-pay, 62d Foot.

July 4th. Hall, half-pay, 82d Foot.

ENSIGNS.

March 28th. Twopeny, half-pay, 31st Foot, Dec. 20th, 1828. Power, half-pay, 60th Foot.

June 22d, 1829. Quarter-Master Varley, retired full-pay, Royal Horse Guards, Halifax, Yorkshire.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

April 17th. Surgeon Campbell. 2d Foot, Cape of Good Hope.

June 22d. Ass.-Surgeon Thompson, 92d Foot, Fermoy.

Provost Marshal General, John Hicks.

Feb. 26th. At Murray, Upper Canada, Mr. E. Hatfield, nearly thirty-three years a Purser in the Royal Navy.

July 20th. At Florence, John Gordon, Esq. formerly Captain in the East India Company's service.

July 28th. At Portsea, Francis Bradshaw, Esq. Master in the Royal Navy.

July 28th. At Linton, in the thirty-fifth year of his age, Lieut. E. Dampier, R. N.

July 29th. In London, Lieut. William M'Dowal Robinson, R.N. aged 62.

At Carshalton, Surry, Harriet wife of Capt. Murray, R.N. aged 32.

At Plymouth, Capt. W. B. Hook, late of the Royal Staff Corps of Cavalry.

At Thorpe, Anne, the wife of General Scott, and daughter of the late Sir Edward Blackett, Bart.

Aug. 2d. At Dawlish, Devon, Col. Benjamin Chapman, at an advanced age.

Aug. 4th. Near Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Christopher Stevenson, aged 73. He was a man of great personal strength and prowess, and one of the 12 survivors of the Centaur, 74, (700 men,) Capt. Inglefield, which was lost forty-seven years ago in the Atlantic, on her return from the West Indies, after Rodney's glorious victory over Count de Grasse. The above, with Capt. T. and ten more, saved themselves by getting into the pinnace; and after experiencing unheard of misery, gained Fayal on the seventeenth day. The stoutest and largest man of the boat's company died of cold and starvation on the fifteenth day. Christopher Stevenson is supposed to have been the last survivor of the party.

Aug. 6th. At Rolvenden, aged 98, John Henry, Esq. Admiral of the Red. This venerable officer was born in the island of Anglesey in 1731, and entered the navy in 1744. During his service as Midshipman, he had his thigh broken by a hawser. In 1762, he was First-Lieutenant of the Hampton Court of 64 guns, at the reduction of the Havannah, and in 1777 was made a Post Captain for his gallant conduct at the capture of Mud Island. He served during the whole of the American war, and in the French war of 1793 commissioned the Irresistible, of 74 guns, and assisted at the reduction of the French West India Islands. This gallant veteran appeared as an author in 1816, having published a small pamphlet, on the means he had himself used to cure gout, rheumatism, tic doloureux, and the cramp. Admiral Henry ranked third upon the list of Admirals, and was considered to have been the Father of the British Navy; he was made Rear-Admiral in 1797, Vice-Admiral in 1799, and Admiral in 1804.

Aug. 8th. In London, Jane, relict of the late Lieut.-Gen. Innes, of the Royal Marines.

At Bethnal Green, Lieut. Henry Moore, R.N.

At Plymouth, two days after her arrival from India, Eliza, wife of Lieut.-Col. Morse, of the Bombay Native Infantry.

Lately. Lieut. G. H. M'Dougall, R.N.

August 9th. At Exmouth, of decline, Capt. Henry Vane, of the Coldstream Guards, son of William W. Vane, Esq. formerly of the same Regiment.

On the 11th August, Capt. J. Britain, retired list, Royal Marines, leaving a family to lament his loss.

August 14th. In London, Colonel Thomas Nuthall, of the Madras Establishment of the Hon. East India Company's Service.

August 18th. At his seat, Ferntower, N. B. General the Right Hon. Sir David Baird, Bart. G.C.B. and K.C. Colonel of the 24th Foot, and Governor of Inverness. The services of this gallant and lamented officer are well known to the British army: at Seringapatam, he headed the storming party, and led them to victory. He was Commander-in-chief at the capture of the Cape of Good Hope; and his achievements in Egypt procured him the Order of the Bath from his own sovereign, and the insignia of the crescent from the Ottoman emperor. At the bombardment of Copenhagen, he was wounded in the shoulder, and at the battle of Corunna, he lost an arm soon after the fall of the gallant and lamented Sir John Moore. We hope shortly to be enabled to give a biographical sketch of this distinguished officer.

Lately, W. Hilliar, Esq. Master in the R.N.

Aug. 21. At Plymouth, Col. Sandys, of Lanarth, Cornwall, and late of the Bengal Establishment, aged 70.

At Colombo, Ceylon, in March last, of Cholera, Lieut.-Col. Henry Bird, of the 16th Foot, deservedly beloved and deeply lamented by his friends and fellow-soldiers.

At Colombo, in March, Capt. W. F. Dawson, Royal Engineers, of Dysentery, caught in the execution of his duty.

At Ceylon, in April, Capt. George Jones, Royal Artillery.

By the latest accounts from Sierra Leone, the following officers had fallen victims to the fever:—

Mr. W. Burn, M.D. Surgeon of the Eden; Mr. Gibbons, 2d Master of the Hecla, and Messrs. Bradley, Lindsay, and Chaprouniere, Midshipmen.

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER,

KEPT AT THE OBSERVATORY OF CAPT. W. H. SMYTH, AT BEDFORD.

JULY 1829.	Six's Thermometer.		At 3 P. M.			Pluviameter Inches.	Evaporator Inches.	Winds at 3 P.M.
	Maxim. Degrees.	Minim. Degrees.	Barom. Inches.	Thermo. Degrees.	Hygrom. Degrees.			
☿ 1	63·2	59	29·30	61	588	1·180	0·150	Fresh S.S.W. br. & drizzly r.
♃ 2	63	57·5	29·40	60·5	543	0·185	0·179	Fresh S.W. squalls, w. hea. th.
♀ 3	61	56	29·20	60	570	0·160	0·100	Wind S.W. cloudy, with rain.
♄ 4	63·3	56	29·37	61	524	0·150	0·180	Hard gales from S.W. & overc.
☉ 5	62	56·2	29·45	58	591	0·280	0·100	Wind S.S.W. th. lightn. & hail.
☽ 6	61·5	56	29·58	57·5	610	0·020	0·050	Fresh gales from W.S.W. w. sq.
♂ 7	63	58·5	29·47	60	676	0·462	0·056	Hard sq. from S.W. quarter.
☿ 8	63	57·5	29·54	62·4	515	....	0·150	Light W.S.W. breezes & clo.
♃ 9	64	60	29·56	63	501	0·010	0·200	Light winds from W.N.W. & cl.
♀ 10	63	57	29·53	60·6	545	0·020	0·165	Light br. from S.W. & overc.
♄ 11	64·4	59	29·35	63	576	....	0·180	Moderate S.E. w. & hazy wea.
☉ 12	65	60	29·29	63·7	406	0·055	0·100	Squally, w. th. winds W. by S.
☽ 13	66	61·7	29·51	65	555	0·020	0·050	Light airs & hazy, w. S. by W.
♂ 14	66	63	29·59	66	630	0·230	0·100	Light w. & cl. S.W. to S.S.W.
☿ 15	67·5	62	29·70	66·7	470	....	0·055	Fresh br. from W. by N. overc.
♃ 16	68	62	29·68	67	390	0·010	0·094	Steady w. from W.N.W. & clear
♀ 17	68	60·8	29·39	61·5	627	0·810	0·100	Dark squally w. Winds S.½E.
♄ 18	63·2	59·4	29·41	62·9	599	0·820	0·095	Fresh br. w. th. Winds. W by S.
☉ 19	64	60	29·63	64	498	0·123	0·278	Fresh br. from W.N.W. & fine.
☽ 20	67	61	29·84	65·5	460	....	0·195	Moderate W. by S. winds, cl.
♂ 21	68·5	59	29·93	67·5	430	....	0·199	Squally weather. Wind S.W.
☿ 22	70	63·2	29·90	70	420	....	0·267	Light S.W. airs, & fine wea.
♃ 23	70	63	29·89	68	507	....	0·100	Fresh br. & fine. Wind South.
♀ 24	70	65·8	29·70	70	500	....	0·180	Mod. win. w. li. Wind E. by S.
♄ 25	70·8	67	29·68	69	591	....	0·120	Sqal. dark wea. Wind North.
☉ 26	69·3	62	29·80	63·2	498	....	0·125	Light airs from N. by W. & clear
☽ 27	68·5	58	29·83	63	473	....	0·080	Light br. & fi. w. Wind North.
♂ 28	66	61	29·70	64·4	391	....	0·050	Light br. & cle. Wind N. by W.
☿ 29	64·5	61·2	29·50	64	485	0·012	0·050	Steady northerly br. & fine.
♄ 30	64	59·4	29·60	61·5	536	0·300	0·025	Light airs from N. by E. & overc.
♀ 31	64	57·2	29·84	63·1	515	0·255	0·150	Fresh br. & cl. Wind North.

SKETCH OF THE BATTLE OF VITTORIA.

Early in May 1813, the light division, commanded by Major-Gen. Baron C. Alten, formed line in the plain, near Gallegos, with one regiment of the German Hussars, and a brigade of horse artillery, for the purpose of passing in review before the Duke of Wellington, who appeared on the ground encircled by a numerous and brilliant staff.

During the winter, we had been cantoned by regiments on the Spanish frontier, on the left of the Agueda, in the different villages, during which period we, as well as the whole army, had received various reinforcements from England, the greater proportion of whom had taken up their quarters in Portugal, and near Coria, in Estramadura. The 10th, 15th, and 18th Hussars had recently landed at Lisbon, and also the household brigade, consisting of two regiments of Life Guards, and the Royal Horse Guards. Every effort had been made by the General-in-chief to make the infantry as effective as possible, and the great depôt was removed from Belem to Santarem. Previous to our advance, the great coats belonging to the soldiers were delivered into store, it being considered that the blanket was a sufficient covering for them at night, the more particularly as tents were served out for the use of the whole army, in the proportion of three to each company, to be carried by the mules, that had formerly conveyed the iron camp-kettles for cooking; instead of which, a light tin kettle, between every six men, was substituted, to be strapped on their knapsacks, and carried alternately on the march. Each man was provided with a reasonable supply of necessaries, including three pairs of shoes, and an extra pair of soles and heels, in his knapsack.

The daily allowance of rations for soldiers and officers consisted of one pound of beef, one of biscuit, and a small allowance of rum or wine: the former was invariably preferred by the old soldiers, although frequently much adulterated by the mischievous capitras.* The left of the army being already in motion from the interior of Portugal, the second and light divisions concentrated on the 20th of May; the former crossed the Sierra de Gata, near Baños, the following morning, which brought it in communication with our right; our division forded to the right bank of the Agueda the same day, and encamped on the skirts of the extensive forest situated between Rodrigo and Salamanca. The German Hussars rode up, smoking their pipes, and singing some delightful airs, their half squadrons at intervals joining in chorus. We had heard that the hussar brigade was to supersede these veterans, and to act with our division: the whole of us left our canvass, and lined the road to greet our old friends and companions of out-post duty. The hussars became so much affected by our cheering, that tears rolled down many of their bronzed faces. "Oh!" said they,

* A muleteer, so called from having the charge of five mules, for the use of which he received five dollars daily, and one for himself. The biscuit, rum, and reserve ball-cartridge, were carried by the mules;—under charge of these men the lean Barbary bulls and bullocks followed the different divisions on their line of march, the whole originally provided by, and under the superintendence of, commissaries.

" we are always glad to see the old *lighty* division, who will ever live in our hearts."

On the third day, we had arrived near San Munoz, and encamped on the river Helebra; many of the forest trees were covered with beautiful blossoms, and the plumaged tribe hopped from branch to bough, while here and there a solitary skeleton lay bleached, and reminded us of those starved, drenched, and wounded victims, the recollection of whose cries for help still rang in our ears, as we had marched past them on our retreat from Burgos and Madrid the previous winter. Now, how changed the scene! the inmost recesses of this extensive wood resounded with many voices, and a long line of animated troops continued to thread its mazes and winding roads. On this day, the household brigade of cavalry came up; their horses' backs were in a very bad state, owing to the heat of the weather. In the evening, while sitting at our tent-door, we observed one of the Germans making up his fat horse for the night, and afterwards employing himself in sharpening his sabre with a stone. "That man," remarked an officer, "seems to be preparing for single combat."

Early on the 26th, we halted on the verge of the wood, within a short distance of Salamanca; our cavalry and some guns pushed onwards, and crossed to the right bank of the Tormes by two fords above the town, where they found three thousand French infantry preparing to retrograde. Our cavalry made a demonstration to charge them, but the enemy presented so firm a front, and then retired in such good order, that it was thought advisable not to attempt to break them, until a few discharges of artillery should have shaken the resolution of these veterans: which it failed to accomplish. They at length formed a junction with a part of the French troops retiring from Alba de Tormes.

Our dragoons were then drawn off, and the enemy continued to retreat without farther molestation. In the afternoon our division moved forward, and took up their ground in a wood immediately overlooking the left bank of the Tormes, a league below Salamanca. The next morning, as there had not been any order for the troops to move, I mounted my horse, and in company with some other officers rode into Salamanca. The inhabitants expressed their congratulations on seeing us again, although our reception was not of that warm character shown towards us in the preceding summer; and it would have been out of all reason to expect to find countenances decked with joy, when contending armies had trampled down and destroyed their corn over a fertile plain of many leagues in extent.

On entering the great square, we observed the principal inhabitants, full-dressed, flocking towards the cathedral, a very handsome stone structure, where we alighted, and, following the crowd through the grand entrance, found a great multitude waiting the arrival of the Duke of Wellington, who soon entered, escorted by a numerous retinue of Spanish generals and other staff officers, in a variety of uniforms magnificently embroidered. I was much struck at the simplicity of the Duke of Wellington's attire, who wore a very light-grey pelisse coat, single-breasted, without a sash, and a white neck-handkerchief, with his sword buckled round his waist, underneath the coat, the hilt merely protruding, with a cocked-hat under his arm. He stood with his face

towards the altar during the prayer offered up for the success of our arms, (for during this time the divisions of our centre were branching off and marching over dusty plains towards Miranda de Douro, to support the extreme left, under Lord Lynedoch, which had crossed to the right bank of the Douro, east of Lamego, and had passed through the different defiles of Tras os Montes, and was marching on the right of that river through Leon towards Carvajales and Tabara to out-flank the enemy;) the deep-toned organ played some fine pieces during the ceremony; at the conclusion, the ladies, by way of a benediction, dipped their delicate fingers into a marble basin at the door, and sprinkled us with holy water.

At daylight on the 28th, we forded the Tormes, and continued a forward movement along a winding road, through a rich valley compassing the base of a hill, on the summit of which stood a number of videttes belonging to the household brigade; and although the men and horses looked gigantic, and bore a fine appearance, still the idea of out-post duty for the heavy cavalry caused much merriment in the ranks. At the expiration of a long march, we encamped in the vicinity of Aldea de Figueras, on the high road to Toro, where we halted four days; the second division, under Lord Hill, besides Portuguese and Spanish auxiliaries, were encamped half a league to our right, for the purpose of keeping in check and watching the movements of the enemy stationed on the right of the Douro, and also at Pollos and Ruêda, situated about two leagues from Tordesillas, on the left bank of the river, where the French still remained in some force hovering on our right flank. Under all these circumstances, it became necessary to be vigilant, as the left and centre of the army were now moving to pass the river Esla, under the immediate orders of the General-in-chief, who had left Salamanca to join them and to superintend this delicate movement in person, which he had caused to be executed for the purpose of turning the enemy's right, and to threaten his northern line of communications.

Owing to this manœuvre, the French army was thrown on two sides of a square, and only possessed the option of extending a line on the Esla, by throwing their left forward against Lord Hill at the moment when he was separated from the bulk of our army; (thereby making Madrid the base of their operations). However, El Rey Joseph had not concentrated his army, and showed no inclination to keep open his communication with that capital; and therefore gave up the line of the Esla and the Douro without a blow.

The passage of the Esla having been effected on the 31st, without opposition, the Duke of Wellington moved on Toro, where he arrived on the 2d of June, and the hussar brigade fell in with a strong body of the enemy's heavy horse between that town and Morales, where they overthrew the French after a very vigorous charge and made upwards of two hundred prisoners. Our division on this day made a forced march over a bare country, halted to cook during the heat of the day, then again resumed its movement, and reached the vicinity of Toro in the evening, and encamped among some luxuriant, well-watered vegetable gardens on the left bank of the Douro, the sight of which proved very refreshing after a long, sultry, and weary march; and it was most gratifying to observe with what zest and relish the officers and soldiers devoured the raw cabbages, onions, and melons.

The next morning our division crossed the fine stone bridge, the centre arch of which had been blown up and entirely destroyed. The soldiers, therefore, in the first instance, descended by ladders placed close together, communicating by planks thrown across to the steps of the opposite ladders, by which the men again ascended, thereby surmounting the obstacle with little difficulty, and then marched through Toro, which is situated on high ground on the right bank of the river, and commands a fine prospect for some leagues over the surrounding country.

The artillery and baggage forded one hundred yards above the bridge, without difficulty, the water being only knee-deep at this season of the year. We encamped half a league from the town. In the afternoon I walked in to see the prisoners, who had been taken by the English hussars on the previous day, all of whom bore a very martial appearance, and many of their countenances were so covered with hair, that it was difficult to distinguish their features: one man, in particular, had a long red beard which reached down to his middle; he wore a brass helmet, surmounted with tiger's skin. One hundred of these French dragoons, who had not been wounded, were assembled to march to the rear. Their officer maintained a profound silence, and looked angry and highly indignant, with a large stick over his shoulder, stuck through the middle of a four-pound Spanish loaf. The whole of the captured, raw-boned horses, were huddled together in a court-yard, and bore evident marks of bad provender, escort duties, marches, and counter-marches; and nearly the whole of them had the most horrible sore backs, almost frying in the sun, while innumerable flies settled on and irritated the poor animals. A number of English medical officers were busily employed dressing the wounds of the French cavalry; some of them were of a most shocking description, from sabre cuts on their heads and faces. A Frenchman, of enormous stature, lay extended with a dreadful thrust from a pike, which had been inflicted by a cruel Guerilla, some hours after he had surrendered himself a prisoner. A medical officer was on his knees trying to bleed him, and held his wrist, moving his arm gently, having made an incision in hopes of causing the blood to flow; but every effort to save his life was useless; the dying soldier nodded thanks to the doctor, and soon after expired.

On the 4th, the whole army being concentrated,* it moved in three columns, the centre in the direction of Palencia. The country was beautifully diversified, studded with castles of Moorish architecture, realizing the description in the chivalric days of Ferdinand and Isabella. The sun shone brilliantly, the sky was of heavenly blue, and clouds of dust marked the line of march of glittering columns. The joyous peasantry hailed our approach, and came dancing towards us, singing and beating time on their small tambourines; and when passing through the principal street of Palencia, the nuns, from the upper windows of a

* The British army was composed of eight divisions of infantry, as usual. The first, of two brigades of Guards, two of the King's German Legion; the second, three brigades of British, and three of Portuguese; the third, two of British, and one of Portuguese; the fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh, the same, the light division of two brigades. Total, seventeen brigades of British infantry, two of Germans, ten of Portuguese, besides other detachments. The cavalry consisted of four brigades of Heavy, and four of Light Dragoons, and two of Portuguese.

convent, showered down rose-leaves on our dusty heads, and the inhabitants declared, by way of compliment, that the Oxford Blues were nearly as fine as the Spanish royal horse guards. Our division took up their ground close to the town, and on the exact spot where the French had bivouacked the same morning. Continuing our advance towards Burgos on the 12th, the right of our army made a demonstration to attack the enemy, who had taken post there, while our division brought up its left shoulders, and hovered, with the hussar-brigade, on their right flank; the left of our army halted, until the effect of this movement was ascertained, by which the enemy were again thrown on two sides of a square. The day was remarkably cold and cloudy. Towards morning on the 13th, we heard a great noise, which we considered distant thunder, but it was soon known that the enemy had blown up part of the works of the Castle of Burgos, and had retreated. The left of our army was now pushed on in echelon, to turn by a flank movement the line of the Ebro, while our right and centre hung on the enemy's rear, ready to engage them in support of this movement. The country here was extremely wild and mountainous.

On the 15th we descended by a narrow pass, about a league in extent, which had the appearance of being scarped; the road was extremely rugged, and, winding suddenly, we found ourselves in the valley of the Ebro, which extended some distance to our right. The beauty of the scenery was far beyond description, and the rocks rose perpendicularly on every side, without any visible opening to convey an idea of any outlet. This enchanting valley is studded with picturesque hamlets, and fruitful gardens, producing every description of vegetation. We crossed the river by the Puente Arenas, where we saw a number of sturdy, thick-legged women, loaded with fresh butter, from the mountains of the Asturias. I had not tasted that commodity for more than two years, therefore it will be unnecessary to describe how readily I made a purchase, and carried the treasure in front of my saddle, until we had encamped; but, as ill luck would have it, there was not any biscuit served out on that day; notwithstanding, I could not resist nibbling at such a luxury. The next morning we ascended by a most romantic winding road for a league, and obtained a view of the tents of the fifth division, who had made a *détour* to outflank the enemy, and to secure the passage of these narrow defiles. While passing a village, I asked several of the inhabitants to sell me some bread; a shake of the head was the only answer returned. I at last caught a glimpse of a priest, and, as I was determined to have bread to eat with the fresh butter, I made towards him, saluted him by a most gracious bend, pulled out a pesetta, and requested he would procure me a loaf; he very good-naturedly acquiesced, and soon again made his appearance, with a three-pounder, and also returned half my money: he seemed pleased, so was I, and more courteous salutes having been exchanged between us, I rejoined the ranks. Travelling onwards, we perceived a large building on the side of a hill, with something white waving at each window, which on a nearer view we perceived to be a convent, and the nuns shaking their white handkerchiefs to greet our approach. On taking up our ground for the day, the baggage made its appearance, and ample justice was done to the bread and butter by myself and companions.

On the 18th, while advancing, left in front, along a narrow road, shrouded by overhanging woods and high mountains, a hussar informed us that the enemy were at hand. On reaching a more open space, we observed a brigade of the French drawn up behind a rivulet, and their front covered by a few houses. Two battalions of the rifle corps, supported by the 52d, instantly attacked them, and after some smart firing, the enemy gave ground. During this skirmish, our regiment turned off the road to the left, and formed line on a hill, as a rallying point in case of need; when, to our astonishment, we observed the head of another column of the French, issuing, by a road parallel to us, out of an opening between two perpendicular rocks, and in rear of our second brigade already engaged. The other regiments composing our brigade scrambled over the rocks, to endeavour to attack their left, which the enemy perceiving, turned off the road, and made for a hill: the 52d brought up its left shoulder, and actually formed line facing to the rear, at a run, and encountered the enemy on the crest of the hill, who, the moment they met that regiment, turned round, and throwing off their packs, fled to the mountains, keeping up a running fight. The second brigade was now engaged front and rear.

During this desultory fusillade, the baggage belonging to the French division debouched from the already described outlet. The whole of the enemy's escort huddled together, and made a most desperate resistance amidst the rocks, while their affrighted animals ran loose, and were seen on the highest pinnacles of precipices; nearly the whole fell into our hands, besides three hundred wounded and prisoners. The position of the division became singular after the fight, with its centre at the village St. Millan, and keeping a look-out to the front and rear. The enemy had also attacked the left of our army, near Osma, in hopes that, by causing such a delay, it would enable these two brigades, marching from Frias, to form a junction with their main body.

On the 19th, we moved forward, and at about ten o'clock in the morning, part of the fourth divison became engaged with the light troops of the enemy. Our division then made a short *détour*, and turned the left of the French, who precipitately retired towards Vittoria. The next day we halted, and the army took up a line on the river Bayas after long and arduous marching. The Duke of Wellington approached the river Zadora, which covered the enemy's position, for the purpose of examining the ground they occupied, and pointing out to different generals the various debouches, and their necessary line of attack in the event of the French continuing to occupy the same ground on the following day.

On the 21st, we stood to our arms, and moved forward in darkness some time before daybreak. A heavy shower of rain fell; but, as morning dawned, the clouds dispersed, and the sun arose with fiery splendour. A towering and steep ridge of mountains ascended abruptly from the valley on our right, which the Spaniards climbed early in the morning, at first unopposed; the ascent was so steep, that, while moving up it, they looked as if they were lying on their faces, or crawling. They were supported, and soon followed across the river Zadora and through the town of Puebla de Arlanzon, by part of the second division, for the purpose of attacking the left of the enemy, who were posted on the heights above Puebla de Arlanzon and Sabijana de

Alva, where the contest began at nine o'clock, amongst deep ravines, rocks and precipices. The second division becoming heavily engaged with the enemy under all these disadvantages, it could only maintain the ground already won, and the firing seemed to die away in that quarter. Our right centre, composed of the light and fourth divisions, continued to advance, as also the great bulk of our cavalry. At about ten o'clock, on ascending a rising ground, we observed the French army drawn out in order of battle, in two lines, their right centre resting on a round hill, their left centre occupying a gentle ascent, and their left hid from view on the heights of Puebla; the river Zadora ran at the foot of this formidable position, and then took a sudden turn, embracing and running parallel to their right flank, towards Vittoria.

El Rey Joseph, surrounded by a numerous staff, was stationary on the hill, overlooking his own right and centre. The French army was unmasked, without a bush to prevent the sweeping of their artillery, the charging of their cavalry, or the fire of their musketry, acting with full effect on those who should attempt to pass the bridges in their front, and which it was absolutely necessary to carry before we could begin the action in the centre. When within a short distance of the river, five of the French light horse advanced on the main road to look-out, and were overtaken by an equal number of our dragoons, when they wheeled about and attempted to make off, without effect; they were assailed on the near side, when three instantly fell from their saddles, covered with sabre wounds, and their affrighted horses galloped at random.

The light division left the road when within one mile of the river, and drew up in contiguous close columns behind some shelving rocks near Olabarre, with the hussar brigade dismounted on the left; the fourth division made a corresponding movement, by branching off to the right, and took post opposite their intended point of attack; the greater part of our heavy cavalry and dragoons remained in reserve, to succour the central divisions, in case the enemy should advance before the third and seventh divisions should have taken up their ground on the enemy's right flank. The first and fifth divisions, with two brigades of Portuguese, a Spanish division, and two brigades of dragoons, were making a *détour* from Murgua, to place themselves on the line of the enemy's retreat, towards St. Sebastian; the sixth division remained some leagues in the rear of our army to guard the stores at Medina. Gen. Clausel's division was manœuvring on our right, but not sufficiently near on this day to give much cause of apprehension.

All the movements of our army required the nicest calculations, both for the attack and defence; for at this time the four great columns advancing were separated by difficult rocks and a rugged country, interspersed with deep gulleys, narrow roads, and scattered hamlets. The enemy were again under the painful necessity, for the third time in one month, of manœuvring on two sides of a square; and the first cannon fired by Lord Lynedoch, at Abechucho and Gamarra Major,* must have been to Joseph and Marshal Jourdan, (his Major-General,) like a shock of electricity: all in an instant was riot and confusion in

* We could not see the extreme right of the enemy stationed near Arunnez in front of Abechucho and Gamarra Major.

Vittoria; the baggage stuck fast, blocking up all the roads, and even the fields.

At half-past eleven o'clock the Duke of Wellington led the way by a hollow road, followed by the light division, which he placed unobserved amongst some trees, exactly opposite the enemy's right centre, and within two hundred yards of the bridge of Villoses, which we understood was to be carried at the point of the bayonet. I felt anxious to obtain a view, and, leisurely walking between the trees, I found myself at the edge of the wood, and within a very short distance of the enemy's cannon, planted with lighted matches ready to apply to them. Had the attack begun here, the French never could have stood to their guns so near the thicket; otherwise, the riflemen would have annihilated them. The General-in-chief was now most anxiously looking out for the third and seventh divisions to make their appearance. We had remained some time in the wood, when a Spanish peasant told the Duke of Wellington, that the enemy had left one of the bridges across the Zadora unprotected, and offered his services to lead us over it. Our right brigade instantly moved to its left by threes, at a rapid pace, along a very uneven and circuitous path, which was concealed from the observation of the French by high rocks; and reached the narrow bridge which crossed the river to Yruna. the first Rifles led the way, and the whole brigade following, passed at a run, with firelocks and rifles ready cocked, and ascended a steep road of fifty yards, at the top of which was an old chapel, which we had no sooner cleared, than we observed a heavy column of French on the principal hill, and commanding a bird's-eye view of us; however, fortunately, a convex bank formed a sort of *tête de pont*, behind which the regiments formed at full speed without any word of command. Two round shots came amongst us; the second severed the head from the body of our bold guide the Spanish peasant. The soldiers were so well concealed, that the enemy ceased firing. Our post was most extraordinary, as we were at the elbow of the French position, and isolated from the rest of the army, within one hundred yards of the enemy's advance, and absolutely occupying part of their position on the left of the river, without any attempt being made by them to dislodge us; scarcely the sound of a shot, from any direction, struck on the ear, and we were in momentary expectation of being immolated; and, as I looked over the bank, I could see El Rey Joseph, surrounded by at least five thousand men, within five hundred yards of us. The reason he did not attack is inexplicable, and, I think, cannot be accounted for by the most ingenious narrator.

Major-Gen. Sir James Kempt expressed much wonder at our critical position, without being molested, and sent his aide-de-camp at speed across the river for the 15th Hussars, who came forward singly and at a gallop up the steep path, and dismounted in rear of our centre. The French dragoons coolly, and at a very slow pace, came within fifty yards, to examine, if possible, the strength of our force, when a few shots from the rifles induced them to decamp. I observed three bridges, within a quarter of a mile of each other, at the elbow of the enemy's position. We had crossed the centre one, while the other two, right and left, were still occupied by the French artillery; at the latter, the enemy had thrown up an earth entrenchment.

We continued in this awkward state of suspense for half an hour, when we observed the centre of the enemy drawing off by degrees towards Vittoria, and also the head of the third division rapidly debouching from some rocks on our left near Mendoza, when the battery at Tres Puentes opened upon them, which was answered by two guns from the horse artillery on the right of the river. Some companies of the rifle corps sprang from the ground, where they lay concealed, and darted forward, opening a galling fire on the left flank of the enemy's gunners, at great risk to themselves of being driven into the water, as the river ran on their immediate left, while the French cavalry hovered on their right; however, so well did this gallant band apply their loose balls, that the enemy limbered up their guns, and hastily retired; and the third division, at a run, crossed the bridge of Tres Puentes, cheering, but unopposed.*

The enemy withdrew the artillery from the bridges in their centre at two o'clock P. M. and were forming across the high road to Vittoria. The third division had no sooner closed up in contiguous columns than Sir Thomas Picton led them forward in very handsome style in column by a flank movement, so as to place them exactly opposite the French centre. The fourth division directly after crossed the river by the bridge of Nanclara, and were hurrying forward to support the right flank of the third division; the seventh division also crossed the bridge of Tres Puentes, supported by the second brigade of the light division, and faced the small village of Marganta. Our heavy horse and dragoons had deployed into line, on the other side of the river, so as to communicate with the rear of the second division, (in the event of their being driven back from the mountains,) or to support the centre of the army in case of any disaster. They made a brilliant display of golden helmets and sparkling swords glittering in the rays of the sun.

Three divisions being in motion, the centre and left supported by the light division, and the Hussar brigade, the battle began by a terrible discharge on the third division, while they were deploying into line. We closed up to them, behind a bank; when with loud huzzas they rushed from behind it, into the village of Ariyez, with fixed bayonets, amidst flashing small arms and rolling artillery, and, after a bloody struggle, carried it. The enemy's artillery was within two hundred yards of us, ploughing up the ground in our rear: fortunately, the bank nearly covered us, during the time it was necessary to remain inactive, to support the front attack if needful. A Portuguese regiment, attached to our brigade, had been detached for a short time, and rejoined in close column; but just before they reached the cover, some round shot tore open their centre, and knocked over many men; and such was the alarm of a Portuguese officer, by the whizzing of balls and bursting of

* The French did not defend any of the seven bridges across the Zadora, except the two, North and N.N.E. near Vittoria, although it was their original intention to do so. The able manœuvres of the General-in-chief threw the French generals into doubt: they knew not whether to defend their left, their right, or their centre, so they gave up one after the other, in conformity to the threatened attacks of the Duke of Wellington: which was exactly what he wished, and most accommodating of his opponents, leaving this intended great battle without beginning or without end; for the French infantry were not half beat, before disjointed orders and crowds of baggage blocking up the different roads, completed their confusion past all remedy.

field shells, that he fell into an officer's arms, weeping bitterly. For ten minutes at this point, what with dust and smoke, it was impossible to distinguish any objects in front, save the shadows of the French artillerymen serving the guns, and the shouts of troops while forcing their way into the village. The smoke had no sooner cleared away, than we came on the bodies of many dead and gasping soldiers stretched in the dust. The sharp fire of musketry and artillery in the centre, announced it to be the point of contest. The advance of the second division had been severely handled on the mountains to our right, but they were now getting on as speedily as the nature of the ground would admit; it being composed of deep ravines, and such natural obstacles, as almost to delay their progress unopposed.

The first and fifth divisions were engaged at Gamarra Major and Abechucho, in front of the bridges over the Zedora. The villages were carried after a smart action, by which a position was gained, threatening the enemy's line of retreat by the high road to France, running N.N.E. some distance close on the left of the river. The bridge was attempted, but was found to be impracticable, until our centre had forced the enemy to give up Vittoria. The different divisions in the centre were exposed to a desultory fire, while passing the villages of Gomecha and Luazu de Alva, and over broken ground, forming lines, columns, or threading the windings of difficult paths, according to the nature of the country, or the opposition of the enemy. The fourth division pushed back the left centre of the French, and were fighting successfully, and performing prodigies of valour, among crags and broken ground. The seventh division now came in contact with the enemy's right centre, which resisted so desperately, and galled them from a wood and the windows of houses with such showers of bullets, that victory for a short time was doubtful; however, the second brigade of the light division coming up fresh and with closed ranks, assisted by the seventh division, broke through all opposition at a run, and routed the enemy at the point of the bayonet. The four divisions of the centre continued to gain ground, shooting forward alternately, leaving the killed and wounded scattered over a great extent of country. At six o'clock in the evening, by a sort of running fight, with hard contests at certain points, the centre of the army had gained five miles in this amphitheatre. For Lord Hill's corps was on the mountains, and Lord Lynedoch was still on the right of the Zadora.

The Duke of Wellington was in the middle of the battle, vigorously driving the enemy, to finish that which the wings had so well begun: first, Lord Hill's movement in the morning caused the enemy to weaken his left centre; then Lord Lynedoch's attack induced them to give up the front line of the Zadora without hardly a shot being fired. At half-past six we were within one mile of Vittoria, situated in a fruitful valley, when the French army now drew up, and showed such an imposing front, that our left centre facing Ali were completely kept at bay, owing to the blazing of one hundred pieces of cannon vomiting forth death and destruction to all who advanced against them. This roaring of artillery continued for more than an hour on both sides with unabated vigour: the smoke rolled up in such clouds, that we could no longer distinguish the white town of Vittoria; the liquid fire marked

the activity of the French gunners. During this momentous struggle, the left centre of the French covered a bare hill, and continued for a considerable time immoveable; while, pouring their musketry into the now thinned ranks of the third division, it was doubful whether the latter would be able to keep their ground, under such a deadly fire from very superior numbers: however, they maintained this dangerous post with heroic firmness, having led the van throughout the thick of the battle. At this period of the action, it was absolutely necessary to strain every nerve to win it before night fall. The fourth division, on our right, shot forward against a sugar-loaf hill, and broke a French division, who retired up it in a confused mass, firing over each other's heads, without danger to themselves, owing to the steepness of its ascent. I was laughing at this novel method of throwing bullets, when one struck me on the sash, and fell at my feet, thereby cooling my ardour for a short time: however, when a little recovered from the pain, I picked it up, and put the precious bit of lead into my pocket.

The scene that now presented itself was magnificently grand: the valley resounded with confused sounds like those of a volcanic eruption, and was crowded with red bodies of infantry and the smoking artillery, while the cavalry eagerly looked for an opening to gallop into the town. On one side of the field rose majestically the spiral and purple-capped mountains, rearing their pinnacles on high; on the other ran the glassy waters of the Zadora: the departing sun threw his last beams to light up the efforts of those struggling in dangerous strife for the deliverance of Spain. The enemy sacrificed all their cannon, with the exception of eight pieces, while withdrawing the right of their army behind the left wing, under cover of this tremendous cannonade, which was the only chance yet left them to quit the field in a compact body. This movement being executed in strange confusion in and about Vittoria, their left wing retired by echelon of divisions and brigades from the right, while delivering their fire; and finally, their last division quitted the field with nearly empty cartridge-boxes, and taking the road towards Pamplona. The greater portion of our army then brought up its left shoulder, or rather wheeled the quarter circle to its right, which movement brought us on the road to Pamplona. The French managed to drag the eight pieces of artillery across the fields for nearly a league; but, coming to marshy ground, they stuck fast, and three of them rolled into a ditch, with mules struggling to disentangle themselves from their harness. Two pieces the enemy carried clear out of the action, leaving their numerous cannon behind them, owing to the roads being so blocked up with waggons. The dark shades of evening had already veiled the distant objects from our view, and nothing of the battle remained, save the lighting flashes of the enemy's small arms on our cavalry, who continued to hover and threaten their rear guard. The road to Pamplona was choked up with many carriages, filled with imploring ladies, waggons loaded with specie,* powder and ball, wounded soldiers, intermixed with droves of oxen, sheep, goats, mules, horses, asses, milch cows, *filles de chambre*, and officers. In fact, such a jumble surely never was witnessed before; it seemed as if all

* Some excesses were committed, although the greater part of the booty, as usual, was bagged by the followers of the army.

the domestic animals in the world had been brought to this spot, with all the utensils of husbandry, and all the finery of palaces, mixed up in one heterogeneous mass.

Our brigade marched past this strange scene (I may assert) of domestic strife in close column, nor did I see a soldier attempt to quit the ranks, or show the most distant wish to do so; our second brigade had not yet joined us, when we bivouacked a league from Vittoria, on the road towards Pamplona. The half-famished soldiers had no sooner disencumbered themselves of their knapsacks, than they went to forage; for even here the sheep and goats were running about in all directions, and large bags of flour lay by the side of the road: in fact, for miles round the town, the great wreck of military stores was scattered in every direction.

Night put an end to the contest: the growling of artillery ceased, the enemy were flying in disorder, the British army bivouacked round Vittoria, large fires were kindled and blazed up, and illumined the country, over which were strewed the dead and suffering officers and soldiers: strange sounds continued throughout the night, and passing lights might be seen on the highest mountains and distant valleys.

ON THE STANDING AND SETTING OF SAILS;

THE EFFECTS LIABLE TO BE PRODUCED BY THE STRETCHING OF THE CANVASS; THE DISPOSITION OF THE CLOTHS; THE CAUSES OF BELLYING; AND ON THE COMPARATIVE MERITS OF THE MAINSAILS OF BRIGS AND CUTTERS, AND THE SAILS SUBSTITUTED IN LIEU OF THEM WHEN ALTERATIONS IN THE RIG TAKES PLACE.

BY COMMANDER JOHN PEARSE, R.N.

Sails properly set, not only look well, but a good seaman is aware that the sailing qualities of a ship must materially depend on it.

When the effect of wind on sails is considered, whether it acts on them at right angles or obliquely, and how essential that the least possible impediment should be presented to its escape in the latter, it is evident they should be spread fair, without girt or wrinkle, and as tight as possible not to strain them or endanger the yards.

To effect this, whether sails are square or fore-and-aft, topsails or staysails, quadrilateral or trilateral, it must appear very obvious that their angles should be correctly preserved when set, and that they ought not to be strained out of their proper shape. When spread fair, the strain falls equally on the sail, and the canvass stretches alike in every part; on the contrary, if put out of its proper shape, girt is produced, the strain acts partially, and parts of the sail are stretched considerably more than others: the consequence is, it does not afterwards present so fair a surface to the wind.

The tighter a sail is spread, the larger the surface presented to the wind; and what is of equal advantage, when sailing by the wind, the sail presents a greater resistance to it; and it follows, that less belly will be formed, and the impediment to the escape of the wind be diminished.

In spreading square sails (topsails and top-gallant-sails for example) less care and attention is required than with such as come under the denomination of fore-and-aft sails.

In spreading topsails or top-gallant-sails, provided they bear a correct proportion to the yards, and also that the masts do not rake, which, on a wind, will prevent the yards from being at right angles with them, there is no difficulty; it is only necessary to see that the sheets are hauled close home, the heads of the sails, or, if the topsails are reefed, the reef-bands tight along the yard, and that they are hoisted sufficiently tight.

Courses may be considered to require much more care and attention, in consequence of the space between the tack and sheet blocks being of greater extent than the foot of the sail: great care is, therefore, necessary in the construction of ships, to place those blocks correctly, and in such positions as will not derange the angles of the sails.

When masts rake aft, the yards are not at right angles with them when sailing by the wind; the consequence is, that in place of the proper angles of the sails being preserved, they are put out of their proper form, and forced towards a diamond shape; the weather leeches are tight as harp-strings, the lee leeches quite slack and bag to leeward, and this produces girt across the sail in a diagonal direction. This is most conspicuously seen in a mainsail from the tack to the lee earing.

In admitting the conclusion that the wind acts on the same principle, whether at right angles or obliquely, and that its power decreases as the obliquity increases, it must also be admitted that its power will be diminished on sails when the lee leeches bag to leeward.

Jibs and stay-sails, the spankers or drivers of ships, and the boom-mainsails of brigs, require much more care and attention in setting than square sails, in consequence of the standing of jibs and stay-sails being entirely dependent on the leading of the sheets, and of the inequality of the sides and angles of spankers and boom-mainsails.

Jibs, spankers, and boom-mainsails, are powerful sails, and may be considered the more so from their positions at the extremities. It is, therefore, most essential that the utmost attention should be given to their standing and setting.

All those which come under the denomination of fore-and-aft sails, trim equally near the wind, and closer than square sails; it is therefore necessary, that when set, they should form as near as possible equal angles with the longitudinal axis of the ship.

To effect this, the position of the leading block for the jib and stay-sail sheet should, in the first place, be correctly determined, and then the sail so formed, that the leech and foot will bear nearly equal strain when set. It is desirable the foot should bear rather more strain than the leech, to facilitate the escape of the wind and prevent back sail; and this can be effected, by forming the sail so that the angle formed by the foot and sheet, will be larger than that of the leech and sheet.

Spankers and boom-mainsails may be trimmed to any angle by the boom-sheets; but their standing materially depends on the manner they are spread being quadrilateral, and all their sides and angles unequal. The essential part, therefore, is to preserve those angles correctly.

As well as differing in their formation from those which come under the denomination of square sails, the method of hoisting them also differs; square sails being hoisted by one purchase affixed to the centre of the yard, whereas spankers and boom-mainsails are hoisted by two distinct purchases, the peak and throat halyards: the necessary care therefore is, that neither of these be too high nor too low. The tack is also generally left to fate and chance in spreading those sails, although no part of the sail requires more attention; and it is a very common practice, in bending or setting them, to haul the sheet to the boom end without the smallest consideration about the tack; in place of which, the tack should first be hauled down to its place at the mast.

Suppose, for example, the foot of a sail does not spread the boom, (which it will not when new, and until after some time in wear,) and the sheet is hauled close to the boom end, the tack in consequence will be some distance from the mast, (I must observe, that the lower parts of the luffs of such sails are not confined to the mast by hoops or lacing, for the convenience of tricing the tacks up,) it therefore follows, that in place of the luff making a straight line down the mast, it forms an obtuse angle as described in fig. 1, the lower hoop or part of the lacing B, forming the angular point, and the parts above and below AB and BC the sides of the angle.

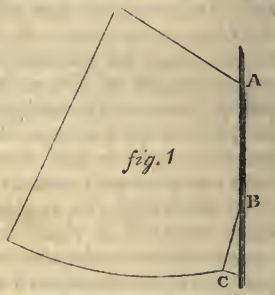


fig. 1

The same argument may be applied in condemnation of the general method of setting a jib-topsail, which I shall endeavour to explain.

Except with moderate breezes, it is necessary to have something in addition to the halyards to support the luff of the sail, and to remove the leading halyard block some distance below the mast-head to diminish the strain. The common method is, to hank the lower part of the luff to the topmast stay; the luff consequently forms an obtuse angle as represented in fig. 2, in place of a straight line, the upper hank B forming the angular point, and AB the part of the luff confined to the stay, and BC that from the upper hank to the topmast, the sides of the angle. The principal object also, reducing the strain on the topmast, is only partly effected; for although the halyards are removed from the mast head, the greatest part of the strain will still act there, in consequence of the luff being

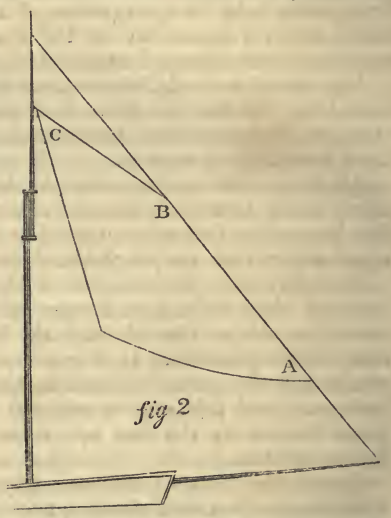


fig 2

hanked to the topmast stay, and that leading to the mast-head. This defect is easily remedied, by fitting a separate stay to traverse with the halyard-block on the mast, agreeably to fig. 3, and which also enables the sail to be more expeditiously set or taken in.

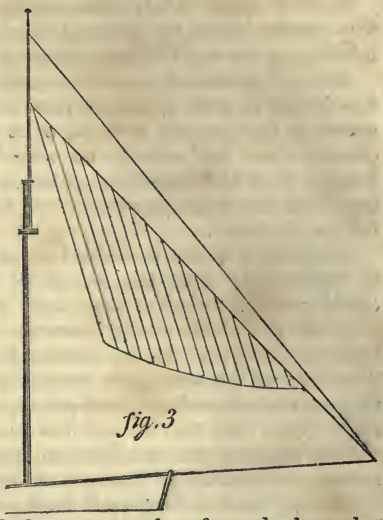


fig. 3

In considering the effect likely to be produced in sails by the stretching of the canvass, it is first necessary to examine its texture, and it will be found that the transverse threads are straight, and the longitudinal threads to pass alternately over and under them. From this it may be concluded, that it will stretch considerably more longitudinally than transversely.

The present disposition of the cloths appears, therefore, the best that could be adapted with regard to the stretching of the canvass, see fig. 4, too much additional hoist in square sails being of less consequence than breadth; and it being much easier to alter a sail, and less likely to injure its standing, by reducing it in hoist than in breadth. And farther, suppose the cloths of a square sail to be disposed horizontally or diagonally, as in fig. 5, the leeches cannot be expected to stretch so much as if the cloths were in a vertical position; and consequently, it would be necessary to take up more canvass in roping the sail than at present, to allow for the stretching of the leech ropes, and which would cause more belly in the sail.

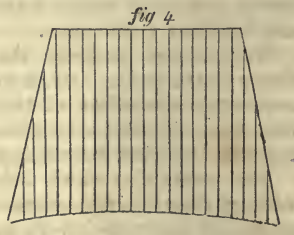


fig. 4

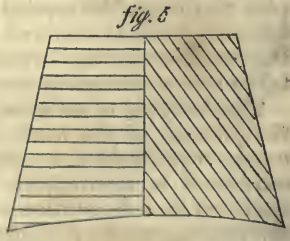


fig. 5

It may also be supposed that the present method is the most likely to admit of sails stretching gradually and equally in every part, and that any deviation from it would make them liable to stretch too much in breadth.

Another thing in favour of the present disposition of the cloths is, that in addition to the canvass not stretching so much transversely as longitudinally, there is not so much strain on the foot of a square sail as on the leeches, and consequently, a less quantity of canvass may be taken up in roping it. And from the method of securing the head of a sail to the yard, there is no strain on it; therefore, the bolt-rope is small, and but very little canvass taken up in roping.

With respect to all those which come under the denomination of fore-and-aft sails, the present disposition appears the best that could be adopted for the following reasons, viz.

In all fore-and-aft sails the cloths are parallel with the leech, see figs. 3 and 7, and gradually increase in length as they approach towards it, the longest forming what is termed the leech cloth; consequently there will also be an additional and gradual increase in their lengths from the stretching of the canvass. This tends to facilitate the escape of the wind, prevents back sail, and too much strain from falling on the leech.

Sailmakers do not consider this sufficient for cutters' mainsails, and, to further facilitate the escape of the wind, sew several of the after cloths gradually slacker than those before them.

From the observations, however, which I have made on mainsails, it does not appear to me necessary, and there are objections to it, viz. The body of the sail must stretch considerably before an equal strain falls on the after-cloths, and consequently it will not stretch equally in every part; the two after-cloths become almost useless, the leech constantly flapping and inclined to leeward, and the after-cloths forming rather a convex curve than a concave.

Having once cut a trysail for a cutter, containing upwards of three hundred yards of canvass, I directed every seam to be sewed alike, and I never saw a sail stand better or with less belly, and it did not alter during three years' wear.

Trysails are made on the same principle as mainsails, only having fewer cloths in the foot in proportion to the number in the head, consequently, the effect of the wind on them will be the same; I am therefore of opinion, that the gradual increase in length of the cloths towards the leech is sufficient to prevent back sail.

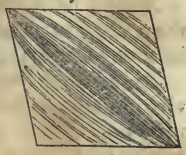
The strain also which falls on the leeches of fore-and-aft sails is so trifling, that it is not necessary to take up any canvass in roping; consequently the rope is very small, and put on slack to facilitate the escape of the wind. This is a great advantage in fore-and-aft, but a plan that cannot be applied to square sails, the strain on their leeches being too great to admit of it. And it is only to consider the strain of the bow-lines on the leeches to show the necessity of the strain being taken off the canvass by the bolt-rope.

The bellying of sails may be considered to arise from two causes: the pressure of the wind, and the canvass necessarily taken up in roping to allow for the stretching of the bolt-rope. The first may be considered as unavoidable, and the latter, in square sails, only to be remedied by a description of bolt-rope that will not stretch more than the canvass, and thereby obviate the necessity of taking up so much in roping. It is also necessary to recollect, a fact known to all seamen, that rope continues to stretch as long as it remains serviceable, a strong proof of which is found in standing rigging, which, although well stretched at first, and kept constantly tight, yet, after being several years in use, is still found to stretch and require frequent setting up. And although bolt-rope for sails is so manufactured as to diminish its stretching as much as possible, yet it retains, although to a less extent, the same tendency of continuing to stretch as other rope.

Suppose, for example, it were possible to have a sail without a seam,

secured to rope that would not stretch, and to be spread as tight as possible, the pressure of wind on it would still produce belly; this, therefore, is unavoidable; and as there is nothing in the present method of connecting the cloths in square sails liable to cause more belly than if made of a single piece, it does not appear probable that any alteration in the disposition of the cloths would prevent or diminish it.

fig. 6



Also, for example, let a pocket-handkerchief be spread as tight as possible, and held against the wind, it will be found to form belly; and by stretching it a little diagonally, it will show the gut caused by yards not being at right angles with the mast. See Fig. 6.

The strongest proof, however, that bellying must be principally attributed to the roping, is the difference in connecting the cloths in square sails and those of fore-and-aft vessels, cutters and luggers for example.

The method of connecting the cloths in square sails is not liable to cause belly; on the contrary, it will be found on an examination of fore-and-aft sails, that the seams increase considerably in width towards the foot, and it might be supposed would occasion considerable belly. Notwithstanding this apparent disadvantage, it is a well-known fact that fore-and-aft sails form less belly than square sails when set. The reason is, the strain on the leeches of square sails being considerable, it is necessary, as before observed, that a sufficient quantity of canvass should be taken up in the roping to allow for the stretching of the bolt-rope. And the strain on the leeches of fore-and-aft sails so trifling as to admit of the rope being very small, and to be put on quite slack.

Although the jibs and stay-sails used in ships and square-rigged vessels come under the denomination of fore-and-aft sails, they differ from those in fore-and-aft vessels. I am, however, of opinion that it would be advantageous to make them on the same principle.

The jibs and stay-sails of ships are roped tight and similarly to square sails; this causes belly and impedes the escape of the wind. The leech and foot of a cutter's jib are roped quite slack, and by this the disadvantages of belly from roping, or impediment to the escape of the wind from a tight leech, are avoided.

The foot of the jib and stay-sail of a ship is cut straight; consequently, it is necessary to rope them tight for the purpose of taking the strain off the canvass, which causes the strain of the sheet to fall on the foot and leech-ropes, and the sail to bay. This disadvantage is obviated in a cutter's jib, by forming the foot with a convex curve, the lower part of the seams being gradually widened to prevent the canvass from hanging loose; this admits of both foot and leech being roped quite slack, and by leading the sheet, so that the angle formed by the foot and sheet will be larger than that of the leech and sheet, prevents any impediment to the escape of the wind. When also the sail is properly cut and well set, the strain of the sheet does not fall on any particular part, but may be supposed to distribute itself over the whole body of canvass.

Cutters' jibs are also set in all weathers; this is not the case with ships' jibs and stay-sails, as they are but seldom set in bad weather; consequently, if the strength of the sail is sufficient in one, it will be equally so in the other.

Therefore, to apply the principle on which cutters' jibs are made to ships' jibs and stay-sails appears practicable, and also that it would be attended with advantage.

A trial of it was made many years since, and appears to have failed from want of attention to what I conceive the most material part, that is, first to ascertain correctly where the sheet ought to lead.

An admiral whose professional abilities stand very high in the service, in answer to a communication with him on the subject, thus replies:—

"I thank you for the little sketch you give me of your ideas as to cutters' jibs. In all vessels, square-rigged as well as fore-and-aft, it is a great consideration in the formation of your sails to adapt them to the places they must occupy. In many ships the main tack is badly placed, in others the sheets. In some, and in most indeed, the jib-sheet is left to fate and fortune, unless the boatswain chances to have some particular fancy about it; it is, however, mostly governed by the convenience with respect to stowing the anchors and with reference to the ports; if it is too far forward, the foot is slack and the after-leech gives way; if too far aft, the knuckle suffers. It is to adapt it to the angle at which the sheet will lead to it, that the overlapping seams are used; it is a device to which, in all ships, I have found it necessary to have recourse, in almost every ship adding also to the number of cloths in the foot.

"A sailmaker at Chatham fitted cutters' jibs to all ships in 1804, and I believe it failed for want of attention to the point you allude to, that of leading the sheet in a fair direction."

A paper containing remarks on cutters' jibs, and a plan for cutting them, I submitted to the Society of Arts, and which they have directed to be published in the next volume of their Transactions. This plan demonstrates not only how essential it is that the leading of the sheet should first be correctly determined, but that the formation of the sail must be governed by it.

Figure 7 represents, agreeable to the Navy Board establishment, a main-sail for a cutter of 165 tons; and the boom-main-sail of an eighteen gun-brig; also the dimensions of a try-sail, which I cut for an Irish revenue cutter of 165 tons. ABCD the cutter's main-sail; AEFG brig's boom-main-sail; HBIK cutter's try-sail. Length of the cutter's boom 62 feet; diameter $12\frac{3}{4}$ inches. Length of gaff 43 feet; hoist in the luff 42 feet. Length of brig's boom 58 feet; diameter $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Length of gaff 34

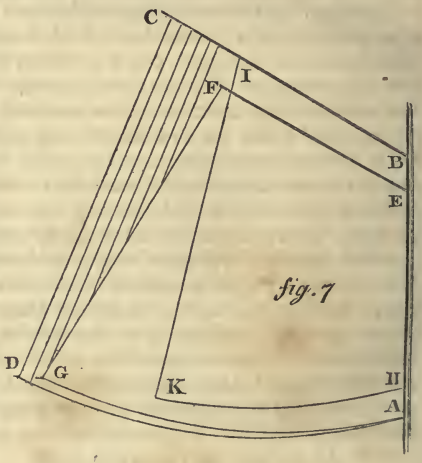


fig. 7

feet; hoist in the luff 36 feet. The cutter's main-sail contains upwards of 700 square feet of canvass more than the brig's, notwithstanding which the brig's boom is the heaviest; this certainly must be unnecessary. The try-sail is considerably larger than the Navy Board establishment, but not more so than requisite for such a class cutter.

I have given a comparison of the two main-sails, to prove how absurd the complaints of those officers must be, who consider the boom-main-sail of a brig difficult and inconvenient to handle, and which is effected with ease in a much smaller vessel, although having a larger sail to manage, and subject to a much greater motion; neither is the sail represented in the drawing so large by 180 square feet as the main-sail of an Irish revenue cutter of 165 tons which I commanded.

Considering the difference in the length of the booms and the quantity of canvass in the two sails, there is no doubt the brig's boom might be reduced considerably in diameter, and the more so if hooped from where the topping-lifts hook to the jaws, as thin hoops drove warm on the spar binds it together and prevents renting, and which must also contribute considerably to its strength.

I have always sailed cutters with their booms hooped and of less diameter than others of the same class, and during seven years never sprang or carried one away.

In 1825, at the request of the Commissioners of the Navy, I superintended the equipment of a cutter of 122 tons at this port. The length of her boom was 55 feet; diameter, agreeable to the Navy Board establishment, 12½ inches; length of gaff 37 feet 6 inches; hoist in the luff of the sail 40 feet; and the sail containing more canvass than the boom-main-sail of an eighteen gun-brig. I had the boom reduced to 11½ inches diameter, and six thin hoops drove, the after one fitted with eyes for hooking the topping-lifts to. The vessel was sailed with this boom nearly three years, when she was altered to another rig; and I believe there is not another instance, at this port, of a King's cutter running so long without springing or carrying away a boom.

The rule is that the diameter shall be in proportion to the whole length; but when it is considered that the greatest strain and play of the boom, is when carrying a press of sail against a head-sea, and falls on the part of the boom between the topping-lifts and the mast, and that the topping-lifts hook eight or nine feet within the end of the boom, it may be concluded that a less diameter would be sufficient. The sheet is also secured to the boom a little within the topping-lifts; the strain on the boom without this part is never very great; and it must be recollected that as the breeze freshens and reefs are hauled down, the sail gradually diminishes in width, and the clew approaches nearer the part where the boom is, supported by the sheet and topping-lifts, the last reef hauling down close without them.

After giving the subject due consideration, in comparing those sails with such as are substituted in lieu when alterations in the rig take place, the disadvantages will appear to be with the latter.

An eighteen gun-brig's boom-main-sail contains about 2150 square feet of canvass, and it must be recollected that this powerful sail can be trimmed at a smaller angle with the longitudinal axis of the vessel than the square sails, that it is not subject to so much belly, presents less impediment to the escape of the wind, and consequently, from

those causes, the obliquity of the wind on it will be less, and its power on the vessel, on a wind, compared with an equal quantity of canvass in square sails, much greater; neither is there any rigging attached to it to cause top-weight or impediment to sailing.

It is the opinion of many, that the same quantity of canvass divided into several sails, is not so powerful as if contained in one; and although the mizen top-sail, top-gallant-sail, spanker, and mizen stay-sail or main-try-sail, which take place of the boom-main-sail on altering the rig to a ship, may contain considerably more canvass, yet, on due examination, it will not appear that they are possessed of so much power.

The mizen top-gallant-sail is of very little use, on a wind, in any ship; the mizen top-sail seldom stands so well as the rest of the square sails, they form more belly, and present a greater resistance to the escape of the wind than a fore-and-aft sail, and cannot be trimmed at so small an angle.

But admitting the power of those sails to be greater than that of a boom-main-sail, the impediment to sailing on a wind, caused by the additional masts, yards, and rigging, the whole of which must be admitted to act as back-sail, should be considered, and whether the augmentation of power is equal to counterbalance the effect of the additional impediment. The disadvantages of the additional top-weight, and the augmentation of weight in the after extremity of the vessel, should also be considered. The alteration is also liable to render others necessary which will be equally disadvantageous to the sailing of the vessel.

Forming the opinion from more than four years' experience in an eighteen gun-brig, I should suppose that the alterations in the position of the canvass aft would cause too much after-sail, and render alterations forward necessary to counteract its effect. This can only be done by removing the foremast farther forward, which would be placing a great weight too near the fore extremity, make the vessel more laboursome, and impede her sailing.

In making any alteration in the rig of a cutter-built vessel, it should be recollected that the proper sails are considered the best adapted to the formation of the bottom, and that alterations may be more liable to injure than improve the sailing qualities.

Many cutters have been altered to the rig denominated dandy or yawl, but I believe all those who have made the trial, really with an intention of ascertaining which would give the fastest rate of sailing, have returned to the cutter rig as preferable.

A dandy may be sailed with a less crew, and is a handy rig for yachts, but if superior sailing is considered the principal object, a cutter appears to be preferred by the Royal Yacht Club: several of their crack vessels which have contended for prizes, having been altered from cutters to yawls, and after trial, re-altered to cutters again.

If the supposition be admitted, that one sail containing a certain quantity of canvass, possesses greater power than an equal quantity divided into several, the main-sail of a cutter has a two-fold advantage over the sails of a yawl, as it has not only the advantage of having such a powerful body of canvass, when sailing on a wind, but the great faci-

lity, only easing off the sheet, with which the same spread of canvass may be presented to the wind, on one side of the mast, when necessary to sail before it, and there appears no practicable means of substituting sails which would compensate for its loss. To be convinced of which, it is only necessary to know that the main-boom and square-sail yard are nearly of equal lengths, that the gaff is considerably longer than half the length of the yard, and that it would be making the yard too unwieldy and inconvenient to handle, to increase it in length sufficiently to spread a sail that one half of it would be equal to the main-sail.

It is therefore evident, that a cutter has considerable advantage as long as she can carry her main-sail, and there is no doubt I shall be able to make her appear fully equal in every respect.

The representation given in Fig. 7, HBIK, is of a try-sail, which I cut for a revenue cutter of 165 tons on the Irish station. On going to sea under it, with a fresh gale, in company with another cutter, of equal tonnage, under her double reefed main-sail, it was proved that, running free in smooth water, the power of the try-sail was equal to the double-reefed main-sail, and on a wind against a head sea greater, as the vessel I commanded both fore-reached and weathered on the other.

This is a proof that the try-sail is a very powerful and effective sail when blowing strong, and quite sufficient canvass, on a wind, on such occasions, but which may be increased by setting a small gaff-top-sail over it, a sail no cutter should be without.

Without having recourse to the main-sail in strong breezes, a cutter may, therefore, be considered on equal terms with a yawl on any point of sailing. If the cutter's try-sail be as large as it ought, it will be nearly equal to the yawl's, and the latter has only the addition of her lugg mizen, their square sails being the same.

The disadvantage arising from the weight of a cutter's boom will be more than equalled by the weight of the mizen-mast and out-rigger of a yawl, which are placed at the very extremity of the vessel, and the mast and rigging presenting a greater impediment to sailing on a wind.

In many cutters their try-sails are not large enough, and too often merely considered as storm sails. If a try-sail is too small, the vessel will not keep her head to the sea, consequently must make very bad weather, and cannot be expected to keep off a lee-shore.

It is necessary to have been accustomed to cruising under a try-sail to be acquainted with all its advantages; and if had recourse to sooner and oftener in winter, or the approach of bad weather, much trouble and many spars would be saved. By frequent use also men will become so well acquainted with the method of shifting from the main-sail to the try-sail, and from the try-sail to the main-sail, that there will appear no more difficulty than in making and shortening sail in any other vessel.

When a cutter is altered to a ketch, the requisite quantity of canvass is divided into a greater number, and a large proportion of it contained in square sails, consequently, as those sails cannot be trimmed to so small an angle, form more belly, and present more impediment to the escape of the wind than fore-and-aft sails, a greater quantity will be

required to produce an equal velocity. In addition to this the vessel will not lie so near the wind.

The disadvantages also arising from the augmentation of top weight, and impediment to sailing on a wind, by the alterations in the rig of the main-mast, and the addition of the mizen-mast, must be considered; and that the top weight cannot be reduced in bad weather with such facility or so considerably, as it may in a cutter.

And further, if the peculiar formation of a cutter's bottom is considered, how much deeper immersed in the water aft than forward, and also the forward position of the mast, with its yards and rigging, and which cannot be diminished in bad weather, it may be concluded, that in a heavy gale, the effort of the wind on the mast, yards, and rigging alone, will be equal to balance against as much after-sail as it would be preferable to set, and this would produce effects disadvantageous to the ease and safety of the vessel.

Although the effort of the wind on the mast, yards, and rigging forward, will balance against the power of after-sail, yet it only causes lateral impulse, and does not impel the vessel a-head; consequently, she will not be so freely commanded by the rudder as if the balance was preserved by a proper distribution of sail; and therefore, from want of sufficient steerage way, the bow will be liable to incline too much from the wind, and the vessel to the danger of lying in the trough of the sea.

From practical experience in cutters, I have found that the sails best adapted to the steerage and ease of the vessel in heavy gales, are the close reefed try-sail and storm-jib. If, therefore, so small a proportion of sail, and that at the extremity, is required in a cutter forward, it may be concluded, that a less quantity will be sufficient in a ketch.

Cutters have also a great advantage over ketches in stays. In cutters, the sails scarcely lose their power on the vessels; they shoot considerably to windward in the act of staying, and it is only in a heavy sea that they entirely lose their way, very seldom going astern, and presenting no back-sail to assist it. On the contrary, in ketches, square sails containing a large proportion of the canvass, they lose their power on the vessels much sooner than fore-and-aft sails, consequently, they do not shoot so much as cutters, and lose their way sooner; and, if there is any sea, and from the square sails having to lie some time a-back, lose considerably by stern-way.

An equal, or perhaps a greater, spread of canvass may be made before the wind in a cutter, with more facility, and causing much less weight aloft, than in a ketch.

No doubt there are those who, unacquainted with cutter-sailing, prefer some other rig. But to form a just conclusion when such alterations are represented to be improvements, it is necessary to inquire whether the vessels as cutters had been properly stowed and sailed.

Plymouth, July 28th, 1829.

REMARKS ON A PART OF JOMINI'S THEORY.

Baron Jomini proposes to lay down incontestable principles of the art of war, and to give a common standard by which to regulate opinions on it; affirming, that the military art of all armies is the same, and grounding his reasoning on the assumption, that in civilized countries the troops may be considered equal. He says of battles, "That the mere defensive is always bad," and instances Turin and Torgau as examples; "that with good troops, on common ground, the absolutely offensive is the best; but that on ground of difficult approach, with disciplined and obedient soldiers, it is perhaps most suitable to await the enemy in a well-known position, so as to attack him when his troops are exhausted by their first efforts;" remarking in a note, "the battle of Kunersdorf, which offers many points of resemblance with that of Mont St. Jean, justifies this opinion." This assertion demands some comment. The battle of Kunersdorf was gained on ground at right angles with the original position, the left of which was turned and carried, and when Frederick was beaten, he was followed off the field by a few squadrons. It was a mere defensive battle; and such battles being the most hazardous and unrepaying, that is necessarily discreditable to the commander that is defensive without an object; on the other hand, the battle that has unavoidably much of the defensive in the combinations that circumstances make advisable, must be the most difficult, and consequently the most creditable to the chief that gains it. It is almost superfluous to observe, that at Waterloo, the defensive battle had for its object to occupy the French till the arrival of the Prussians on their right and rear. It was fought on the ground taken up, and on this arranged junction the combined armies advanced, and the result was decisive of the war. Jomini says of Kunersdorf, "Soltikoff fought in a position that was certainly strong, but of which his enemy held the communications, and thus exposed his army to total ruin; the courage of his soldiers, and Laudohn's attack at the decisive moment (which was simply the support of his reserve), saved him from this false step." Of Waterloo, he says, "The Allies debouched on the rear of Napoleon by one of the boldest and best combined of marches." There is really nothing alike in them; even the obstinate valour of their respective conquerors had a different character. The English never lost their formation, their disciplined consistency. The Russian left was routed, and rallied into mobs and masses as it could. In the one case, the general's combination maintained themselves from first to last; in the other, they were all broken up, and the battle was a mere "up and down" savage struggle.

The object of the foregoing remarks, is to point out the disposition shown by Jomini to underrate our military achievements. The fact is, (and it is an awkward one for him,) that our triumphs being mostly gained in opposition to one of his rules, it was incumbent on him to modify his theory, or to account for results so contrary to its hypothesis. After deprecating the use of deployed lines, except on strong ground, in defensive warfare, he observes in a note, "They say, Lord Wellington almost always fought in line: it may be true, as far as regards the troops who were to remain on the defensive; but for the offensive and manœuvring bodies, I should think he must have formed them into

columns; if he did not, those were to blame who allowed themselves to be beaten by such a system;" proceeding, "I appeal on this subject to the generals who have served in the great European wars." The Baron professes to lay down rules of military criticism, based on the incontestable principles of the art; and yet the results of ten campaigns, contradictory to his theory, produce no farther reflection than a contemptuous allusion, and an appeal to the prejudices of an host of glorious men to bolster up an opinion which they, of all their fellows, are the least calculated to appreciate. It is as if the great physician Hermes (who, when Zadig recovered, wrote a book to prove that he ought not to have done so,) had appealed to the faculty of Babylon, with the especial exception of such members as had attended in the case discussed. If the numbers in the field be a criterion of what is to be learned there, Persia, not Greece, was the school of glory; Turenne and Monticuculi should have been left for the Turks and Tartars of their time; and the operations that have glorified to all eternity the army of Italy, should be neglected by us for the chequered procedures of the half million of men that constituted the grand army in the very greatest of "the great European wars!" Alexandria, Vimiera, Corunna, Talavera, Busaco, Fuentes d'Onor, and Albuera, were defensive battles, (as much so, one and all, as that of Torgau;) and Maida, Barrossa, Salamanca, and Vittoria, were offensive ones; all fought in line, and all won. In fact, Gen. Jomini should have known that the British never practise a charge but in lines two deep. He says they ought to be beaten. We say, "it hath not appeared." Our disagreement proceeds from his assumption, that, if equal in number, troops are equal, and that similar formations are advisable in similar circumstances amongst all civilized people.

Are we to believe, that the troops who broke in column from before the British line four deep at Waterloo, would have charged columns two deep like the British line at Salamanca? Unless we reply affirmatively, the theory is baseless, that, assuming equality of courage, insists on similarity of disposition. It is unquestionable that there are amongst all nations peculiarities of character, that render them more or less adapted to particular parts of warfare, and it would seem that some difference of this nature exists between the French and English. Old Froissart luxuriates in his details of the buoyant, brilliant valour of the chivalry of France; but we cannot help remarking, that when they dismount to fight for life or death, he tells us "they fought on foot like Englishmen." Tully speaks of the "*fierté un peu fanfaronne*" of his countrymen, and Brantome complains, "that though their energy is at first full of fury and activity, if it be allowed to cool and rest, it becomes worth nothing." Marshal Saxe, in an official military communication to the minister, the Count d'Argenson, says more circumstantially, "My duty obliges me to be sincere in a matter of this importance, and I am forced to confess, that our infantry, although the most gallant in Europe, is not qualified to resist a charge on ground where it can be attacked by infantry less brave than it, but better exercised, and more disposed to charge; and the success we have in battles is only to be ascribed to chance, or to the ability shown by our generals in reducing battles to affairs of posts, where the valour and obstinacy of the troops commonly succeed, where the general knows

how to make his dispositions so as to sustain attacks;* but this cannot always be done, and the enemy's general may hinder it if he is clever, and knows your defects, and his own advantages. What I advance is supported by proofs. At the battle of Hochstedt, twenty-two battalions in the centre fired in the air, and were dispersed by three squadrons, which had passed the marsh before their faces; the enemy was repulsed at the village of Blenheim. Luzara, Denain, Parma, and Roucoux, were affairs of posts; Ramillies and Dettingen, of plain. At Malplaquet and Fontenoy, our troops on the plain gave way, those in posts maintained themselves. It is then a great defect in our infantry, that it can only be employed in certain parts of warfare. People will doubtless exclaim against these opinions, but I question if there are many of our generals who dare undertake to pass a plain with a body of infantry, before a numerous cavalry, and flatter himself that he could hold his ground for several hours, with fifteen or twenty battalions, in the middle of an army, as the English did at Fontenoy, without any charge being able to shake them, or make them throw away their fire. This is what we have all seen; but self-love makes us unwilling to speak of it, because we are well aware it is beyond our imitation." Gen. Foix passes a flattering eulogium on our infantry at Waterloo, and specifies particularly that it "does not fear to close with its enemy with the bayonet." He praises the French army as the first in Europe, but he makes no such assertion in their favour, and if there were not something peculiar in the quality, why would he particularize it? His testimony, and that of Saxe, are the more weighty, as they both had served for years against the English; the one with good, the other with bad success. Jomini observes, generally, "The English infantry is among the best in Europe: its soldiers are distinguished by their discipline and *sang-froid;* they are tractable and obedient. These essential qualities, which form a solid army, are perhaps preferable to a brilliant, but transient valour." Contrast this with what he says of the French. "People will naturally ask, whence it proceeds, that an army, in which the point of honour reigns even to the lowest ranks, glorified by a thousand triumphs, should see panic fears so often repeated in it;" and in another place, "The Frenchman is brave, active, and impetuous, but as soon as he has ceased to advance, a sort of disgust takes possession of him, and it is difficult to hold him in."† They all (surely not unfair authorities) admit an essential difference in the nature of English and French valour, and the difference seems one especially operative in charges with the bayonet. If we are asked why it is so? why men who prefer the naked steel in

* The original French of this passage is so curious and contradictory, that we annex it. "Notre Infantérie, quoique la plus valeureuse de l'Europe, n'est point en état de soutenir une charge dans un lieu où elle peut être abordée par de l'infantérie moins valeureuse qu'elle, mais mieux exercée et mieux disposée pour une charge; et les succès que nous avons dans les batailles ne doivent s'attribuer qu'au hazard, ou à l'habilité que nos généraux ont de reduire les combats à des points, ou affaires de poste, où la seule valeur des troupes et leur opiniatreté l'emportent ordinairement lorsque le général sait faire ses dispositions en conséquence, c'est à dire de manière à pouvoir soutenir les attaques."

† "De le contenir," are the words; as Bardolph would say, "soldier-like words, and words of exceeding good command."

duels, and use it well on horseback, should shrink from it in bodies on foot, we confess the anomaly is beyond our comprehension; and Marshal Saxe says no more, when he pronounces "*c'est dans le cœur humain.*" That hero, who so often led the French to victory, recommended them to form four deep against cavalry, and eight deep to charge infantry. Fire is wanted in the one case; courage, (or the appearance of it,) in the other. The few men who look on their adversaries' bayonets in a column, are impelled by those who do not behold them, and however great or small the aggregate of courage in the mass, there is less chance of a panic than if it was stretched out in line. When Saxe, judging from the past, said that the French would charge best in column, and that the English were better adapted for charges than the French; we might almost fancy he looked into the future, so strongly does every action of the Seven Years' War support the one or other of his opinions. We read in Jomini, that at Haslenbeck, "Lieut.-Gen. de Contades formed his infantry *in several lines;* the allies defended themselves with fury, and the battle became bloody. Marshal d'Estrees then formed his left into *four columns,* and a vigorous renewal of the attack in this order obliged the enemy to give way." "At Minden, the infantry of the allies advanced for one thousand five hundred paces, exposed to the fire of the batteries that covered the French squadrons. This cavalry, the strength and pride of the army, marched to meet the infantry, and charged it gallantly; but the first line was obliged to retire in disorder, followed closely by the allied infantry, which overthrew, successively, every thing that resisted. Some brigades of cavalry charged afresh, but were also repulsed. At last the carbineers and gendarmerie came up, and these brave troops broke through the first line of infantry, but being received by the second with a sharp and well sustained fire, they were forced to retreat," (look you now what follows). "The left made equal progress; some allied squadrons gained the right flank of the brigades of Touraine and Rouergue, overthrew them, and took a great part of the latter. The regiment of the marine opened its fire on the Prussian dragoons, who charged and captured it. The other actions of this war furnish equally striking illustrations of the correctness of the Marshal's judgment, but none more than that of Wandewash, where two British and two French regiments (feeling fully that the empire and fame of their respective countries in the last depended upon them) met at the bayonet, the one body in line, the other in column."

If a people do not charge well deployed, there is no doubt they do well to charge in masses; but we may congratulate ourselves with reason, on being able to dispense with these prodigal formations. At Roucoux and Lafeldt, victory cost cent. per cent. more than defeat. Such battles have little effect on the *morale* of the contending armies. A force that acts in column, requires a genius at its head, to retaliate in the consequences of success the loss incurred in its attainment; unless it fight on its enemy's communications, or has turned a flank, or pierced a weakened centre, its triumphs must be melancholy winnings. At Marengo, the Austrians, in their defeat, lost only one-fifth more than the French, and at Arcola much less; but the results of these days were serious, because their communications were interrupted in the one case, and threatened in the other. Armies that at-

tack in column, when well opposed, often find themselves crippled at the very moment of victory. There was no pursuit after Eylau, Friedland, or Borodino; and we have only to consider the distance from each other at which armies form, and picture masses moving over it, exposed to the shot, shell, grape, and canister of a numerous artillery, to see the cause of this. Men fight for the consequences of victory; and the less it costs, the greater are the means of pursuit and perseverance. Happy are the people who can dispense with columns of attack!

But we are not to fancy that an English line would overpower an hostile column; nor need we, knowing what charges are. In Saxe's time, we are told, "They begin to fire on both sides, which is wretched in the extreme; at last they approach each other, and one of the two parties commonly flies at fifty paces, more or less: this is what they call charging!" At the end of our modern wars, Gen. Baron Rogniat writes, "If they charge with the bayonet, it is but the appearance of an attack; they never cross them with those of an enemy, with whom they fear to close, because they feel themselves without defence against his blows, and one of the two parties takes flight before they reach each other." Jomini says, "Charges with the bayonet have usually no existence but in narratives." It is said, the hostile bodies clashed their steel at Maida, and few charges have approached so near incision. At Waterloo, the French Imperial Guard, after marching for two hundred yards through fire with the precision of machinery, turned to a man at twenty yards from our line when the charge hurrah broke from it. In charges, to dare greatly, is to do greatly. We believe it is an axiom, that they are such as we state them to be; and it seems hardly less certain, that our national courage is that best calculated to turn them to account; at all events, we know that Englishmen will charge successfully two deep; and being told by Jomini that a two-deep formation is the best for the mere defensive, we have every right to assume, *that men who can act offensively in the best defensive formation,* are not to be judged by rules of military criticism, that apply to those who require *essentially different formations for each of these departments of a battle;* or, on the other hand, that the Baron was bound to affix some qualification to the assumption on which he grounds his theory, or to have accounted for the results of ten campaigns in his own times diametrically in contradiction to it. It would have been more generous, and more just, than to have pronounced his superiors and fellow-soldiers, fools, or cowards, to have been beaten by the British; and wiser than to have exposed the prejudice that made him do so, by likening the crowning victory of Waterloo to the resultless butchery of Kunersdorf! If men will attack successfully in line, it would be madness to keep them up for slaughter in columns. The bayonet is the blade of victory; and the troops who wield that weapon most imposingly, are safe in situations that might be hazardous to others. We appeal with confidence to history; when we fear to do so, we shall be amenable to the rules of Jomini.

NARRATIVE OF THE LOSS OF THE BRIG WOODLARK,*

ON THE 18TH OF APRIL, 1828, WITH THE SUFFERINGS OF HER CREW FOR TWENTY-SIX DAYS.—BY THE MASTER.

THE brig Woodlark, being chartered from Hobart Town to the Cape of Good Hope, left that port on the 24th of March, 1828, and as the winds (on her entrance to Bass's Straits) were favourable, it was thought probable the vessel might reach sufficiently to the westward of King's Island, to ensure her arriving by the southern passage at her place of destination. We had not, however, proceeded above two degrees to the westward of the Straits, when there arose hard gales from the north-west and west, which continued for nine or ten days, and blew at times with such violence, as to render it useless for a vessel of her description, to contend longer against them, and we were at length compelled to bear up for the passage round the north end of the island, called Torres' Straits. On the 17th of April, at noon, we were in latitude 23° 17′ S. longitude, by observation, 153° 36′ E. the weather fine and moderate; but as the wind was to the northward of east, we were unable to take the usual passage outside Wreck Reef, where the Porpoise and Cato were lost some years since, except by working to windward, which would have occupied nearly two days; we therefore

* We annex an outline of the localities referred to in this narrative, with the double view of assisting the reader to trace the course of the shipwrecked party, and to point out to the navigator a track so hazardous and so often fatal.

chose the passage, which is laid down in Flinder's charts nearly a hundred and thirty miles wide, between Wreck Reef and the Barrier Reefs. We steered for the middle of this passage on the night of the 17th, and were running at the rate of six or seven knots, when at three on the morning of the 18th, the brig struck on a coral reef with such violence, that in a few minutes the rudder was unshipped; both quarters bilged, and all hopes of saving the vessel entirely abandoned. The preservation of our lives (in number twenty-four) was our first anxious thought, for which the only chance was our long-boat, of twenty-two, and jolly-boat, of sixteen feet long: but the uncertainty of our situation was increased by the absence of daylight, and the sea made a thorough breach over the vessel, while each succeeding surf lifted her nearer to the edge of the reef, where it broke with such violence as to render it doubtful if she would hold together till daylight; the danger of lowering our boats was too apparent. We continued in this awful state of suspense until twenty minutes past three, when a heavy sea struck the jolly-boat and washed her entirely away from the stern.

To describe our feelings at being thus deprived of one of our principal means of escape would be difficult; but we endeavoured to console ourselves in the certainty that our long-boat was still preserved to us on the booms, although known to be incapable of carrying more than two-thirds of our number. All our attention was now turned to providing this boat with what provision we could come at: an eight gallon keg of water, a large stock of bread, beef, wine, beer, a chronometer, sextant, small arms, and ship's papers; these, with the boat's masts and sails, together with about eight hundred pounds in cash, were hastily collected and put into her. It was intended that the passengers (among whom were two females, and an infant about ten months old) and part of the crew, should have taken to the boat, while the master and the remaining hands should remain for the purpose of constructing a raft, upon which they were to depend for their preservation, being at this time, either through some inaccuracy in the chronometer, or unaccountable mistake in the reckoning, under the delusive idea that the brig was on the Barrier Reef, and consequently not more than from ninety to a hundred miles from the coast of New Holland; and this idea doubtless gave strength to our efforts during our subsequent progress of seven days to the main land. At length, we succeeded in getting the long-boat over the side, and waited the favourable moment for lowering her down, when, as if to complete our misfortunes, a heavy surf upset the boat and carried it (with those who were in it) more than the brig's length up on the reef. Thus we were in one minute deprived, not only of every article which we had provided for our use and subsistence, but also of the possibility of procuring any thing more from the wreck, which was now fast breaking up by the violence of the surf.

Deprived as we were now of our last resource, and unable, from the darkness, to ascertain the fate of the boat or its crew, no common degree of exertion might be thought requisite to prevent our total abandonment to despair; and yet it is but justice to say, that this and our other fast accumulating misfortunes, were met by a cool and determined spirit of resistance. The appearance of daylight at length discovered to us the awful reality of our forlorn and hopeless condition: we found

we had struck on the edge of an extensive coral reef; our companions were providentially preserved, though much injured from the bruises they received, and were clinging to the boat, turned bottom upwards on the reef; near to the boat, and directly a-head of the brig, we perceived a small rock, about twenty feet in diameter, affording the only prospect of a dry footing we could discover in the whole extent of the reef. The masts were now cut away, and to this rock, as our next step towards preservation, we directed all our exertions, and here the hand of Providence appeared in our favour, and we all succeeded in reaching (through a heavy surf) this much desired spot about noon, when we immediately commenced collecting all the spars, rigging, and such articles as chance threw within our reach, and that might be serviceable to us in the construction of a raft, upon which we had now determined to seek such part of the main land, distant about two hundred miles from us, as the mercy of the winds might drive us to, but which (when completed) was found incapable of bearing more than half our number. Our shattered long-boat was now thought of, and it was hauled under the lee of the rock, when, on examination, her bottom was found to have two large holes in it; all her planks were torn from the stem on both sides, her gunwales were stove in, and she was destitute of mast, oars, sail, or any one thing belonging to her; and indeed, in such a worthless state was she considered, that she was at one time actually cast adrift from the rock, and only recovered by the prudential foresight of one of the crew.

Here it may be permitted to remark, the fortunate circumstance of the brig striking in the spot she did, for had she taken the ground a cable's length in a contrary direction on either side, not a soul could have been saved. The preservation of the boat's crew, the recovery of the boat itself, and the discovery of a resting-place for nearly the whole of us, are certainly instances of the kind interposition of a Providence which extended its guidance to us through the perils and privations we were yet destined to endure. In this extremity, the long boat again occurred to us as affording a remote possibility of supplying the place of the raft; and having hauled the boat upon it, she was, by means of a few nails the carpenter had luckily saved in leaving the wreck, with some pieces of copper ripped from a part of her, and a tarpaulin frapped round her bows, strengthened with an iron hoop down the stem; and principally through the exertions of the chief-mate (Mr. Ryan), she was patched up in such a manner as promised to our joyful surprise (by continued baling) to answer the object. Night, however, closed upon our labours, when it was agreed that we should remain in our present situation till the following morning. Thus were seventeen* human beings, destitute of water or food, at the distance of nearly two hundred miles from the land, confined to the narrow limits of a small rock, whose foundation trembled under us at low water with the violence of the waves, while the sea breaking over us continually during the night, exhausted our strength, and left us without a hope but that of daylight. This hope, however, which assists us in our most trying adversities, lent its influence to support us on this occasion,

* The rock we were in possession of not having room for all our crew, seven of them passed this night on the long-boat, hauled upon the raft, under the lee of the rock.

during hours of which none but those circumstanced as we were can imagine the anxious suspense.

Daylight of the 19th at length appeared; and after surveying the wreck, in the vain hope of procuring some article of food or use, we left our solitary place of refuge in two parties; eighteen in the boat and six upon the raft, there being apparently no preference given to the choice of conveyance. We had now fasted nearly forty-eight hours, when a sheep, which had been caught in its attempt to swim from the wreck, was killed, its blood collected in a bucket, and with this, by means of our hands, we tried to appease our excessive thirst, while the mutton was divided between the raft and the boat, in proportion to the number on each. With the boat's bottom boards for oars, a broken oar for a mast, sail made by stitching a white table-cloth to a piece of canvass, a compass and quadrant, and without a rudder, the long-boat proceeded with the raft in tow. This latter had a top-gallant studding sail boom secured as a mast, with the sail to assist them, and with fine weather and a fair wind, with the intention to steer directly before it, varying at times from N.E. to S.E. we entertained hopes of reaching the land in forty-eight hours, but were doomed to experience in this, as in many other instances, the misery of disappointment. In about an hour, we succeeded in clearing the numerous small rocks, with which these reefs abound, and at noon, with the wreck still in sight, steering W.S.W. we obtained an observation of the sun, by which we were in lat. 21° 52′ S. Our progress was now at the rate of about two and a-half miles an hour, with all the advantages of moderate breezes, smooth water, and a clear atmosphere.

At midnight the breeze began to freshen and caused a ripple of a sea, which made the boat feel the heavy weight of the raft in tow, and at length (the wind still freshening) it tore away the thwart to which it was made fast: it was then secured to the stern-port of the boat, which it started, and at times shook with such violence, as to threaten destruction to us all. A sense of self-preservation now compelled us to cast off the raft, but with the impression at this time that there was nothing between us and the main-land, which we hoped they would reach as safely as those in the boat. The following night convinced us of our error. In about an hour after we had cast off, we lost sight of the raft entirely, and when daylight broke, not a vestige of her was to be seen, though probably not more than two or three miles from us. We kept on our course through an open smooth sea, baling the boat, without intermission, during the whole time we were in her, and beginning to feel the want of water, without hunger sufficient to oblige us to eat the raw mutton, which had now become too offensive to keep in the boat. From the excessive heat and thirst we found considerable relief by pouring salt water over the head and neck, and this practice was continued each day afterwards.

On the approach of the night of the 20th our fears and anxiety returned, nor would our spirits permit us to break the silence which prevailed, or hazard a conjecture of what might be the fate of our fellow sufferers on the raft.* It may be mentioned, that by this time we

* We never saw nor heard more of them, but afterwards concluded they must have perished on the Barrier Reef.

had contrived to make something in the shape of a rudder, of which we had long felt the want, with no other instrument but a pocket knife. The stillness of the scene was broken about midnight, by a voice calling out breakers a-head, which we distinctly perceived to stretch on both bows, as far as the eye could reach. By lowering the sail and making good use of our paddles, the boat was got round and kept clear of them; but when daylight appeared, our hopes of land also vanished, and we found that we were among a range of reefs, consisting of sunken rocks and low sand banks, extending in all directions, except from the eastward, as far as we could discern.* The water was smooth, but with some difficulty, and after grounding several times, we effected a passage through, and about two P.M. we landed on a small sand-bank in search of shell-fish, or any thing which promised relief to our excessive thirst. A few boobies' eggs here rewarded our search; and repulsive as they might have been to less tired appetites, to us they proved a most grateful though slender repast, affording great relief to our thirst and parched throats, having been now four days without food or water. It was here proposed to rest our weary limbs, stiff and cramped from the crowded state of the boat, for the night; but this was overruled, a fine breeze and smooth water proving too much encouragement to be lost, and after putting two or three birds in the boat for the sake of the moisture their blood afforded, we left this (to us welcome spot) under better strength and hopes than the morning had held out to us. We had a fine little breeze during this night; which passed a little more cheerfully with us than the former ones. The moon now in its quarter began to be of considerable service to us, by its light enabling us to see the compass, and dispelling much of that gloom which the darkness, combined with our destitute situation, was calculated to impress on our minds. We had also some hopes of seeing the land in the morning; but when the dawn of the 22d appeared with a bright rising sun and a clear horizon all round, strongly visible was the feeling of disappointment in every countenance, and which nothing but the well-founded hope and assurance that another day would bring us in sight of it could destroy; and as the sun gained its reviving power to dry our clothes, we renewed our usual attempts at cheerfulness, some telling anecdotes of former ships; but not the least interesting object of our amusement was the little infant, who, though deprived of its usual nourishment from the weak state of the mother, submitted to these hardships with a playful smile, not a little calculated to produce resignation among those more conscious of their future prospects. About noon this day we found ourselves in shoal water again, among sunken rocks so thick that we were obliged to get out of the boat to lighten her and assist her through them: this, in our exhausted state, proved how little exertion we were capable of, if we had met with a repetition of these difficulties. This part of the reef we were on lies in latitude 21° 41′ S. by which we found the current had been setting us to the northward; for we had been steering W.S.W. with the intention of making the coast as far to the southward as pos-

* This must have been the Barrier Reef, from the distance we afterwards ran to the main land.

sible; Morton Bay being at this time about four hundred miles from us.

Having at length got entirely through the reefs with which this coast is surrounded, we proceeded to the westward during the night with little change of scene but that which every two hours afforded, by relieving the helm and look-out, which station was now much sought after, as giving occupation to the mind.

Our hopes of the land were not disappointed, while the anxiety painted in each countenance, as the twilight slowly announced the rising sun, would have been a subject of mirth to men differently situated to ourselves, and perhaps not less so to have witnessed the joy among us, as the sun cleared away the mist of the night, on discovering the high mountains of New South Wales, with a number of small islands, called the Northumberland Islands, between us and the main-land.

It was quickly resolved to make for the nearest of these islands, which we succeeded in reaching about six o'clock P.M. but in such an exhausted state, that when we were within five or six miles of it, it fell a calm, and though (by our exertion at the paddles) we gained considerable ground, they were at one time laid in, and the boat left to drift as it might, while we rested to regain strength to renew the exertion.

On landing at this spot, the island proved to be a barren rock, covered slightly with furze and grass, but without any thing in the shape of food to relieve our hunger, and our disappointment at not getting water reduced us nearly to despair. We succeeded, however, in finding a sandy bay for the boat; and having secured her for the night, we turned our whole attention to digging wells in the sand, above the high water-mark, in the hope of finding fresh water. We had no weapons but our hands for this purpose, but we continued digging in different places till near midnight, at times tasting the moisture of the soil as we got deeper into it (to discover if it was fresh or salt), when the search was relinquished as hopeless, and we threw our weary limbs on the sand in silent sorrow, seeking relief from our unpleasant feelings in rest and sleep. This we enjoyed in its fullest extent, and at daylight in the morning we found ourselves much refreshed, and prepared to start for the main-land, about nine or ten leagues from us. The boat's sail was repaired a little for the better, a branch of a tree was cut for a yard, which before consisted of two sticks lashed together, and we left this bay about noon of the 24th in hope of reaching the main land before dark.

There was, however, some luck in store for us exceeding our most sanguine expectations; the boat was in the act of rounding a small point of this island, when a rocky spot was observed on it, covered with shell-fish, which we soon found to be rock oysters; here we landed, and in less than five minutes a black man (one of our crew), who had been attracted to a height on the rock, almost inaccessible, by the circumstance of a crow flying from it, called out Water! Water! which he had discovered in a cavity of the rock, in such purity and abundance, that it is doubtful if any one of us have since enjoyed a happier hour than we did over the feast which Providence seemed to have provided for us; for it is to be remembered, that we had been

since the 17th without one drop of water, and all our food since that day consisted of a few boobies' eggs, and the raw liver of the sheep, which those in the boat used (when they chose) to moisten their parched palates, in preference to a resource which two or three had recourse to under this trying extremity.

After finishing our repast, and filling a small keg which we had saved,* holding about seven gallons of water, we gathered a quantity of the shell fish into the boat, and left this delightful spot; when, after a night passed in comparative comfort to our former ones, we landed about nine, on the following morning, on the main-land, near Cape Clinton, in latitude about 22° 30′ S. We beached the boat here in a snug sandy cove; and, on landing, our troubles and necessities all seemed to be at an end, so much preferable did our situation appear to be, even on a wild barren coast, to the anxiety we had felt while only depending on our wreck of a boat. Our party divided themselves in search of water, or whatever the country might produce; and in less than two hours we all met together again by the boat, some having found fire, which was obtained from a spot the natives had been burning: and though we followed in silence the sound of what we supposed to be wood-cutting, in the hope of cultivating their good-will, they disappeared with shrieks of terror the instant we broke upon their view. A rivulet of water had also been discovered about a mile from us; and to crown our success beyond example, one of the crew had discovered a native dog devouring an emu, and seemingly just after having caught and killed it. The hungry animal was quickly driven from his prey, after having eaten the best part of one of the bird's legs, and our prize was shouldered down to us amidst a shout of joy and satisfaction more easily conceived than described.

A fine blazing fire was quickly kindled, the emu skinned and cleaned, the sound leg (which weighed equal to a good sized leg of mutton) was laid apart, to be roasted for our future support in the boat, which, that we might enjoy the feast at our leisure, was hauled well up on the beach, and the compass-box (which happened to be brass), divested of the card, was converted into a kettle for cooking. We had still one piece of the mutton in the boat not much the worse for time, with which and our emu, and a species of wild lettuce and beans, found along the beach, a most sumptuous meal was provided for all hands, the mate standing cook, and providing for four at a time, as many as our cooking-vessel was adapted for. We indulged ourselves here in all the luxury this place had so unexpectedly supplied us with; and after naming it Emu Bay, and filling our vessel with water, we took our departure from hence to resume our journey along the coast for Morton Bay.

The fine weather we now had, with a fair wind, was very much in our favour; and the progress we made this night to the S.E. gave us great hopes of reaching this settlement in three or four days, though ignorant how far we were from it, and only knowing there was such a colony from the fact that one of our crew had been there in a colonial vessel three years before. In the morning we landed again, in a place we called Desolate Beach (from its general appearance in the short

* This keg had been the half of our life-buoy, with one head out.

range we had of it); and we left it without finding any thing to assist us in the continuance of our voyage. This was the 26th of April, and our fare consisted, on this and the following day, of the skin of the emu, which we had boiled for breakfast; and the roasted leg served eighteen of us for four meals, with about a pint of water per day to each person; so that on the evening of the 27th we found ourselves again out of provisions and water, though it had been distributed out, by general consent, in the most sparing degree the quantity would admit of. This seasonable supply had, however, strengthened us, and enabled us to bear the privation of food and water during the time it appeared we were again destined to be without it.

Continuing our course until the 29th, hugging the land by night and stretching off in the day-time, and assisted by winds too favourable to be lost by landing in search of food; we were at last induced to land in a fine bay near an opening, which had all the appearance of a river, and is marked in Capt. Flinder's charts as Bustard Bay. This spot we found to be in latitude 24° 18′ S. but is laid down in the chart in 24° 10′ S. although the run of the coast about here is laid down correctly. We immediately made for this imaginary river, and without stopping at its mouth, proceeded a considerable distance up, when, to our great disappointment, it proved to be salt, and in the end turned out to be a salt-water lake, about five or six miles in extent. In about an hour we again experienced a remarkable instance of good fortune; in our general search round, two wells, which had been dug by the natives, were discovered, so small, and in such an obscure situation, that it was a matter of astonishment to us all how they were found. We slept on the sandy beach this night, sheltered only by the canopy of heaven; and in the morning at daylight, to our great mortification, we found the wind from the S.W. with a settled steady breeze. Here again our distresses seemed to excite pity from the ever-bountiful hand of Nature; for on renewing our search for food, as some of our party were crossing the lake above-mentioned at low water, the bank chosen for a passage over was found to abound in small oysters; and as nothing else had promised us support but a kind of wild sorrel and a dry hard bean which grows spontaneously along the coast, the news of this discovery was hailed as a continuance of the protection of that Power which had hitherto supported us, and inspired us with a well-founded hope of its assistance to the end of our difficulties.*

On this bank, then, did we assemble for our daily sustenance, about an hour each day at low water, our feet torn or cut by the rocks, without shoes, and a very slender covering to shelter us from the heavy rains which poured upon us during the night: thus we spun out an existence, now become desirable only for the sake of objects dear to us all, from the various ties of nature by which we were bound to them. This state of things continued until Tuesday the 6th of May, without any circumstances worthy of observation. A thought at times occurred to some of us to relinquish our boat entirely, as each morning added to our disappointment at finding no change of wind, and make an attempt to reach

* Being destined to pass a whole week here by the southerly winds, may justify this remark; for, the whole coast about here being sandy, it is very doubtful if we should have found a similar resource within many miles on either side of it.

Morton Bay over land. This proposition, however, luckily met with little support; for, with the mountains, bays, and rivers to oppose us, it is next to impossible we could ever have succeeded in reaching it. On the morning above-named, we were gratified, for the first time since our arrival here, by observing two natives crossing over from the opposite side of the lake; and on two or three of us approaching toward them,* they appeared very friendly, and supplied us with fire, which we had now been without for eleven days, although all our ingenuity had been frequently exerted to procure it. In the course of the morning their number increased, including women and children, and seeming to us to subsist by their dogs and a small circular net for fishing. The men were armed with spears, while the younger part of them carried a small waddy, with which they began to amuse themselves by beating against the trees to a kind of song and dance, all which we appeared to be much pleased with, being of necessity inclined to be peaceable with them, and to encourage a good feeling toward us, if possible; but about noon they began to increase, and shortly after had collected around us, from various directions, in such numbers, as to assume a formidable appearance, if they should prove to be hostile. They did not keep us long in doubt of their disposition; for, after sending away their women and children, about thirty of them assembled together, and commenced plundering us of the few clothes we had, first, by seizing the only two blankets among us, the property of the women, then a red frock or cap attracted their attention; and, finding their propensity for any thing of this colour, we endeavoured to satisfy them by tying a slip of red bunting from the remains of our ensign round their necks: this seemed to excite great admiration among them for a while, but would not satisfy, however, their rapacity; when a thought occurred that our quadrant might possibly have the effect of checking them; and when this was brought into motion, by moving the index, and playing with the glasses, it had evidently the desired effect, for they drew back alarmed, conversed with each other, and eyed the instrument with a doubtful look, which clearly showed their ignorance of its power.

Their motions now became rather suspicious in other respects, some of them beginning to examine us by looking at our arms and legs, as if to see if our skin was the same all over; but the particular notice they took of the two poor women now began to call for our serious attention. Our female companions being seated on the boat's sail, (which had been brought here for security,) five or six of the barbarians gathered round them; and from their significant actions, their intention towards these unhappy creatures was but too visible. One of them, Mary Finis, a girl about nineteen, (who was going to join her parents at the Cape,) was so terror-struck at the prospect before her, that she begged of some of us to lend her a knife to cut her throat,—an act she doubtlessly would have executed, had it been in her power: they even went so far as to attempt to drag them away by force, but this was strongly opposed by one among us, to whose prudent conduct on this occasion these females have since acknowledged themselves indebted for their safety.

* Care was taken to have the only one of their colour we had among us the first to introduce to them; and this man was found faithful and useful to us in many respects.

From all these circumstances, we considered ourselves in a critical situation, and resolved to take to the boat with any wind, in preference to remaining among our new acquaintances, who, by their private conversation and mysterious manœuvres, now began to threaten us more seriously. We accordingly took our leave of them, by shaking hands and other expressions of politeness, which were doubtless thrown away; but we were anxious to get clear of them on any terms, being without arms, and incapable from weakness of making any defence, if they had proceeded to violence for the sake of what little clothing still remained among us.

Our boat was about a mile distant, and we chose the beach in preference to travelling through the bush; but, just as we were congratulating each other on our escape from these savages, we were surprised to see them on the beach, about half-way between us and the boat, having taken a short cut through the bush to get to the boat before us. There happened to be a cloak lined with red on one of our party, which they had previously endeavoured to get possession of without success; and this, with the boat's sail, seemed to be their principal object in following us. They now began to threaten us, by running before, and, on their knees, pointing their spears at us with one hand, and stroking their beards with the other, seemingly with much fury, and perhaps to terrify us into a surrender of what we held now as dear to us as life—our boat's sail. All this, however, we affected to regard with indifference; and it proved in the end the best line of conduct we could have adopted. At length we reached the boat, and having a few nails, the brass handle of a door, and other trifles of this description, we divided these among them, in the hope of inducing them to assist in launching the boat; for we found our strength so far gone that we could not move her. Seeing this, one more benevolent than the rest set the example, and they all suddenly threw down their arms, and closing round our boat, she was quickly launched through the surf, to their great amazement; and it was not until we were quite out of reach of their spears, that we felt perfectly free from their violence, which the least irritation would have brought upon us.

After leaving this spot, we were two days before we lost sight of it; without venturing to land, having water sufficient to give us about a pint each person daily, but no food during this time; and we continued our course until the 10th, when we landed in latitude 25° 8′ for an hour. Here we found water in a small hole in the rock, and also a species of fruit common to this country, similar in appearance to the pine-apple, drawing from the stalk in seeds like a pomegranate, but with very little nourishment.

On Sunday the 11th, we found ourselves embayed in Hervey's Bay, formed by Sandy Cape to the southward, by which we lost one whole day; and although the natives came down to the beach, and even up to their necks in the water, offering us fruit and other marks of civility, it was not thought safe to venture among them;* and we proceeded until near dark, when, seeing none of them near us, we ventured to land, and again fortunately found a pond of fresh water, with a plenti-

* It does not appear, on the whole, that the natives of this part of New Holland have any cannibals among them; but they are treacherous, disposed to plunder, and would not hesitate at murder to obtain their object.

ful supply of the fruit above mentioned. But about nine this night, we were suddenly caught by a strong current, rapidly setting us among the breakers on the spit off Sandy Cape;* and this was probably the most awful moment we experienced since the commencement of our difficulties. One sea had already half filled the boat, and to lighten her, our water and every thing we could think of was hove overboard, when, at the moment our destruction seemed inevitable, and all hands were probably in silent prayer, we found the current had set us clearly through an opening of these breakers, the water smooth, and our boat, as if by a miracle, fast drifting from them in the direction we were bound. A short prayer of thanksgiving was now offered up to that Being, whose power alone could have preserved us; and we continued our course along the land, our hopes strengthened by this additional act of mercy, and daily expecting a sight of the settlement we were in search of. Nothing occurred between this and the morning of the 14th, when at day-light we discovered three remarkable mountains, known to be near Morton Bay, called the Glasshouses. And about 8 A.M. we hauled in for an opening, which proved to be the entrance of the Bay; and shortly after landed at Amity Point,† where a corporal and four privates were stationed as an outpost to the settlement, about fifty miles from this point, and thirty up the Brisbane river. We received at Brisbane town every attention from Capt. Logan, 57th regiment (the Commandant), and his family, which our exhausted situation required, and which the most delicate feelings of humanity could point out as contributing to our recovery; and from every individual on the settlement did we receive some act of attention, according to their respective means.

In ten days we found ourselves sufficiently recovered to proceed to Sydney, in the Government schooner Alligator; and the Commandant having ordered us a passage, supplied us all with clothing, and ten days' provision, being only four hundred miles distant from Sydney. We left this hospitable spot on the 26th of May; but here again our ill-luck seemed to pursue us, for we did not reach Sydney until the 21st of June, owing to strong southerly gales, making a voyage of twenty-six days of one which is easily performed in three. On our arrival here, His Excellency Gen. Darling was pleased to evince a considerable interest in our misfortunes, by desiring no claim should be made for the supplies we had received, and endeavouring to provide employment for two or three among us, who were entirely thrown on the world by their losses on this occasion.

On our arrival at Sydney, a subscription was entered into for the relief of the crew, and the soothing hand of humanity otherwise extended to those who stood most in need of it, while the humane attentions of Capt. Logan at Morton Bay, and the kindness displayed by the Governor at Sydney, will ever impress our minds with feelings of gratitude which time alone can eradicate.

London, July 26th, 1829.

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* Few but seafaring men are aware of the nature of the surf caused by these sands, having an interval of three or four minutes between each other, when they form and break with great violence, and our boat was not more than eight inches out of the water.

† This is Cape Look-out in the Map.

SKETCH OF THE SERVICES OF THE LATE MAJOR HERBERT BEAVER.

The value of biographical memoirs, whether considered as the reward or the stimulus to exertion, is universally acknowledged; and if the actions of any class of persons can claim more than usual interest, it is undoubtedly those of the chivalrous heroes who have contributed, by sea and by land, to the developement of our national glory. In this spirit it will, we trust, be pleasing to the readers of the United Service Journal, to see the memory of an intelligent individual snatched from a degree of oblivion, ill suited to his zealous career. But for such publications, many a deserving officer might steal out of the world without other notice, than merely adding a unit to the bills of mortality—a manifest injury to merit, both retrospective and prospective.

The late Herbert Beaver was brother to Capt. Philip Beaver, of the Royal Navy, the principal events of whose life have been recently submitted to the public. There was a considerable family likeness in the character, as well as a similarity of fate in these gentlemen; both possessed excellent constitutions, and yet both fell in the prime of life; both arrived at honourable distinction, and gained the full approbation of every commander whom they served under, yet neither of them reaped the fruits due to his exertions; worn out with fatigue in tropical climates, the one left his remains at the southern point of the Asiatic Peninsula, and the other at the southern extremity of Africa:

> "Thus the fair guerdon when we hope to find,
> And think to burst out into sudden blaze,
> Comes the blind Fury with th' abhorred shears,
> And slits the thin-spun life."

The subject of the present sketch was the second son of the Rev. James Beaver, of Lewknor, in Oxfordshire; he was born on the 24th of Feb. 1764, and commenced his education in the school at Watlington. Having risen to the head of this small establishment, he was placed in a larger one at Marlborough, whence his elder brother had just been elected to a scholarship of Corpus Christi College. After his father's death, Herbert was removed from Marlborough to Hereford, to profit by the vicinity of a literary relation of his mother's, the Rev. Dr. Napleton. He here made rapid progress in the classics, and promised to become a distinguished scholar; but the expense of supporting two sons at the University was more than his widowed mother could undertake, and as his inclination led him strongly to the army, for which profession early indications of spirit appeared to adapt him, his friends were desirous of gratifying his wishes. In 1780, that amiable man, the late Lord Charles Spencer, kindly presented him with a commission in the Oxford Militia, until an ensigncy could be obtained for him in a regular regiment. General Caillaud being then the Major, Mr. Beaver had the advantage of commencing his career under the strict discipline of that veteran, who, after distinguishing himself in the campaigns of Clive and Lawrence, had settled at Aston.

Being encamped near Plymouth, our young soldier had the satisfaction of being the first man who shook hands with that popular, though

unsuccessful chief, Lord Cornwallis, on his return from America. Beaver was much beloved in the corps; many of the privates were from his father's neighbourhood, and they were wont to say, that, being constantly amongst them, no officer had more influence over them. On one occasion, the company to which he belonged had marched through a village near his native place; on halting, he was informed that a poor woman had expressed great concern that she had not been apprized of their approach, in time to see "the child she had nursed." Tired as he was, he immediately retraced his steps to gratify and reward the faithful old servant, and rejoined his party by the time they were about to recommence their route.

The late Earl of Corke, who commanded the Somersetshire Militia, in the same camp, related the following anecdote. Some officers who had quarrelled, thought it necessary to their credit to get up a duel. They and their seconds accordingly sallied forth, with mortal circumstance, by break of day; but there were other early risers also, and it was soon known that the meeting had passed away without any of the dangers incident to the laws of etiquette and projectiles. A ludicrous description of the occurrence being read in the mess-room, and understood to come from a *boy*, well known for his sportiveness, produced an anonymous denial, threatening to bring the author of the report to account. Beaver immediately posted a paper, regularly signed, declaring his readiness to give satisfaction to any one, "provided whoever called upon him was prepared to stand *within* pistol-shot," an intimation which appears to have suppressed the affair.

We may here with great pleasure remark, that amongst other moral improvements, the pernicious ostentation of duelling, which formerly obtained so universally, has fortunately declined: though the practice will probably exist, so long as certain arbitrary rules of spurious honour shall be the creed of those who claim the right of being judges and executioners in their own causes. Morality and law, as well as religion, discountenance the custom; and no one will venture by abstract arguments to vindicate measures which may terminate human life. Yet in some instances the right of duel becomes to individuals what war is amongst nations, and to this resource civilized society owes much of its social ease; whilst the benefits of a system capable of diminishing and finally extinguishing the necessity of its own application, have been felt so powerfully, in the gradual refinement of manners, as to confront the speculative moralist by a direct appeal to facts. It cannot be denied that fatal meetings have too often resulted from disgraceful bacchanalian orgies,—and that in general they have been more frequently provoked by those whose mere passions have been fostered, than by men of reason and principle; they have moreover been resorted to rather for the defence of evil deeds, than for their prevention, as if the odium of an action were rather in the reproach it incurs than in its commitment. Professed duellists cannot be held in any other light than that of assassins; and formerly many a gallant officer fell to the bullying ruffian, whose only study was the sword or pistol: for though we should not be amenable to any miscreant's sense of right or wrong, it requires no little portion of passive courage, in the ingenuous mind, to endure an apparent contempt.

" Honour 's a sacred tie, the law of kings,
The noble mind's distinguishing perfection,
That aids and strengthens virtue where it meets her,
And imitates her actions where she is not;
It ought not to be sported with."

Mr. Beaver became a Lieutenant in the Oxfordshire Militia; and towards the conclusion of the American war was presented with an Ensigncy in the line. He thereupon joined the 48th regiment, in Ireland; and after spending some time in the usual routine of military duties and dissipation then incident to that station, he took the opportunity of joining some friends going to study at the academy of Niewied, a small principality in Holland, and from thence proceeded to Strasburg. He here gained great credit by reducing an arrogant French officer to his proper bearings: it appears, that, as there were no foils at hand, they were fencing with swords, when the Frenchman accidentally grazing Beaver's arm so as to make it bleed, exclaimed, that, having drawn the first blood, " the affair was settled." But our youth demanded whether his antagonist was speaking seriously; and not being answered satisfactorily, he insisted upon renewing the exercise, and soon pinned his adversary to the wall. With the same spirit, and for want of other channels in which it might flow, he was one of the few, even inconsiderate enough to walk on the outside of the pinnacle of the celebrated spire:—an action more hazardous than warrantable.

The cry of liberty began to be now general in France; and while there were few who did not approve its commencement, there were still fewer who could have anticipated the follies and frightful excesses to which it led. The rage for reform and innovation quickly reached the colonies; and as the National Assembly prevaricated respecting the abolition of slavery, and the political equality of negroes with white people, an alarming insurrection broke out in St. Domingo, the fairest of the French trans-atlantic possessions. The bloodshed, ravage, and horrors committed in the sacred name of freedom, forced the French to dispatch an army to attempt the reduction of the insurgents; and this measure rendered it necessary for us to strengthen our West India garrisons, wherefore the 48th regiment was ordered to Antigua, in Nov. 1789.

Ensign Beaver had become very intimate with Mr. Wilson, a gentleman of his own standing in the army, and although they differed in character, they warmly esteemed each other: indeed Wilson, who afterwards became a general, was perhaps the man whom Beaver most valued through life, and to whose friendship he expressed himself deeply indebted, just before his death. This officer falling into a state of utter helplessness, from rheumatism, was advised to try a change of air, and his friend accompanied him to a neighbouring island. Finding, however, that he grew rapidly worse, they set sail to return; but, about midnight, their little drogher struck upon a reef. Aroused by the shock, the Ensign jumped upon deck, where he found the skipper asleep, and the crew, consisting of five negroes, afraid to disturb him. The fellow was soon awakened, and, finding the vessel liable to instant destruction, became so terrified as to lose the power of utterance: the

men, catching the infection, gave themselves up for lost, and hurried below to disarm the horrors of death by drunkenness. Our hero, seeing that every thing now depended on himself, assumed the command, forced the negroes upon deck again, and made them hoist out the only boat which they possessed. Though this was so small as scarcely to afford hope of floating them all, the invalid was with difficulty stowed in it; and Beaver, heroically declaring that they would all survive or perish together, was the last to enter, and that but just time enough to escape from foundering in the vessel. The boat thus heavily freighted, after an anxious and weary passage, providentially reached Antigua in safety.

In the spring of 1792, Lieut. Beaver exchanged into the 19th Foot, which called him into Scotland, in November. To this regiment he ever afterwards belonged, although his cultivated talents, and energy of conduct, frequently procured him temporary situations on the staff. Gen. Coates, his Colonel, on being ordered to Holland, in the summer of 1793, appointed Beaver his Aid-de-camp, although unsolicited; but he did not remain long on the Continent, and in June 1794, our Lieutenant voluntarily gave up this appointment, in order to join his regiment, which was then going abroad under Lord Moira. Before the year elapsed, he was again taken from the line to more varied and distinguished duties, by acting for his friend Maxwell, (who afterwards fell so gallantly at Assaye,) on the staff of Gen. Gordon. This officer, who thenceforward proved his warm patron, charged him with the duty of Brigade-major. He was subsequently offered the situation of Judge-advocate, yet declined so ostensible a station, for honourable reasons: "It is," he remarked, "a lucrative office, but a very serious one. I could not fill it with satisfaction to my own mind; for the duty is to explain to the court every difficult point, and to take care that perfect justice be done between the King and the prisoner. Suppose one innocent man should lose his life, or even suffer corporal punishment, owing to any ignorance, neglect, or want of perspicuity in me, and I should discover it when too late! No, it is better, far better, to be without the thirty shillings a day." This diffidence of himself is so well expressed, and is such an earnest of the proper sense an officer ought to feel of his conscientious responsibility, that it is doubtful whether the duty was likely to be performed by a more efficient person:—

> "For when the life of MAN is in debate,
> No time can be too long, no care too great."

However unfortunate the result, the campaign in Holland was a most instructive one to the tyro in arms. The power we contended with, having burst the trammels of despotism, possessed all the vigour of renovation; but that it was in a state of unprecedented ferment, its disgraceful decree *to give no quarter*, fully evinced. The Dutch, in whose country was the chief theatre of war, were harassed by opposite feelings, until, deceived by the false lustre of the democratic phantom of liberty and equality, Amsterdam refused admission to its allies. In December, the very elements declared against the British; for a harder frost than had been known for half a century before, converted the rivers, canals, and inundations, into military roads, of which the Republicans seized the advantage. This severe winter was a prototype of that which, in 1812, taught a domineering and ruthless conqueror,

insolent in a long career of spoliation, the humiliating lessons of defeat and disgrace.

A series of rapid successes now attended the manœuvres of Pichegru; and, notwithstanding the occasional repulses we gave him, even to once forcing the French back across the Waal, our troops were obliged to retrace their steps. In the course of their disastrous retreat, Lieut. Beaver's activity, and previous acquaintance with the country, enabled him to procure many comforts for those who could less bear such sufferings. It was his practice to attend to the wants of others, whilst forgetfulness of *self* was at once his virtue and his failing.

For the following extracts, giving a faithful and spirited sketch of the hardships endured by our unfortunate army, we are indebted to a female relation, with whom Mr. Beaver constantly corresponded.

"The 9th January, 1795.—I have had no communication with head-quarters for more than a fortnight. I may now tell you that I am not the worse for as hard service as was, probably, ever gone through in a similar space of time; and severer weather was never known. Yesterday was one of the most trying days of either campaign: it was glorious for the troops, as they behaved like Britons; still it proved advantageous for the French. I have had some narrow escapes, yet am safe and sound. To give you an idea of what my health and constitution will bear, I have never lain down for an hour at a time for this last fortnight. I visited all the pickets of the brigade almost every hour of each night, and during the day was constantly riding about with orders. Not a boot off—not a change of linen. The cold is so intense, that we crossed the Rhine yesterday with our cannon, on the ice. Whenever we have marched, it has been at night, and in the morning we have been obliged to fight. In short, this last business has been, to the soldier, equal in hardship to both campaigns put together. You will see in the account of yesterday that two colonels of the 27th were wounded; the shot which struck the first passed me, and five minutes afterwards I was close to the second when his thigh was broken by a bullet."

On the 16th the army commenced its retreat to the Yssel, at about four in the morning, and through the whole of the inclement day the soldiers could procure nothing but a little water. At three in the afternoon it entered the desert of Welawe, a sandy tract of fifteen miles, which the flagging troops had still to pass before they could procure either rest or refreshment. The frost was intense, and a piercing easterly wind drifted the sand and snow so violently against them, that they could scarcely hold their ground. Darkness and night soon added to the horror and confusion of the journey. Numbers of both sexes, exhausted both in mind and body, sought a momentary refuge under the stunted bushes, where they sunk to sleep, and awoke no more. Some who were vigorous enough to shake off the deadly torpor, were unable to find a path over the desolate waste, and wandered about till they also perished. Many of the regiments suffered extremely, and the 88th was so dispersed, that on the ensuing day no return could be made of its strength. In short, the morning of the 17th has been personally described to us, as one of the most harrowing and dispiriting scenes which imagination could pourtray.

In a letter without date, addressed to the same correspondent, he continues:—

"On hearing of the distresses, the sickness, and the misfortunes of our army, I am fearful lest your anxiety and affection for an individual should set me down as one of the sufferers; whereas, if it were not ungrateful in me to complain of

any thing, I could say that my most unhappy moments are those in which I compare my real situation with what you may be imagining it to be, for I am in perfect health; although, if I said that I did not suffer, I must either say what is false, or I must be a mere brute. Never was an army in such a critical situation. At the time when we had nothing to apprehend from the enemy, unless the rivers should be frozen, the hardest frost set in, that almost ever was experienced; but enough of causes,—I must punish you for a moment with the description of effects. The season, the country, the remnant of an army, are all of a piece,—severe, dreary, sickly; neither waggons nor horses sufficient to bring on the helpless; here and there a waggon full of the poor fellows overturned into a ditch, while every hundred yards a horse is seen dropping down dead, and none to supply his place. The chances are, that any man left behind will be murdered; and if not, that he will never again see the army. The sick list increases every hour, and no help for them when their limbs fail. To complete all, a thaw commenced the day we began our march through this sterile country. We are going, I believe, to Osnabruck. Wet as we were to-day, not a drop of spirits was to be procured for the soldiers; it is miserable work! If the thaw continues, I do not think the artillery can get on; and yet, if it freezes again, not a horse will be able to stand."

From Deventer, the harassed troops had to continue their melancholy retreat, in various columns, and force their way through, what was then become an enemy's country, to a place of embarkation. Too little attention was, perhaps, shown to those who had so arduously supported the reputation of the British army; and we cannot sufficiently praise the energy, patience, and skill manifested by a handful of soldiers, oppressed with such numerous difficulties. Lieut. Beaver was attached to the rear-guard, under Lord Cathcart, during this arduous march. On arriving at the frontier, he found himself unable to dismount, without assistance, and was lifted from his horse to his bed, where he was confined for several days. Such was the power of mental over corporeal action, that he sank only when conscious that exertion was no longer urgently necessary.

He returned to England in May 1795, and on the 11th of June, was married to his cousin, a niece of Dr. Napleton, before mentioned; he had been engaged many years, and attached to her from childhood.

The 19th was one of the regiments which embarked for the West Indies, in November 1795, with the luckless expedition under Admiral Christian. Dreadful gales having occasioned the loss of a great portion of the convoy, and the return of the rest to England, the destination of the regiment was altered to the East Indies.

In July 1796, Capt. Beaver went with a recruiting party into Yorkshire, where he remained upwards of three years, when, by the kindness of Gen. Gordon, then Governor of Jersey, he was appointed Brigade-major to Gen. Milne. In this situation he continued until the peace, or rather armed truce, of Amiens, put an end to his staff appointments, and terminated the happiness he had enjoyed with his wife and family. For nearly seven years after marriage, perhaps no persons ever realized more felicity; yet with a sacrifice to duty worthy of them both, he determined to seek promotion by immediately joining his regiment at Ceylon, while Mrs. Beaver remained at home to superintend the education of their four children. Having made every necessary arrangement, he took his departure; but, little as he thought it would be the last time he should ever behold objects so truly dear to him, his

agony on parting from his family was so indescribable, that he found himself unequal to the task of taking leave of his beloved sister:—

"Yet deem not thence his breast a breast of steel;
Ye, who have known what 'tis to doat upon
A few dear objects, will in sadness feel,
Such partings break the heart they fondly hope to heal."

The same event which sent Herbert abroad, brought Philip home; and thus the brothers missed seeing each other by only three months. The latter had returned from arduous duties in various parts of the world —for the numerous colonies and establishments of England furnish employment for thousands of her naval and military sons: yet these extensive possessions appertain to a power of which Virgil has written—

"Penitus toto divisos orbe Britannos."

The lively impressions which strike the senses, on being suddenly immersed, after a long voyage, in the florid exuberance of a tropical region, are well expressed in Capt. Beaver's early letters from India.

"Ceylon," he writes, "is famed for its beauty; and it really is so charming, that I think it worth any one's while to come from England merely to spend a month on it, and then go back again. Its fault is, that it is all beauty—too rich, too like its native *fair* ones, I was going to say, who are all over ornaments; for

'Jewels at nose and lips but ill appear.'

"Woods, water, and mountains,—woods, water, and mountains! Adjoining to the verandah, before my room at the Governor's, is the garden—all verdure. At the bottom of it, is a sheet of water, varied in its form by luxuriant groves stretching into various parts of it, which render its irregularities lovely. At about forty miles distance, a hilly range arises, sometimes below, sometimes above the clouds; and at seventy miles, the majestic Adam's Peak rears its lofty head. This mountain, when visible, which it generally is early in the morning, is almost always so high above the cloudy region, as to look like a pyramidal black cloud. Still I fear my tame description cannot give you an idea of the magnificence of the prospect which I command, by only taking my eyes off this paper. In front of the Governor's Bungaloe, where we breakfast every day, is a piece of water, bounded by a slip of land, which guards it from the sea. On this slip, about three quarters of a mile distant, are continual groups of natives and cattle, passing and repassing, and beyond it small craft of all sorts are sailing about; whilst the verdant shores are fringed to their very edge with such shrubberies as are not to be conceived by those who have not seen them. No art—all nature—and at Ceylon she is in her very richest dress. Although I have given you only these two instances, I assure you that the Governor has not had a beauty spot picked out for him; for there are many finer situations, and more enchanting views: indeed, there are few that are not equally beautiful."

Capt. Beaver's next letter is from Negumbo, whither he had proceeded in a *house boat*, by the navigable canal.

"The 22d of November, 1802.—Before my house is a fine green of about eleven acres, on which I keep two cows. Beyond this is the open sea, and from my verandah I see every thing that comes from Columbo; while fishing-boats, and small craft, keep the prospect always alive. There is a small row of trees immediately before my door; and on the left hand, a double row leading down to the river, about two hundred yards, where I embark for Columbo. This is not any thing to boast of for Ceylon; at the same time it is pleasant enough. There are beautiful prospects within fifty yards, in every direction, only con-

cealed from view here and there by branches of trees and rich hedges, which often meet. These natural umbrellas make the artificial ones useless."

A description not at all too warmly tinted; for the writer of this sketch, albeit some five-and-twenty years have glided away, well remembers how fresh and profuse the verdure of Ceylon struck him, as compared with that on the coasts of Malabar and Coromandel. The approach to the island is indicated by a delicious atmospheric fragrance; and the lofty ridge on which it is pretended Adam mourned the death of Abel "for five hundred years," arrests attention till the "toddy topes," which thickly line the shores, rise in view. On nearing the land, the interest still increases; water-snakes, strongly marked with alternate white and blue stripes, are seen floating around,—while picturesque canoes with out-riggers, and "prow at each end," as described by Pliny, are moving in all directions. Unlike many other parts of the world, the pleasing prepossessions inspired while approaching, do not subside on landing. Having threaded a vaulted passage into the fort of Columbo, the characteristic scene of clean broad streets, with avenues of evergreens, and smiling gardens, enveloped by formidable bastions, is both singular and striking. But the beauty of the prospects around baffles description, nor can the endless variety of light, shadow, and outline, be conceived by a mere enumeration of epithets: suffice it to say, that an intricate and dazzling display of water and vegetation is intermingled with hill and dale; and that luxuriant cinnamon plantations are bounded by thick groves of cocoa-nut palms, mixed with areka, jack, tamarind, jaggree, and other trees, in endless character and dimensions. A succession of undulating eminences, separated by delicious dells, recede in varied and broken perspective, till the whole melts gradually under the airy outline of Hamalal, or Adam's Peak; and harmoniously blends every combination of form, from the solid effect of massy foreground, to the wild magnificence of retiring distances.

This fine island is of the first consequence in Oriental policy; and its commanding geographical position, its fertility, its products, and its harbours, fully account for the Portuguese prayer, "let all India be lost, so that Ceylon be saved!" The Dutch, under pretence of acting as *coast-keepers* to the King of Candy, had possessed themselves of a maritime belt, which completely shut up their ally, and subjected him to their rapacious exactions. Nothing, however, could have been more absurdly ordered for provocation; and thence arose an almost perpetual hostility. At length the declaration of republican fraternity, between Holland and France, turned the attention of our Government towards so desirable a possession; an armament was formed, and the attempt was crowned with success. Philip Beaver, who participated in that expedition as lieutenant of the Stately, must have been far from anticipating that a place to him of such satisfaction, would in a few years curtail his loved brother's life.

[To be concluded in our next.]

ON THE NAVAL RESOURCES OF TURKEY AND RUSSIA, IN THE BLACK SEA.

Since the period when the Empress Catherine, by building ships in the Baltic for the service of the Mediterranean and Black Sea, astounded the Turks and gained a decided ascendency, the naval affairs of Turkey have been almost totally neglected. In addition to this, the Turks, who are the worst seamen in Europe, depended upon the Greeks for manning their fleet; and of this, their almost only *personel*, we need not say they have been worse than deprived. The Turkish imperial dock-yard at Tophana is admirably situated, and its arrangements are excellent. It has a long, massive, well-built stone wharf, and a superb dock, several slips of the largest dimensions for first rates, with every convenience for building, repairing, and fitting out a fleet; and the whole are constructed in a manner which reflects honour upon the science of the civil engineers. When I visited their arsenals in 1823, their naval magazines, though spacious and well arranged, were lamentably deficient of stores of every sort. Their fleet, then in port, amounted to twelve sail of the line, one frigate, and twenty gun-boats; the whole, although their rigging was up, were in a wretched condition, and I am convinced, not more than eight of the line of battle-ships could venture to sea. The three-deckers were without poops, and what surprised me most, was the many ships that were hogged, or broken-backed. This must have arisen from bad architecture, for the harbour is spacious, deep, and in every respect excellent; so deep is the harbour, that the largest first-rate can lie with her bowsprit over the wharf. But for their religion and prejudices, the Turks might be the third, or at least, the fourth, naval power in Europe. On the southern coast of the Black Sea, they have a supply, absolutely inexhaustible, of the finest oak in the world, both as to density and scantling. Their extensive dominions furnish every other requisite; and their trade, though now carried on by foreigners, might be greatly extended, and confined to Turkish bottoms. The foggy, squally, tempestuous weather of the Black Sea, with those dreadful snow-storms so formidable to our best sailors, might render the Turkish seamen expert and hardy. But with all these advantages, nothing can be more contemptible than a Turkish ship of war; and the recent capture of a Russian frigate, and the triumph of the Turkish flag in the Euxine, are not a little surprising.

Russia, though negligent in naval affairs, has not so entirely abandoned them: her naval administration, however, is defective, owing to the arbitrary nature of her Government. I visited the naval arsenal and docks at Cronstadt, and the naval establishments at Revel. The docks at Cronstadt are excellent, and are kept dry by English steam-engines. The store-houses are capacious, well arranged, and beautifully clean; I had but one fault to find with them—they were totally empty. Each store-house, by means of the canals, can be approached by lighters and small craft. The Government had fifteen equipages or naval regiments at Cronstadt. Each equipage consisted of a thousand men, divided and officered, so as to man a line of battle ship, a frigate, and a sloop. When I was at Cronstadt, a most violent schism

prevailed, respecting the drilling of the whole of the seamen of the navy, and the organizing them precisely the same as the army. The Emperor, upon inspecting the store-houses at Cronstadt, observed, that they were infinitely cleaner and *sweeter* than those of the dock-yards of England. "Yes," replied the blunt Admiral, an Englishman, "well they may be; the store-houses of Portsmouth and Plymouth are full of pitch, tar, paint, cordage, canvass, and every thing useful; whilst your Majesty's store-houses are beautifully white-washed, beautifully scoured, and totally empty." This honest answer was never forgiven. But to revert to the Russian marine in collision with that of Turkey.

The Government interferes with every thing, even to the rigging of the vessels that trade in the Sea of Azof. To-day the administration pronounces to the practical seaman which is the best port upon the coast. Immense sums are spent upon public buildings and artificial works, against every obstacle of nature; every thing is forced from its natural channel; ruin ensues, the Government sees its error, and, abandoning the place, repeats it in some other. Nothing can be worse chosen than the Russian ports on the north of the Black Sea.

The Government regulations occasion a very high rate of insurance upon vessels navigating the Azof, and often insurances cannot be effected at any rate. Traders would move their light vessels to Kertch, before the ice sets in, but the Government obliges them to move to Taganrog. The ice naturally breaks with the southerly wind, which blockades the ports, and renders them useless to the larger ships which arrive when the wind is in that direction. The stones forming the mole have been used for building barracks. The denuded state of the country, the dreadful hurricanes, and every natural feature of the district, ought to have prevented the expenditure of such large sums to force Taganrog into an artificial importance. Kertch was formerly wealthy and populous; it is now a wretched town. In 1817, when the Emperor Alexander visited it, he promised it his immediate protection. Proceeding to Taganrog, the local interest there dissuaded him from his purpose. In 1821, he resumed his favourable views towards Kertch, and plans were issued at St. Petersburgh for a custom-house, lazaretto, mole, &c. &c. as if an imperial rescript could produce at a tangent, wealth, trade, and population, against every local circumstance, and the order of Nature. Nothing, however, is yet done, and Kertch stands *in statu quo*. If Kertch flourished in the time of the ancients, it was only because things were allowed to take their natural level; to patronize it into its pristine grandeur, under a system which diverts trade artificially to other places, was absurd. I must lament, *en passant*, the worse than gothic barbarity, by which the Russian authorities have destroyed every architectural antiquity, to procure building materials. Salt, the staple commodity of Kertch, has a factitious value given to it by the Government, varying as five to one hundred, according to the place to which it is shipped.

Sevastapol has an excellent port; but all commerce, and even the entrance of a merchant vessel, except in distress, is prohibited, in order to prevent the *smuggling of naval stores*. Upon this most paltry pretence, one of the finest ports in the world (compared by our seamen to Port Mahon and Malta) is lost to mankind. The Government turns it to very little account. There is no dock, no depôt, and the naval

stores are paltry. When I visited it in 1823, it contained eleven sail of the line, four frigates, and four sloops-of-war. So puny and absurd are the notions of the naval administration here, that only one-third of the fleet are exercised annually, in summer; and so dangerous is this service esteemed, that the command is always given to some English officer in Russian pay. This truly magnificent sea-port was long unused, even by the Government, owing to the two surveying officers having reported unfavourably of it. The Russians adhere to an old law of Peter the Great, by which their naval officers are attached to particular ports, thus preventing them from extending their knowledge.

I surveyed the adjacent harbour of Balaclava. It is a beautiful basin, well protected by hills, with good anchorage, and deep water. The entrance is narrow; but the port is not difficult of access: it will contain at least twelve sail of the line. This port is prohibited, on the ground that the plague was introduced here in 1811. It is much more likely that the plague originated from the culpable negligence of the inhabitants, in not clearing away the weeds that accumulate at the top of the harbour.

Cherson, at the mouth of the Dnieper, was once raised to great importance by the Government, in spite of its most unhealthy and inconvenient situation, and of every defect which Nature could produce. After an expenditure of millions, and inconceivable inconveniences of every sort, there came an order to remove the admiralty to Nicholief, and to make ships substitute the port of Odessa. Cherson fell off to nothing. The Government have still a small yard here. They were putting up the English patent rope machine, and were building a line of battle ship and a frigate. So little is the place adapted to ship-building, that vessels, to gain the river from the docks, are carried on camels to Kilbowrin, in which operation they generally get hogged.

Every perversity of intellect seems to have been concentrated in the selection of Nicholief, at the mouth of the Bog and Ingoul, for a naval station. Even the most petty store is brought from an immense distance. The timber which is floated down the Dnieper, has to ascend the Bog against a rapid current; and at the junction of the Bog and Ingoul, there is a bar with only one fathom water, in transporting ships over which on camels, they invariably get broken-backed. What augments these and every other absurdity is, that the mouth of the Dnieper, below Gloubock, affords every natural excellence for a military or commercial marine. The arsenal at Nicholief is small, and I saw but one ship, a seventy-four, on the stocks. The commander-in-chief was Admiral Greig, an Englishman. The ordinary peace allowance for the Black Sea fleet is fifty millions of roubles, of which forty may be considered as thrown away, and occasioning the loss of ten times forty to private interests.

The next Russian port is Odessa, which has fluctuated under almost every theory or caprice of Government. The making it a free port attracted to it an immense number of wealthy and enterprising individuals; but it was afterwards, in violation of all good faith, subjected to restrictions most destructive of property and humiliating to the inhabitants. The town was built in 1778, but in 1793 its population amounted to eight thousand. It has since risen immensely. In this petty nest of petty traders, the embryo of a town expected to be, the

Government built an opera-house, a magnificent police-office, public gardens, a large cathedral, &c. &c. No site could be worse chosen for a commercial town. It is destitute of a harbour, of a river, of fuel or water, surrounded by a most sterile country, exposed to droughts and hurricanes, and from November to March commerce is suspended by the climate. Government has expended two hundred thousand roubles upon an agricultural society, and without the smallest result. Its staple export is corn, and, being without a river, this heavy, bulky article, is brought in telegoes or waggons, all the way from Poland.

From the course of the rivers, the outlet of Russian produce must be to the south. Three of these rivers, the Dnieper, the Ingoul, and the Bog, open into the Euxine at Gloubock, which affords every conceivable advantage for trade. A tithe of the money wasted upon Cherson, Nicholief, Odessa, &c. would have made Gloubock the largest city and finest port in south Russia. Every Russian man-of-war must be housed in port by the twenty-first of September, an absurdity which the Turks justly ridicule. The idea of the Black Sea being dangerous navigation, is chimerical. The Russian port of Kilia completely commands the mouth of the Danube: the rocks, shoals, and islands on the other side, compelling vessels to pass under its guns.

When I visited the Russian ports, and surveyed their coast from Taganrog to Ismail, in 1823 and 1824, their navy was twice as numerous as that of Turkey, their ships were more sea-worthy, their equipment more complete, and their naval organization, with a few exceptions, preferable. They had several spirited and able English officers among them, particularly Admiral Greig. I conceived the Turkish power at sea as annihilated, and the Russian, by comparison, as omnipotent. But in this war the Russian fleet has done nothing but attack Anapa; and the only naval conflict has ended in the capture of a Russian frigate by the Turks.

A SKETCH FROM THE COCKPIT.

I DO remember well a midshipman,—
In cockpit's gloom he messed—in berth enscreened,
Made up of dirty hammocks, cobbling a boot:
Desponding were his looks—his rigging shy;
Promotion, long deferred, had soured his phiz—
An empty bottle on an old chest stood,
Wherein was stuck a wasting candle-end,
Which glimmered round a solitary ray;—
The pendent shelf was garnished out with junk,
Some biscuits, and the fragments of a pipe.
Hamilton Moore, Steel's Lists, with Day's-works soiled
And tailors' bills *not paid*, made up the score.
Noting this misery, to myself I said,—
"Now, if Lord Melville had a spare commission,
And wished to make a son of Neptune happy,
He here might find an object to his mind!"

ITALY IN 1820-1821.

THE three great peninsulas of the Mediterranean—Greece, Italy, and Spain—though of all the countries of Europe the most favoured by nature, and during more than one epoch, the most advanced in civilization, have in later times been the least fortunate in political condition. The history of the decline of national power in numerous instances, (whether ancient or modern, Asiatic or European,) bears a singular closeness of resemblance. Demoralization leads to superstition, or the empire of ignorance and the imagination; and there are never wanting knaves or enthusiasts to avail themselves of, or accelerate, this decay of the public mind. The sacerdotal order now seizes on an undue portion of the power and means of the State, at the same time identifying itself virtually, if not ostensibly, with the executive government. Quiescence, and the retention of what it has gained, then becomes its interest: tranquillity, it is true, is not without its advantages; but to these views, energy or independence of any kind are hostile, and commerce and useful knowledge, which are the parents of energy, are discountenanced. Domestic and, above all, mental humiliation, prepares the way for foreign subjection; and thus, at length, the national degeneracy completes the circle of the punishments which it incurs and merits.

The countries above named have within about eight or nine years back, and almost coevally, attempted to throw off the yoke under which they lay. The most abased, *as was supposed*, in character, and the feeblest in numbers, (the Greeks,) have, it may now be hoped, succeeded. The disease of misrule had with them arrived at its height; the chain was strained beyond the limit of further endurance. The failure of the more powerful of these people—the Spaniards—has been the most signal. The efforts of the Portuguese are yet in progress, and are not unlikely to terminate favourably, owing to the moderation of their plans, but far more to the greatness of mind of the senior member of the house of Braganza. In Greece, the priesthood have gone heart and hand with the people; in Spain, their property and privileges being menaced by the revolutionists, the contrary has taken place. At Naples, the archbishop and twenty bishops published a vehement adjuration, with their signatures to it, against reform in the Government. Foreign armies, however, in each instance interposed. But the principle which governed the intervention in the affairs of Naples, Piedmont, and Spain, was not even tacitly recognized by all the neutral powers. Our own Court, at least, openly protested against it. The grounds of the more recent armed intervention, to which we have been a party, are of a different nature, and are justifiable by the laws of humanity, even yet more than by those of convention. The temporary employment of a British corps in Portugal, which did not take the field, nor support or oppose either party, has been merely and strictly a fulfilment of treaties previously existing.

Into these general questions we have been somewhat inadvertently led, but they are not, we conceive, irrelevant. The King of the two Sicilies was restored to his throne in 1815; but the ancient feudal aristocracy, the rich and powerful clergy, in fact, the entire former basis of the Neapolitan monarchy, had either ceased to exist, or had undergone

a total change. Nor had the public mind escaped the influence of the shocks to which disastrous wars, popular armaments and conflicts, and the overthrow of existing institutions, naturally exposed it. A very large proportion of the ecclesiastical endowments, as well as of the national and baronial domains, had, by sale or confiscation, fallen into the hands of small proprietors. The emancipation of the people from vassalage, the improved state of industry and knowledge, and the equalization and possession of property, tended to produce a strong desire for the establishment of some fixed and popular institutions. Many circumstances contributed to augment and give efficacy to this disposition, the general existence of which is attested by concurring, unimpeachable, and ample testimony. The boon also of a representative form of Government was alleged to have been held out on the restoration, but the people became fully persuaded that no intention existed of fulfilling this pledge.

During the ten years of French sway at Naples, although a military despotism prevailed, all the departments of the State were administered with a degree of uniformity and impartiality, which the legitimate rulers had never been known to evince. The administration of justice was also regulated, and the enlightened Napoleon code introduced. This was the basement on which the ancient dynasty, still seemingly actuated by the spirit of the ancient regime, had now to re-establish itself. The soil was not congenial—it could scarcely take root; inherent feebleness and despotism were soon apparent; irregularity in the repartition of taxes was no less so, and this substantial and grievous abuse became heightened by an unrestrained favouritism, licentiousness, and caprice, in the exercise of authority, whether local or general, civil or military.

In this anomalous state of things, abundant elements of revolution were comprised. To ferment, combine, and bring them into action, the previously existing institution of the *Carbonari* was peculiarly well calculated. This secret association was distinguished by superstitious rites and democratical doctrines. It had been originally encouraged and fostered, it was said, by the reigning family, while in exile, as an engine against the power of Murat; and it was the more formidable, its members being, for the greater part, enrolled and organized as militia. For the preservation of a Government so situated, it is obvious that both vigorous and very vigilant precaution, or else some approach to the ameliorations sought for by public opinion, was indispensable: neither one or the other was displayed.

The monarch was incapable, and the minister (Medici) disregarded, or was unacquainted with the machinations of the factions, or was intimidated by them. The latter, on the other hand, augured most unfavourably as to the inclinations of the cabinet, not only from the manifest breach of faith and arbitrary policy adopted towards Sicily, but from various other causes. The army also was disaffected; the lower ranks because their allowances were retrenched, promotion was checked, and discipline, at least partially, attempted to be substituted for the licence and scope to ambition allowed under Murat. While the generals, unconnected with the royal Government by the ties of gratitude or mutual service, were jealous of a foreigner (Count Nugent) holding the appointments of War Minister and Captain-General;

and are understood to have the more anxiously looked to a change, in the hope of the establishment of some system calculated to render their own position and consideration in the State more assured, and possibly hereditary. Up to the very eve of the revolution, the Government is supposed to have considered itself in perfect security.

As is often the case, obscure agents, and without concert, struck the first blow. The sub-lieutenant, Morelli, followed by little more than a hundred dragoons, marched from their quarters at Nola, to a mountain pass, situated in a district known to be disaffected. Here he constructed an abatis for the defence of his detachment, having proclaimed in the villages through which he had passed, the constitution Joachim was stated to have promised. A curate of the name of Malichini, of a bold and ambitious character, was prominent in the management of this movement. Thus the Carbonari or national standard was raised, the news of which flew with rapidity in all directions. The detachment soon became an army; peasants, militia, and regular troops of all arms, by whole companies and regiments, now hastened to espouse the cause of the revolt. On the third or fourth day, they mustered 6000 strong, and were on their march to the capital. General Pepe, who had been in command of the militia of the province, placed himself at their head. It was now demanded of the Government to proclaim the Spanish constitution. There were no means of resistance. Thus was the Government changed from despotism to democracy, without the effusion of blood. The city of Palermo, however, became, for a short period, the scene of carnage and pillage, owing to an attempt to effect the independence of the island.

The ultra democratic party now promptly availing themselves of their success, and of the popular excitement, adopted measures for embodying their adherents, by the extension of the Carbonari clubs or lodges throughout all the provinces; and by influencing the election of their accomplices to Parliament, they succeeded in usurping the whole power of the State: so that when that assembly met, whether by the number of votes within, or by intimidation from without doors, it proved entirely subservient to their views. Even the ministers appointed under their auspices, and the Vicar-General, (the present King,) a weak and timid (but as was then thought, not an ill-intentioned) Prince, were but nominally at the head of affairs.

Among the measures contributing to the ultimate defeat of this conspiracy, may be enumerated,

1.—The harsh and faithless treatment of the Palermitans, and the non-fulfilment of the conditions agreed to on the surrender of that city. By this means the resources and hearty co-operation of Sicily against foreign invasion were in a great degree lost.

2.—The almost general exclusion from office (and consequent alienation) of the nobles, still a numerous, and, in the capital, even influential class.

3.—Rejecting the mediation of France, which that power, it was announced to the Neapolitan Parliament, was willing to employ on the condition of adopting some similar form of Government to that of France or England. In these friendly and powerful offices, there is full ground to infer that the Court of St. James's was most anxious to concur, upon the same reasonable and salutary condition.

4.—Stopping the pay of the public functionaries, with the view of accumulating the pecuniary means of defence.

5.—Refusing to modify the impracticable system which had been chosen.

6.—And permitting their antagonists to procure to themselves the strength of the King's name and presence.

Finally, after an interval of several months, though few sanguinary outrages took place, the alarm incident to times of commotion, had not in the least subsided, because the mob under the direction of the more violent of the demagogues, evidently continued to govern: and the most respectable of the Carbonari, those whose views were rational, or who had property to lose, hopeless of any desirable result, became at length anxious for almost any change which might rid them of the despotic anarchy to which they found themselves subject. Fear also of the power of the Allies now began to operate; all parties were dissatisfied, and a decided re-actionary feeling commenced, the partizans of which, and of the royal Government, and the agents of the foreign ministers, (there being no police,) had free scope to act. During all this period, it is but a tribute which is due to the British Government to state, that its friendly offices were strenuous and unceasing—that it strongly remonstrated against the invasion of the Neapolitan territories, and that it left no effort untried to induce the party in power to adopt such rational measures as might tend to some permanent good to the nation. The reverse of this generous conduct and way of feeling on the part of the British ministry towards the liberals of Italy, was erroneously believed by the latter to have been the case.

But to return. The harangues in Parliament, the declamatory essays of the journalists, and the advance of a foreign enemy, enabled the ruling sect to assemble a considerable numerical force, although very far below the amount which the resources of the country would have admitted of. But the Carbonari clubs instituted in every regiment, (which discussed and decided on all subjects, and left the superior officers without authority,) rendered this force inefficient. It was in fact an armed body, devoid of discipline and distracted by factions.

Besides which, the more capable of the generals, (particularly Carascosa and Filingiery) were disgusted by the distrust shown them, and by the very subordinate part assigned them throughout this period, being placed on retired positions, while the defence of the more menaced frontier was reserved for an inferior officer, Pepe, whose chief claim to confidence consisted in being the first of his rank who had taken part in the insurrection. They were *both*, however, (Pepe and Carascosa) gratified with the title of *Commanders-in-chief*.

The Austrians concentrated in the following points:—

Vicinity of Rieti	26,000
Tivoli	5,000
Frascati	9,000

Their movements were destined to be as follows:

23,000 from Rieti through Antrodoca, Aquila, Popoli, Sulmona, Sangro, Teano.
3,000 Rieti Colle alto to } Carsoli, Tagliacorro, Alba, Sulmona,
5,000 Tivoli Vicovaro to } &c.
9,000 Frascati to Valmontone, Frosinone, Ceprano, San Germano, Mignano, Teano.

Detachments diverging from Frosinone to Sora on the left, Terracina, Itri, &c. on the right, when opposition has been expected.

The route of the Pontine marshes, and that along the coast of the Adriatic, have, it appears, been rarely used.

The insurgents were thus posted:

The Abruzzi, head-quarters, Gen. Pepe, 25,000, including 3000 of the line; the remainder legionaries and militia.

San Germano, Gen. Carascosa, 20,000, including detached brigades at Sora, and another in defiles of Itri, guards and line.

Gaeta, Capua, Pescara and Civitella, Naples, &c. 15,000.

Of this force, according to returns, not much above half were at any one time under arms.

No depôts were formed for the subsistence of the troops. They accordingly lived at free quarters on the inhabitants, amongst whom, in consequence, a strong feeling of hostility soon grew up.

A few days before the commencement of operations, the king's proclamation, commanding the Austrians to be received as friends, and denouncing as rebels all who opposed them, was distributed along the frontiers, and produced a very marked effect, in paralyzing the efforts of resistance.

The strong nature of the country, and character of the troops, pointed out the necessity of a cautiously combined defensive system. But Gen. Pepe, hoping to overpower a post in front of Rieti, descended from his almost impregnable fastnesses into the open country with about half his *corps d'armée*. The Austrians at first fell back, but obtaining reinforcements, and bringing forward artillery, they assumed the offensive, repulsed and pursued the assailants. With such troops, defeat and flight are generally synonymous. The remainder of Pepe's corps were either too distantly posted to afford aid, or joined in the flight. And their leader, declaring all was lost, and recommending (as is confidently asserted) those who still maintained any order to disperse, retired, with very little delay, to Naples, having abandoned or lost, after a feeble effort, all his artillery, the well known pass of Antrodoca, a gorge sixteen miles long, and tenable, with a few battalions, against an army: besides numerous other formidable positions.

The Austrian columns advanced rapidly through the line of country thus undefended; and Gen. Carascosa was informed nearly at the same time of the annihilation of Pepe's army, and of the right flank of his position at San Germano being about to be turned by the movement of the Austrian Abruzzi columns on Teano. He retired precipitately into the entrenched camp of Mignano, and thence towards Capua. His troops, already under little control, and neither comprehending the causes of their previous inactivity, nor of their present retreat, concluded they were betrayed, and either disbanded or commenced an attack on some of their officers.

The successive defeats of Mack, Murat, and Pepe, have induced a persuasion unfavourable as to the bravery of the Neapolitan people; but the flagrant errors committed by these chiefs, their neglect in providing subsistence, the disorganized state of their corps, and a deficiency in officers, without even instancing the heroic conduct of the populace in Jan. 1799, or their subsequent sanguinary conflicts under Ruffo

against the Republicans, sufficiently refute the inference drawn from the ignominious disasters to which they have been subjected.

The French code of laws is continued at Naples, and has been lately introduced into Sicily. Though feudalism no longer exists in that *island*, the estates and influence of the Barons and clergy remain almost intact. The abolition of the Anglo-Sicilian government is still a source of very general regret, and Lord William Bentinck is there frequently spoken of with much regard.

In Piedmont and Naples there are resources and some unity of national spirit. In no other part of Italy are any serious seditionary movements likely to originate.

The greater part of the above sketch was written at the period to which it relates, and on the scene upon which the events narrated actually occurred. The intermediate course of affairs has proved, that positive territorial aggrandizement formed no part of the objects contemplated by the arbitrary measures of the allies on the occasion referred to. Farther, we shall only observe, *that if* at any period it should be the policy of the British Cabinet to interpose with respect to the *Italian Peninsula*, no country in Europe will be found to offer so many advantages as a field for the employment of a British armament.

THE SIEGE OF ISMAIL BY THE RUSSIANS, IN 1790.

THE allies had brought the campaign of 1789 to a brilliant termination. The victories of Fockschan and of Martinestia had afforded them an entrance into Walachia; the taking of Belgrade had given them the key of Servia; the grand Turkish army was repulsed beyond the Danube; finally, the Ottoman empire was threatened with a decisive crisis in the ensuing campaign, if France and Spain had not interfered to induce the Porte to make some concessions, and if the treaty of Brickenbach, signed July 27, 1790, had not detached Austria from her alliance with Russia. This last power alone would not listen to any arrangement, and the Reis Effendi had in vain repaired to Jassy to treat with Prince Potemkin. Great preparations were made on each side. The Grand Seignor, Selim III. coined all the gold and silver he could collect together; he pronounced a sentence of banishment against all his subjects between the ages of twenty-two and thirty, who should not take arms, and in this way levied an army of 200,000 combatants. Prince Potemkin had given orders that every regiment should be filled up by March 15, and that magazines should be established at Bender and at Oczakow. By February, the grand Turkish army of 120,000 men was assembled at Schumla, where the Grand Vizier Gazzi-Hassan established his head-quarters. A Seraskier, with 60,000 men, was in the neighbourhood of Silistria.

The Russians quitted their winter quarters at the end of May. The great army of 60,000 men assembled near Bender; but 7 or 8000 men, under the orders of the General-in-chief Count Suwaroff, were in the neighbourhood of Galacz; 27,000 men near Kiow formed a corps of observation upon Poland; 15,000 were at Mohilow; Gen. Balmain commanded a body of 10,000 men in the Caucasus, and Gen.

Rosen a similar force on the Kuban. The negotiations paralyzed the grand Russian army in Bessarabia, till the end of September, when it approached the mouth of the Danube. This great river, which from Neu-Orsova, encircles Walachia to the south, turns sharply to the east near Galacz, and flows slowly in this direction to the Black Sea. At some distance below Isackri, it divides into two branches, of which the left one, called *the branch of Kilia*, passes first before Ismail and further on before Kilia. The right arm, after a short course, reaches Tulcsa, a little below which it also divides into two branches. The left, called the branch of Sulerie or Szunia, goes in a straight line to the sea; but the right arm, the Georgische, runs to the south-east, and, before reaching the sea, supplies another arm towards the south, which forms the Lake Ramsin, and discharges itself into the sea by the mouth of Portescza (Bogasi). The four large arms of the Danube which we have mentioned, cover an extent of about forty geographical miles square, of a triangular shape, and almost entirely a marsh, uninhabited, and accessible to cattle only during the dry season of the year. The Kilia and the Szunia branches are the only ones navigable to the sea; large vessels cannot pass along the others. Isacksi, Tulcsa, Kilia, and Ismail in particular, were fortified, and in the hands of the Turks.

Kilia, situated on the left bank of the branch of the Danube which bears its name, is a square fort, the high and thick walls of which are surrounded on the land side by a ditch, which may be filled with water. A battery, opened at the distance of sixty-four toises, having made a breach, the garrison surrendered on the 29th of October. The Cossack vessels then entered the left bank of the Danube, and anchored on the 3d of November before Kilia.

The castle of Tulcsa, on the right bank of the Szunia branch, is only a square tower, of which the sides are eight toises in length, built on a tongue of high land which commands the navigation of the Danube. The Turks had thrown up some entrenchments of earth round the town between the roads leading to Babadag and Isacksi, which rested upon this fort, and they had a camp on the road which goes to this latter place. Prince Potemkin had ordered Gen. Ribas to enter the Szunia arm with a fleet of row-boats from the Black Sea, and to force the pass of Tulcsa, which was defended by the fort and seventeen Turkish vessels. Gen. Ribas had first to gain an entrance into the Danube; for this purpose, on October 31st, he landed a detachment of 600 men, who carried the batteries raised by the Turks at the mouth of the Szunia arm. On November 17, he attacked the enemy's vessels which were anchored about a mile below Tulcsa, at the place where the Georgische arm separates from the Szunia arm. These he dispersed, taking some, and destroying others; and the 18th he gained possession of Tulcsa, where he found eleven pieces of cannon, two hundred and forty barrels of powder, two thousand rounds of shot, and other warlike stores.

The navigation of the Szunia arm was then entirely free, so that one might pass into the Kilia branch. The fleet rounded the tongue of land of Tschatal, reached the point where the two arms divide, and by the position which it took, cut off the communication of Ismail with Isacksi, situated higher up on the opposite bank. Two divisions of the fleet had orders to attack, or at least to observe this important post.

They ascended the river with difficulty, and arrived on the 24th within gun-shot of the fort, which is situated, as well as the small town of Isacksi, on a high bank upon the right shore, opposite to an island which is 500 toises in length. The Turks had there thirty-two vessels, which were taken, burnt, or sunk, by the Russians, after an obstinate combat. They abandoned the fort, which was not capable of resistance. The Russians found at Isacksi a considerable quantity of warlike stores and provisions, 86 pieces of cannon, 10 mortars, 1500 shells, more than 10,000 hand grenades, 20,000 large shots, 1000 rockets, as many ball cartridges, 100 stone bullets, 300 barrels of powder, more than 20,000 muskets, 400 pounds of lead, and other warlike stores, and provisions for several months. All these stores had been collected in an open place without any means of defence; without any army to protect them. The Turks had not supposed that the Russian fleet could enter the Danube. An instance of similar blindness is rarely to be met with in history, and the punishment it received was prompt and immediate.

Isacksi was scarcely in the power of the Russians, when Prince Potemkin ordered Gen. Ribas to occupy the island of Tschatal, which is between Ismail and Tulcsa, to erect some entrenchments there, to unite all the vessels which were in the two branches of the Danube, and to destroy the Turkish flotilla anchored under the cannon of Ismail. November 29, the flotilla of Gen. Ribas descended the Kilia arm, and cast anchor at the distance of half a mile from Ismail, at the mouth of the Repida, one of the arms of the Jalpuch, in the Danube. On the evening of November 30, detachments of the troops, under the cover of a sharp fire, which the two Russian flotillas kept up for a long time against the place, raised in the island of Tschatal a continuous line of entrenchments, which extended at each extremity 100 toises beyond the opposite front of the town.

Ismail is one of the strongest places in the Turkish dominions. All the ground which extends between the Pruth and the Dniester, to a considerable distance from the Danube and the Black Sea, is covered with marshes and lakes, or seas, which run far inland, and are formed by the waters of the rivers which cannot be received into the mouths of the Danube, and into the Black Sea, the Pruth, the Kagus, the Jalpuch, the Kattabuga, the Taszlyk, the Kuunduk, the Hadgydkee, and the Dniester. Ismail is situated on the shores of the Kilia-arm, between the marshes of the Jalpuch and the Kattabuga, on a flat tongue of land, of slight elevation, but steep and full of ravines on the side of the Danube. The space enclosed by the fortifications is nearly of the shape of a right-angled triangle, or more exactly that of a quadrilateral, the side of which on the high bank of the Danube is about 1000 toises or 1900 metres in length, the side towards the west 1140 metres, that towards the tongue of land 2280 metres, and the side which looks towards the east 400 metres. The side towards the Danube was not entirely defended by fortifications; there were only at different intervals covering mounds and batteries, which the Turks had begun in the moment of danger. On the other three sides, the place was surrounded by a fosse and a parapet. The fosse was full of water in some places, and was twelve metres in breadth; the parapet was eight metres high, and was armed with 200 pieces of cannon.

The outline of this fortification was irregular; some faces however had bastions; but the two elevations on the side fronting the west, were the only parts of the place faced with masonry. There were four gates communicating with the country, the gates of Broski and of Chotym to the west, that of Bender in the middle of the great side, and that of Kilia on the small side of the enclosure. Lastly, Ismail was divided into the old and the new town, the first towards the west, the second to the east, by a ravine which traversed the place. The Porte had always attached great importance to Ismail; it had caused it to be fortified, after the plan of Kainardgi, by some European engineers, and had called it the *fortress of the army*. A numerous garrison was maintained there, abundantly supplied with provisions and all the means of defence, and which at that time amounted in number to 40,000 men, 8000 of whom were cavalry, under the orders of Aidos Mechmed, Seraskier, and Pacha of three tails. There were also 6000 Christians, Armenians, and Jews, in the town.

From the 1st to the 19th of December, the Russians were occupied in raising batteries in the island of Tschatal, about 400 metres from the place. Their flotilla, after different engagements, destroyed that of the Turks, and caused great damage in the city by their projectiles. Prince Potemkin, however, although the winter was approaching, did not abandon the project of besieging Ismail. At the end of November he had taken the surest method of succeeding in the enterprise, by intrusting the execution of it to Count Suwaroff. The 11th of December, this General arrived before the place, and commenced the investment of it with the troops which were already in the neighbourhood, to the number of 2500 men, not including 3000 men on the right bank of the Danube. On December 14, the greatest number of the troops destined for the siege had arrived; the investment was completed, and continued in the island of Tschatal, by the troops under the orders of Gen. Ribas. The General-in-chief caused seventy ladders and 3000 fascines to be constructed, and the troops to be exercised by night in carrying and placing the ladders and throwing the fascines. A great number of soldiers fell sick, being unable to resist the bad air, the cold, and the privation of the greatest necessaries. The want of wood was supplied by reeds, cut on the banks of the Danube; but the want of forage for the horses could not be entirely remedied. During many successive days, the General-in-chief, accompanied by a staff officer of the name of Lehn, and many other officers and Cossacks, reconnoitred the exterior defences of the place, to within musket-shot of the ditch. At first the Turks annoyed these reconnoitring parties, but then took no farther notice of them. Suwaroff, yielding to the inspirations of his genius, then resolved to take Ismail by assault; a project, which prudence certainly would never have advised, for the garrison was numerous, and the besiegers possessed for their whole park of artillery only forty field pieces, exclusive of the guns of the flotilla.

On December 18, Suwaroff summoned the place; the answer returned was in the negative: he then caused to be constructed during the night, at the distance of 700 metres from the fortifications, four batteries, two to the west, and two to the south-east. On December 20, he sent a new summons to the Turkish commander, who replied in the oriental style, that "the Danube would sooner stop in its course,

and the sky be mingled with the earth, than Ismail be surrendered." The besiegers declared they would give no quarter. On the morning of December 21, the place opened a very heavy fire, which was answered by the flotilla and all the Russian batteries. During the day Suwaroff called a council of war, but, far from asking advice, he gave orders for an assault the ensuing day. Six columns of attack were formed on the land, and three on the Danube. Three of the first six were formed of 150 carabineers, fifty workmen, and five battalions, two of which were in reserve. The strength of the three columns which was to attack on the side of the Danube, was 8600 men; twelve squadrons and four regiments of Cossacks formed the general reserve. During the night between the 21st and 22d of December, the Russian batteries fired but seldom, not to excite any suspicion among the Turks. All the preparations for the assault were however finished, and Suwaroff, without taking any sleep, was awaiting near the fire of a bivouack the moment to give orders for the attack. At 3 A. M. the first rocket was discharged as the signal for preparation; at 4 A. M. the second, as the signal for forming; at 5 A.M. the third, as a signal for the assault. It was still dark and a thick mist covered the country.

The second column, commanded by Gen. Lacy, was charged with the principal attack against the old town on the western side; it was to be supported by the first and third columns. The sixth was to attack the new town on the east. All the others were to produce a diversion. The second column braved the first fire of the enemy; and the soldiers, after having filled the ditch of the place with their fascines, scaled the rampart near the Broski gate, some by means of the ladders they had brought with them, the others by clambering up the talus with the help of their bayonets. In spite of all the efforts of the Turks to repulse them, before the arrival of the first and third divisions they made themselves masters of the fortifications as far as the gate of Chotym. The first column, which marched along the left bank of the Danube, commenced their attack not far from the second, and soon joined it. The third had greater difficulty in coming up; the bastions at the north-west angle of the place which they were to carry by escalade were very lofty, and they had to erect their ladders in the ditches under the enemy's fire. The sixth column, supported by the battalions of the reserve, carried the bastion near the Kilia gate. The fourth and fifth columns, which attacked the place between the gates of Bender and Kilia, met with less resistance, and were even favoured by an ill-timed sortie made by the besieged.

The Turks had in battery on the side next the Danube, eighty-three pieces of heavy cannon, fifteen mortars, and an engine, which carried 600 pounds of iron balls. But, favoured by a mist, the Russian flotilla approached without any great loss, and at 7, A. M. effected the disembarkation of the troops destined for this attack. At 8 A. M. the Russians were masters of all the ramparts of the place; but the combat was not terminated. The Grand Seignor had pronounced the sentence of death against every Turk who survived the taking of Ismail. The defenders were collected in the streets, in the houses, resolved to sell their lives dearly. The conquerors were obliged to bring up their artillery, and many battles took place within the town. Thirty thousand Turks perished; 9000, nearly all wounded, were made prisoners. The loss of the Russians was sixty-four officers and 1815 soldiers kill-

ed; 250 officers and 2450 soldiers wounded. They found in the place 265 cannons, 20,000 shot, 10,000 horses, one month's provisions, &c. The town was given up to pillage during three days. The Empress Catherine caused a medal to be struck in honour of this triumph, and appointed Suwaroff Lieutenant-Colonel of the Guards. The Grand Seignor required the head of the Grand Vizier, who had remained inactive at Rudtschuk, and received it; a miserable compensation for the unexpected loss he had sustained.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE WINTER QUARTERS OF JULIUS CÆSAR, IN GAUL, ON HIS RETURN FROM BRITAIN.

To the Editor of the United Service Journal.

Sir,—The winter quarters taken up by Julius Cæsar, in Gaul, after his return from his not very successful attack on Britain, having been apparently disturbed and rendered unintelligible, as well as inconsistent with the known military talents of that great commander, by the interference of some critic, who knew nothing of military combinations, I take the liberty of sending to you the following remarks, wherein you will see, that by the restoration of one proper name to its right reading, the winter quarters of Cæsar, in Gaul, will be intelligible, and such as we may suppose he would take up.

I remain, Sir, &c. Quæstor.

Cæsar tells us in the Fifth Book of his Commentaries (12th Chap.) that, on his arrival in Gaul from Britain, having laid up his fleet, he put his army into winter quarters, but that, owing to a scarcity of corn, he was obliged to extend his quarters more than usual. Why Cæsar did not compel the inhabitants to bring in what they had, and form magazines in such situations as would enable him to concentrate his legions, he does not say; Cæsar however, from whatever cause, did not do this, but he tells us he put his troops into winter quarters, as follows:—

His army consisted of eight legions and five cohorts: one legion, under C. Fabius, he cantoned amongst the Morini, the modern Artois; a second legion, under Quintus Cicero, amongst the Nervii, or people of Hainault; a third legion, under L. Roscius, was sent, as we now read it, to the Ædui, or people of Autun, and it is to the quarters of this legion that an emendation is about to be proposed; a fourth legion, under T. Labienus, was sent to Rheims. Three other legions, Cæsar says, were placed in Belgium, but he gives no exact detail where. They were under Marcus Crassus, as Quæstor, and two lieutenants. One legion, and five cohorts, which afterwards had so fatal an end, he placed among the Eburones, and it is generally agreed that they were quartered somewhere near Tongres, or Liege.

Now, a glance at the map will show us at once that the legion posted amongst the Ædui, at Autun, was entirely detached from the whole army, and to a place too where it was not wanted, for the Ædui had long been remarkable for their fidelity to the Romans. Cæsar's line was from necessity, on account of a scarcity, extended more than he wished, in a country hostile and frequently in revolt; and he certainly would never send one of his eight legions so far to the rear, that is, one hundred and fifty miles from his legion of reserve

under Labienus, at Rheims, a point well chosen to succour any part of the arc on which the troops were placed, but particularly those which fronted and were nearest to the Rhine, from which quarter the greatest danger was to be apprehended.

These considerations induced me to look into the "*Variæ Lectiones,*" and by them I found that some critic, whose mind was familiar with the name of the Ædui, so often mentioned by Cæsar, had struck out the word really written by Cæsar, namely, the *Æssui*, or *Essui*, that is, the people of Normandy, and of whose country the modern town of Seez was then the capital, and substituted in its place the more familiar name of the Ædui, to the loss of the services of an entire legion, and to the destruction of that union and co-operation which no doubt Cæsar was desirous of securing amongst his forces as much as possible. On making this discovery, I set about laying down Cæsar's winter quarters on the map, and they at once *developed* themselves intelligibly, beginning on the left, and going on as follows, to the right. The legion in Normandy, was probably placed at Chevil on the Seine, somewhere near Rouen; next to this legion, on the right, was C. Fabius, in the Artois, probably somewhere between Terouenne and Arnes; next, on the right, came Quintus Cicero, with his legion, in Hainault, somewhere about Tournay; next, on his right, and rather advanced, somewhere near Tongres or Liege, and therefore strengthened by five additional cohorts, comes the ill-fated legion of Sabinus and Cotta; next to them, on the right of the line, the three legions in Belgium, under Marcus Crassus, which, with reference to the other legions, (and adverting to the fact that Cæsar soon afterwards ordered one of them to march to Chartres, that is, round by the rear of Labienus's reserve, at Rheims,) I am disposed, in the absence of precise information from Cæsar, to place on the line between Luxemburg and Troyes; for we must recollect that Belgium, or Gallia Belgica, in Cæsar's time, embraced all the country between the Rhine and the Seine. But, as my business is with the Ædui and Æssui, I shall not dwell on this part of the subject; but, if my conjecture be right, this would complete the great semi-circle of cantonments, from Rouen to Troyes, leaving only Sabinus and Cotta, with the one legion and five cohorts, rather *en l'air*, and which no doubt encouraged the enemy to attack and destroy them as they did.

Lastly, in reserve, and at the central point Rheims, but nearer to the legions opposed to the Barbarians on the Rhine, than to those of the left, was placed Titus Labienus, on whom the enemy treacherously invited Sabinus and Cotta to fall back. Such an arrangement as the above, appears to me to be intelligible; whereas, to send a legion to the Ædui would not only be to send it out of all communication with, and power of succouring or being succoured by the other legions, but it would be sending it also out of the Province of Gallia Belgica into Gallia Narbonensis, that is out of a province Cæsar wished to coerce, into one about which he had little comparative uneasiness. By placing the legion amongst the Æssui, that is, at or near Rouen, the left of Cæsar's line of cantonments is completed, the country occupied, and a compactness and intelligibility given to Cæsar's winter quarters, which they would not have were one of his legions detached to the Ædui, or Autun.

HYDROGRAPHY.

NO. VII.

THE WORKS OF THE LATE CAPT. GEORGE VANCOUVER, R.N.

" Full many an age, with anxious care,
Had sages ponder'd o'er and o'er,
The tales that truth and fiction told
In favour of this strait of old."

It has been aptly remarked by the Spanish author, in his introduction to the Voyage of the Sutil and Mexicana, in 1792, for the purpose of exploring the north-west coast of America, that there was one good effect resulting from the circulation of the numerous mysterious tales, which pretended to substantiate the existence of a strait through Northern America, connecting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans: this was, a complete investigation of those distant shores where it was supposed to exist. Such was the principal and important duty which Capt. Vancouver was appointed to execute; another was, to survey the Sandwich Islands, and, should he have an opportunity, on his way home, to examine the coast of South America to the southward of the Island of Chiloe. He was also entrusted with the execution of a service of a political nature, that of receiving from the Spaniards the restoration of the settlement of Nootka, and another, of which they had taken possession;—but these are not within our province here to discuss.

The accounts of the Spanish Admiral de Fonte, and those of Juan de Fuca, although silenced for a time by the discoveries and opinion of Capt. Cook, were renewed soon after his death; and, with the assistance of the fabulous voyage from Lisbon, attributed to Ferrer Maldonado, the theory of the existence of a strait was so plausible, that it only remained to be confirmed by fact. Although the details of these supposed voyages were vague and unsatisfactory in the utmost degree, and even considered in the most favourable light, would fall very short of a plain genuine story, yet the deficiency was overlooked, and by theorists was attributed to the little progress made in navigation at the time, and the illiterate condition of one of the discoverers: so prone are we to lean to that side which favours our opinions, and to pass unheeded, or to gloss over, that which is opposed to them. It was in the year 1791, the period when excitement had arrived at its highest degree by these accounts, that Capt. Vancouver, who had accompanied Capt. Cook in his two last voyages, left England in the Discovery, attended by the Chatham, an armed brig, to set at rest the various speculations concerning this important question, which, in the absence of all authentic proof, had exceeded the limits of probability, and even arrived at the conclusion of certainty.

Without going into a detail of the progress made by the Spaniards in their numerous excursions along the north-west coast of America, or of the trading voyages thither by our own countrymen, which had contributed in no small degree to the confused accounts of the time relating to the strait, it may be as well to sketch a brief outline of those on which the faith of its advocates were rested. In the year 1500, or 1501, a Portuguese, named Certireal, had sailed from Lisbon on a voyage of discovery on the coast of America. After entering the St. Lawrence, and coasting Newfoundland, he came to a country which he called Labrador. As he continued along this coast, he arrived at a strait, to which he gave the name of Anian; and in conformity with the spirit of the time, imagined that a passage could be made through it to India. In confirmation of this opinion, Louis Ferrer Maldonado was supposed to have made a voyage to the coast of Labrador, in 1588, and to have passed through a circuitous strait to the Pacific, by which the passage to China could be made in three months; but the voyage proved never to have taken place, and the narrative abounds with incredible stories, and gross fictions of all sorts.

The account of the voyage of Juan de Fuca had greater claims to authenticity. He was supposed to have been a native of the Island of Cefalonia; and in the course of his frequenting the sea, to have served on board some Spanish ships in the East Indies. In the year 1592, when employed by the Vice-Roy of Mexico on the coasts of California, he was said to have discovered a strait, to which he gave his name; and described it as situated between the forty-seventh and forty-eighth degree of north latitude. He was reported to have navigated this strait more than twenty days, the shores of which trended to the north-west, to the north-east, and even to the south-east. It was stated that he saw many islands in it, that he landed and traded with the natives, and at length that, after arriving in the Atlantic, and finding that the strait was forty leagues wide at the entrance into it, he considered his engagement completed, and returned to Acapulco. Sebastian Vizcaino, and Martin de Aguilar, made a voyage from Acapulco in 1602, and discovered the entrance of a strait in latitude 43°, supposed to be the strait of Anian by some misinterpretation of their narrative. Admiral Bartolome de Fonte, or Fuente, was supposed to have sailed by order of Philip the Fourth and the Vice-Roy of Peru, in 1640, from Callao, with four vessels of war, for the purpose of discovering this strait. Having navigated 260 leagues through winding channels formed by the archipelago of islands, called St. Lazarus, he continued on by the river de los Reyes, and discovered the port of Arena. He next arrived at a lake, where he left his ships, and passed several cataracts in his way down a river, which brought him to another lake; and shortly afterwards the channel becoming considerably wider, he arrived at an Indian town, where he found a ship he had never before seen. On visiting this vessel, she was reported to have come from Boston, in quest of skins, and therefore he imagined the sea he was then in must of course be the Atlantic. From thence he returned to Peru by the route he had passed.

Such were the accounts, on the faith of which geographers and men of science rested their arguments and belief in the existence of the strait: the voyages of Certireal, and the two Spaniards Vizcaino and Martin de Aguilar, had been performed; but it was not till after the expedition of Capt. Vancouver, that the others were discovered to be pure invention. Whatever might have been their source, they were not without their object; for had the strait really existed, there would have been many to contend for the honour of being the first discoverer.

Capt. Vancouver having sailed from England at a time of the year in which, if he had continued his voyage to the coast of America, he would have arrived there when he ought to leave it, and knowing there would be ample space to pay every necessary attention to the survey of the Sandwich Islands, determined on employing himself in his way out on the south coast of Australia. His wish was to explore that coast, then but little known, and to ascertain whether Van Diemen's Land was connected or not with New South Wales. As we shall hereafter see, he was disappointed in his plan. He arrived on the coast off Cape Chatham, which he has laid down as a projecting point on the south-west extremity of New Holland, and continued to the eastward along the coast until he came to George's Sound. Cape Chatham was found to be an island by Capt. Flinders. In consequence of there being much sickness on board his ship, the effects of a contagious disorder communicated to the crew by a Dutch vessel at the Cape, he was induced to enter this Sound, with the view of recruiting their health; and employed some days in exploring the harbours it communicates with, which he named Princess Royal and Oyster harbours; the latter from the vast quantity of those shell-fish which were found there. This Sound, with the two harbours, affords perfect shelter to vessels, and will, no doubt, at some future time become important on that account. It is not, however, without that general deficiency in New Holland—the want of a river by which a communication might be opened with the interior. The Sound is about four miles in width at its entrance, where it has two islands, well situated to protect it from the only quarter to which it would otherwise be open. There is a consi-

derable difference between this plan, and the survey of Capt. Flinders, in 1802, particularly in the delineation of the coast line. They differ from each other nearly in every part, and the distances between the various points do not coincide in a manner which we might expect from two such able surveyors. The position of the two islands at the entrance differs in their direction; the plan of Capt. Flinders has the appearance of care, but there is a bay to the northward of these islands, in which there is a line of soundings, that is totally unaccounted for by him.

After leaving King George the Third's Sound, the weather was such as to oblige Capt. Vancouver to keep off the coast, and he did not regain it so as to be able to lay it down, until he had passed fifty miles to the eastward of it. Here he named Doubtful Island and Point Hood, from whence, continuing on the same course, he arrived at the small cluster of islands which he named Termination Islands, in consequence of their being the concluding part of his work. The position of these islands agrees in latitude with the result of Capt, Flinders' survey, but the coast to the northward of them, in which is the archipelago of the Recherche, was entirely unknown to Capt. Vancouver, nor was he sufficiently near this part of the coast to lay it down with any degree of precision. The bad state of the weather, and being on a lee-shore, obliged him to leave it. A continuance of this weather, and a loss of time which had occurred at the Cape, compelled him also to relinquish his plan of pursuing his discoveries farther here; and thus Bass's Strait, through which he might have passed, was left for future navigators to discover and explore. He had surveyed about three hundred miles of this coast, which at that period was no small addition to the Hydrography of New Holland. His chart is constructed on the same scale as that of Capt. Flinders, and in those parts where he was near the shore, there is a trifling difference only between them.

The next work we have of Capt. Vancouver's, consists of some small surveys made during his stay at Dusky Bay, in New Zealand, a place he had become familiar with under Capt. Cook. In a former paper, we alluded to the survey of Dusky Bay by Capt. Cook, and his follower contributes his testimony in favour of the accuracy with which it had been made. It is an extensive and intricate place, being about twenty-four miles in depth, in which some parts, from want of time, had been left unexplored by Capt. Cook. One in particular, at the north-east extremity, attracts our notice. A large opening had been left here unexamined, which he had marked in his chart "nobody knows what." This was not to be passed over, and Capt. Vancouver having ascertained that it terminated in two deep bays, divided by a long narrow tongue of land, facetiously named it "somebody knows what." It is a question whether such names will last, when these parts shall have become the abode of civilized man. We have particular plans of two small harbours in this bay, called Anchor Island, and Facile Harbour, which were now surveyed. The plan of Dusky Bay is without a scale, but this may be supplied from Capt. Cook's, or the two surveys last mentioned.

The Chatham, commanded by Lieut. Broughton, having been separated from the Discovery by stress of weather, when leaving New Zealand for Otaheite, the two small islands, called the Snares, off the south-west extremity of the island, were discovered by him. These had escaped the notice of Capt. Cook, and, as they extend from three to six miles off the coast, are very dangerous to navigators. It was also the fortune of this officer to fall in with an island, named by him Chatham Island, lying to the eastward of New Zealand, which he took possession of. It lies in latitude 43° 48′ S. and longitude 176° 58′ W.; but the northern coast was only explored. The vessels having arrived at Otaheite, some time was employed in making observations for the rates of the chronometers in Matavia Bay; after which they proceeded to the Sandwich Islands, and shortly afterwards left them for the coast of America.

We now come to a consideration of the survey that was the principal object of the expedition, and which demanded all the care and attention of the com-

mander to whom it had been entrusted. He was expected scrupulously to investigate the shores of the continent, from the latitude of 40° 0′ N. to Bhering's Straits, by which he was to substantiate or overturn the theories and speculations of many persons in Europe, who had directed their whole study to it. The result of his labours was therefore looked for with intense anxiety.

The vessels arrived on the coast about sixty miles to the southward of Cape Mendocino in latitude 40° 30′ W. and continued their course along it to the northward, at the average distance of about a league from the shore. The position of this Cape, which was not till then precisely known, was now ascertained. The coast was minutely examined as it was passed, when the weather would permit; and much pains were taken to prevent any chance of an opening in it from escaping observation. The portion of coast lying between the parallels of 38° 15′ N. and 45° 45′ N. is contained in the first sheet of Capt. Vancouver's work. It is a straight, exposed coast, without any sign of an opening or shelter for vessels.

The first opening met with to the northward of this, was the Columbia River. This had derived its name from a small trading-vessel, being the first that entered it. A little beyond this river, to the northward, Gray's Harbour was discovered, and so called from the person's name who commanded this vessel. These places were supposed to have been seen by Cabrillo, in 1543, in his voyage from the Port of Navidad, and also in 1602, by Martin de Aguilar, in his voyage with Vizcaino from the port of Acapulco, but were not entered by either. The latter attempted to enter it, but was prevented by the strength of the current, which causes a constant surf at its entrance. The reports of these navigators gave rise to the supposition that it was the entrance of the Strait of Anian.

The Columbia was not surveyed until the return of the vessels to the southward, when it was examined by Lieut. Broughton, who has given an account of its entrance; but his plan, which is on the scale of an inch to three miles, is not by any means sufficient for the navigator. A survey of the entrance to this magnificent river was made by Capt. Henry Foster, whilst serving as a midshipman in His Majesty's ship Blossom, commanded by Captain Hickey, in 1818.

Cape Flattery having been reached by the vessels, the most arduous part of the duty of this expedition may be said to have commenced. A favourable wind soon brought them within the strait which had given rise to the stories of Juan de Fuca and de Fonte; and we shortly find them in Port Discovery, at the eastern part of it. In glancing over the chart, if we consider the various innumerable and extraordinary indentations the coast presents, it does not appear a matter of surprise that there should have been so many reports of a strait terminating in the Atlantic, and more particularly so when it was considered as a desideratum.

Port Discovery, in the Strait of Juan de Fuca, was now the central point from which boat-excursions proceeded to trace the numerous and extensive inlets to their termination. A particular plan is given of this port, which is admirably protected from the sea by an island, named from that circumstance. From hence, Admiralty Inlet, with its various winding channels, was explored, in the Chatham, accompanied by boats. The want of anchorage in these inlets, with the strength of the tide, proved a serious annoyance. Although they are generally about three miles in width, their depth frequently exceeds a hundred fathoms, so that anchoring was impossible. The shores of Admiralty Inlet, and the Strait of Juan de Fuca, which had been entered by Cape Flattery, (about eighty miles in length) had been explored, and the vessels had reached Point Grey, in the southern part of the Gulf of Georgia, when the officers of the expedition were surprised at meeting with two small Spanish vessels, which proved to be the Sutil and Mexicana, employed for the same object as themselves. These had been provided at San Blas, by the Governor Señor Quadra, and sent to Acapulco to fit for this service, on the recommendation of Malaspina, who commanded the expedition of the Descubierta and Atrevida, names

well known on the eastern borders of the Pacific. It is gratifying to observe the feeling of cordial friendship which took place on their meeting; each party was engaged in the same pursuit, and a freedom of communication was observed between them, which continued all the time they were in company.

From various sources, Capt. Vancouver had heard that the Strait he was now exploring was formed by an island, and this was confirmed by the accounts of the Spaniards, at which he expresses, very naturally, some degree of disappointment. All hitherto had been new to him; each turning of the various channels had been followed with gratified curiosity, but as he was now aware that the famous Strait of Juan de Fuca only terminated in the same sea from which he had entered it, this was at once destroyed, and he felt that he was here no longer a discoverer.

[To be continued.]

ASSAULT OF ST. SPIRIDION IN 1827.

"On cold Athena's sacred plains,
In his red shroud the Moslem sleeps;
And ever 'mid her mould'ring fanes,
The pallid Muse of Freedom weeps!
While from her wounds of many years,
Flows blood unquench'd, suffused with tears."

THE affair which forms the chief subject of this paper has been variously related, by some misconstrued, and by many much commented on. As an eye-witness, I shall state the particulars as they occurred, and allow my readers to judge for themselves.

Preliminaries having been settled, with regard to the farther prosecution of offensive operations against the Turks, Lord Cochrane turned his attention to the camp. On the 18th of April, he arrived at the head-quarters of the Greek General, Karaiskaki, who with his army were encamped at Eleusis,* an ancient town on the coast of Attica, opposite to the island of Salamis. The interview which took place between the chiefs, on the site of an ancient temple dedicated to Jupiter, was interesting in the extreme; and such were the apparent sentiments of patriotism on the part of the Greek chieftain, that frequently during the conversation the tear was seen glistening in his eye.

On the following morning (the 19th), agreeably to his promise, Lord Cochrane again proceeded to the camp, accompanied by his officers. The tent of the Greek chieftain was made of green silk, having been captured from the Turkish Seraskier, together with a superb Arab charger, in the possession of Karaiskaki. Around the tent were assembled an immense number of Palikari, eager for a sight of the "Cochranos," as they termed his Lordship. On inspecting the interior of the tent, I observed a *chère-amie* of the chieftain's, who, though not particularly juvenile, possessed some degree of attraction, habited in the costume of an Albanian warrior, with a sword, pistol, &c.; she had been the constant companion of Karaiskaki for years, participating with him in the pleasures and perils of a soldier's life. After taking coffee, the

* Eleusis was celebrated among the ancient Greeks for the festivals of Ceres: it was founded by Triptolemus, and is also remarkable as being the spot from which Xerxes, on his throne, beheld the memorable battle of Salamis.

usual offering on the occasion of a Greek visit, we proceeded to an eminence, commanding an extensive view of the enemy's lines, including a charming *coup-d'œil* of the renowned Acropolis, while

> " Slow rose, on dewy wings, the morn,
> Around Athena's bloomless plains;
> Where vales and olive woods forlorn,
> Beneath her citadel's remains,
> Display'd the crescent banners far,
> Borne by each turban'd bairactar." *

After addressing the Greeks suitably to the occasion, through his interpreter, Lord Cochrane presented them with a superb banner of blue silk, on which was displayed the Grecian Cross, and the " Bird of Minerva." To these succeeded the following encouraging offers of reward: to the Palikar who should place the banner on the walls of the Acropolis, 500 Spanish dollars, 100 for the capture of a Turkish banner, and 50 for a prisoner. These were received with much enthusiastic acclamation by the troops, and with sentiments of gratitude and patriotism on the part of their chieftain; one and all resolved to defend the " sacred banner " with their blood, while a deal of loquacious heroism was exchanged among them.

On the 20th, the Turkish Seraskier Kioutahi,† finding the Greeks intent on advancing, sent a detachment of Delhi's to oppose them; after some skirmishing on both sides, the Greeks, feigning a retreat, were followed by the enemy, while a body of the former, who were in ambuscade, opened a sharp fire of musketry, which caused the enemy a severe loss, and obliged him to retreat to his former position.

On the 24th, the Turks were observed concentrating their forces, and it was reported that Kioutahi meditated an attack; at the same time, however, it was credibly stated that his army was much distressed from the failure of provisions. Eight brave adventurers out of eleven arrived at our advance-post from the Acropolis, and brought intelligence of the equally unhappy state of its devoted defenders, rendered more miserable from the sickness which prevailed; of 3000 souls, 1200 were ill, 300 only capable of bearing arms, while 200 had perished from thirst and other privations.

Previous to any farther advance of the Greek army, it was deemed necessary to possess themselves of the Monastery of St. Spiridion, in which was a body of Turks. This monastery is situated at the extremity of Pireus, the chief port of Athens, from which may be traced the grand road to the city; surrounding it, may be distinguished the foundation of a theatre, and other public buildings to a great extent; these, with some slight defences, formed the advance and rear positions of the Greeks and Turks in the neighbourhood of the Monastery.

On the 25th, eight brigs of war entered the harbour, and landed 300 men, with the object of causing a diversion, and expelling the Turks

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* A standard-bearer.

† Kioutahi, or Reshid Pacha, as he was formerly called, is perhaps the most distinguished Turkish commander of the day. A few years since he was a mere slave; to-day he is Grand Vizier and Generalissimo of the Turkish armies, now engaged against the Russians.

from their tambouris.* These were soon observed by their companions at Phalerum, (another port of Athens,) whence, like "a stream from the mountain," they descended to share with them the laurels of the day. The Turks were already engaged, but, after a severe skirmish, they were repulsed, dislodged from their tambouris, and fled to their strong hold the Monastery. Perceiving this, Karaiskaki advanced, when the enemy was on that side driven from his positions, and a junction with the two corps effected.

On the 26th, the brigs opened a fire on the Monastery, which producing no favourable impression, the Hellas frigate was moored broadside on, and commenced a ruinous fire. Lord Cochrane, from the moment of his arrival in Greece, had been made sensible of the inhuman and unheard-of cruelties which mutually influenced the contending armies,—cruelties which could only tend to their degradation in the eyes of mankind, and which undermine those noble sentiments which ought to actuate the breast of the soldier in the field. He therefore, to avoid an unnecessary effusion of blood, proposed a parley to the besieged, stating, "that in the event of their surrendering their arms, he would be responsible for their safety under him, as prisoners, according to the laws of European warfare." The Turks having consented to a negotiation, the above proposition was read to them, to which they replied, "they would neither surrender their arms nor themselves." This was noble, and would have been worthy of this little band of warriors, invested as it was by 10,000 foes in front, while the batteries of the vessels hurled their iron bolts of death from their rear, had it not been stained with treachery.

After another cannonade, and when half of the Monastery had become a heap of ruins, the Admiral sent his boat with a flag of truce; and when within a short distance of the Monastery, the Turks suddenly fired a volley of musketry, in which one of the crew was dangerously wounded. A third time his Lordship, with great forbearance, consented to a parley: Major Urquhart was sent, when they in like manner shot one of his followers, while he with great difficulty escaped.

Naturally incensed at such conduct, Lord Cochrane resolved on destroying the Monastery, and burying the foe beneath its ruins: the fire from the batteries was resumed with redoubled energy on the part of the Greeks, while the enemy kept up a desultory and ineffectual fire from the Monastery; where, with a blind enthusiasm and reliance on destiny, they resigned themselves with stubborn courage to their fate, though cut off from all resource or means of communication with their companions in arms, without food, and almost without hope!

On the 29th, from apparent exhaustion and suffering, they at last offered to surrender: the fire from the vessels ceased; and at the expiration of an hour, when anticipation was at its height, instead of the besieged appearing as captives, they made a simultaneous rush from the Monastery, through the Grecian camp, towards a post of the enemy situated on a hill. For a time, the Greeks stood mute with astonishment; but when the Turks had gained about two hundred yards of the road,

* A tambouris, is a square entrenchment raised by the Greeks and Turks, in which they defend themselves; and which, in their mode of warfare, answers to a square of infantry, after the manner of European tactics.

deeming all was not right, the Palikari opened a destructive fire among them; 190 were killed, while many, from the fleetness of their horses, escaped, some of whom were desperately wounded: in consequence of a cross-fire, several Greeks were also killed, and others wounded. Here was another instance of treachery, not however on the part of the Turks, whose unflinching intrepidity throughout deserved a nobler fate. The immediate* cause of this massacre is still a mystery: it would appear from inferences that some of the Greek chieftains, who had been previously bribed by the Turkish Beys, had signed a treaty, allowing them to escape armed; although, even under these circumstances, their case could not be otherwise than desperate in the extreme, in consequence of this and the treaty having been conducted by a party: we may conclude, the massacre arose on the part of the Greek soldiery.

On the following morning, all were eager to inspect the Monastery, which was reduced to a heap of ruins. Within it the Turks had remained immured for three successive days, without food or water: in this chaos of horror they had buried their dead; but such was the desire of plunder, that, where any appearances were observed to distinguish such place of burial, the Greeks immediately proceeded to disinter them, for the object of obtaining their arms and clothes. Impelled by hunger, several horses had been killed, on which the besieged had fed, and whose bones were seen scattered amid the desolate ruins. Those who had fallen in the massacre were speedily stripped of their clothes, and were left stretched on the plain beside their dead horses. The first among these unfortunate victims, from the appearance of his beard, was a Bey, or superior officer: in the defence of the Monastery, his leg had been dreadfully shattered by a cannon-ball, which, in the absence of proper assistance, was negligently bound up by a handkerchief. The spectacle of the mangled bodies was horrid in the extreme, while others, which remained as they had fallen, presented the perfection of symmetry, both in figure and muscular strength. The diversified expression of death depicted on their countenances was peculiarly striking. Some were distorted from the pangs of mental and bodily agony in the last moments of existence, while others appeared in all the calmness of resignation to their fate. Youth and manhood were here stretched on their lowly bed, unburied and unwept. At morn, those eyes now closed in death, were flashing in the heat of battle, while the Moslem stood contending against a host of adversaries, unawed by surrounding perils, and unsubdued by the appalling spectacle of brave comrades stretched beside him in the lingering pangs of death!—at night, the wolf would descend from the neighbouring mountains, and the vulture from his rocky abode, to prey on his cold remains.

H. J. B.

* A Greek soldier, who was near them at the time, told me, that the attack on the Turks originated thus:—One of their officers had a sword which a Greek recognised as having belonged to his brother lately killed; he consequently made an effort to wrest it from the Turk, who, conceiving it an attempt on his life, shot the Greek dead with his pistol: hence the attack and the unfortunate massacre which followed.

THE ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE AT PORTSMOUTH.

Of the various national establishments which are the ornaments of our country, the Royal Naval College at Portsmouth is one of the oldest and most useful. We propose giving some account of the origin of this institution; the changes it has undergone to the present time; the existing regulations respecting the students who are admitted to it, with an outline of the course of study they are required to go through.

There can be no doubt that an establishment of this nature is well calculated to advance the character of that profession for which it is intended, by introducing its officers to those scientific and ornamental accomplishments so peculiarly valuable to them, and which they may pursue in after-life, with an advantage they will then know how to appreciate. And though, as is frequently the case, all the attention and care of the masters are insufficient to endow the student with these, such instances will be found most frequently to have originated in a want of application on his part. That there is an art in teaching is well known, and also that this art is seldom attended to—a circumstance to which failures may frequently be attributed; but the various subjects required to be read at the College, have been so much reduced of late years, that the responsibility of not completing them now, rests more than ever with the student. Nearly all of the mathematical subjects were formerly required first to be written by him, and when these extended to a hundred pages, a considerable portion of time was thus employed. In this process, also, time was often lost from there being but one copy of the subject required to be transcribed, by which means, of a class formed of more than two or three, some were waiting their turn for the copy. This source of delay has been wisely removed, by each subject having been printed; so that the time formerly occupied in writing, is now employed in reading them.

The Royal Naval College at Portsmouth was founded in the reign of George the Second, by virtue of an order in Council, dated the 21st of February, 1729. The order expressly directs, "that it shall be established under the name of the Naval Academy, for the education of forty young gentlemen who are volunteers for his Majesty's fleet." Among other curious regulations made at this time, is one which directed that "no student should be allowed to fence, nor to use fire-arms, until he had been a year in the Academy." The first change it underwent, was on the occasion of the visit of his late Majesty George the Third, when the whole establishment was revised by an order in Council, dated the 8th of October, 1773, and it became the Royal Naval Academy. It is not improbable that at this time also the number of students admitted was increased; but of this we are uncertain. It remained with the title of Academy until the year 1806, when the attention of the Legislature was again directed to its importance; and on the 1st of February of that year, another Order in Council made it the Royal Naval College.

The regulations respecting the admission of students have been varied at different periods, both as to number and age. At the termination of the war, this number was about seventy; and by some recent alterations, in which the apartments of some of the masters have been converted into cabins, sufficient room has been found for eighty, the present number, without enlarging the building. It may be right to state here, that each student is allowed a separate room or cabin, about eight feet square, which is furnished with a bed, a table, a chair, a washing-stand, and a bureau; he is supplied with the key of his cabin, which he is expected to keep locked at night, and not to leave the key in the lock. In the event of fire taking place, this is a necessary precaution, as by the means of master-keys, which will pass all the locks, although they each differ from the rest, the doors are easily opened from without.

The clothing allowed to each student, consists in an entire suit of blue cloth College uniform, every six months he is at the College, from the time of his admission, and a hat with a cockade and loop every year. The following are the

regulations in force respecting the admission of students into the Royal Naval College, dated the 4th of June, 1828.

"REGULATIONS FOR THE ADMISSION OF STUDENTS INTO THE ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE AT PORTSMOUTH.

"The number of students in the Royal Naval College is not to exceed one hundred in time of war, nor eighty in peace, of whom one half are to be the sons of commissioned officers of the Navy or Army, and the other half of Civilians.

"The sons of officers hereafter admitted, will be required to pay for board and education as follows:—

	Per Annum.
"Of Flag and General Officers	£80.
Captains of the Navy, Colonels, and Lieutenant-Colonels .	70.
Commanders, and all below that rank, and Majors .	50.

"The sons of officers, of whatever rank in either service, who have lost their fathers, 40*l.* per annum: and the sons of officers, of whatever rank, whose fathers have died in actual service, and whose families have been left in pecuniary distress, 20*l.* per annum.

"A proportionate sum to be paid for any broken period less than half a year.

"The sons of civilians are to pay the sum of 125*l.* per annum, or a proportionate sum for any broken period less than half a year.

"No candidate shall be eligible for admission to the Naval College, until he has attained the age of twelve years and a half, nor after he has completed that of thirteen years and a half.

"Every candidate for admission must, at the time of his application, transmit to the Secretary of the Admiralty, a certificate of the day of his birth: and immediately on his attaining the age of twelve years and a half, he must also transmit a certificate of his good moral conduct from the master or person under whom he was last instructed; or if he has used the sea, from the captain under whom he last served. No candidate will be considered eligible, nor will the order for his admission be given in *any* case, until *both* certificates are lodged at the Admiralty.

"Every candidate for admission will be expected to know perfectly the first four rules of Arithmetic, Reduction, and the Rule of Three.

"He will be expected also to be able to write English from dictation, and to construct English sentences.

"And it is recommended, that every candidate should have in his memory the definitions, axioms, and postulates, in the beginning of Euclid's Elements, by R. Simson.

"The friends of every student, after passing his examination, and within one month of his admission, will be required to sign a bond, for the payment of 200*l.* provided any young gentleman so boarded and educated shall be withdrawn, or discharged at his own request, from His Majesty's Naval Service, before the expiration of the time necessary to be served to qualify him for a commission of Lieutenant: and if such bond be not signed within the month, the student will be removed from the College.

"The parents or friends of every student shall pay in to the office of the Treasurer of the Navy in London, the amount of the sum that may be due at every vacation, either before the next succeeding meeting of the College, or within one month after such meeting; in default of which, the student's time of servitude will not be allowed to go on.

"If the sum due at the commencement of one vacation shall not be paid before the commencement of the next, the Lieutenant-Governor is to report the same to the Secretary of the Admiralty, in order that measures may be taken for recovering the same, according to the stipulation in the bond.

"Every student, at the end of two years, or when he shall have completed the plan of education, if within two years, shall be discharged into one of His Majesty's ships, not being a guard-ship; and the time of residence in the College shall be reckoned as two years' service at sea; the remaining four years necessary to qualify the student for the commission of Lieutenant, to be actually passed at sea, or in a sea-going ship.

"Such students as may not be able to complete their plan of education in the course of two years, and such as it may be found necessary to remove from the College, (unless expelled from the same,) shall be allowed such a portion of time as service at sea, as with reference to the progress made in their education, or the cause of their removal, shall appear to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty reasonable and proper; and young gentlemen, under these circumstances, must also serve the farther time necessary for completing their six years, actually at sea, or in a sea-going ship.

"Every student, on his admission, shall be required to bring with him the following necessaries:—

"A small trunk; twelve shirts, three of them night shirts; eight pair of white cotton stockings; eight pair of coloured worsted stockings; three black silk neckcloths; two pair of black half gaiters; six pair of drawers; three pair of shoes, and one pair of dress shoes; nine pocket handkerchiefs; two pair of gloves; two pair of sheets; four pillow cases; eight towels; three night-caps; one table and one tea-spoon (silver); one set of clothes brushes, combs, and teeth brushes; one small looking-glass; one candlestick; one bible; one prayer book (new version of psalms); a pen-knife; and when the student is to continue his classic learning, a Latin and Greek Grammar, a Latin Dictionary, and Greek Lexicon.

"Any deficiency in the above articles shall be made good at the return of the student, after the half-yearly vacations; and he shall not at any time give away, or otherwise dispose of any part of his clothing, or order any thing new, without special leave from the Lieutenant-Governor.

"The suits of uniform clothing the student is to wear while at College, will be furnished at Portsmouth.

"The vacations will consist of six weeks at Midsummer, and six weeks at Christmas.

"No student will be permitted to carry with him to the College, on his entrance, or return from the vacation, more than one guinea in his pocket: and as one shilling a week is allowed out of the public fund to every student as pocket-money, it is particularly desired that their friends do not, on any account, increase this allowance.

"Any student, whose conduct shall be such as to render his expulsion from the College necessary, will never be allowed to enter into His Majesty's Naval Service."

Previous to the date of the above regulations, the sons of naval officers enjoyed the benefits of this establishment, without farther expense than that incurred in the list of articles they were required to take with them, unless their clothing should exceed the College allowance. One effect of the change will no doubt be, that of preventing many of them from benefiting by it in placing their sons there on account of the expense incurred thereby. The door of the profession, however, is fortunately not entirely shut against these, as they may be admitted to it in the ordinary way. Another effect is evident, that those admitted to the College will be the sons of parents in the upper ranks of society. We do not murmur at this; nor are we among those who have their fears that the "new" school in the naval service, when occasion offers, will fail to imitate the bright examples of the "old." We are convinced that there is yet the same firmness in the character of the British officer, and that England was never destined to see the time when we shall have to

—— "Strew the deck
With lavender, and sprinkle liquid sweets,
That no rude savour maritime invade
The nose of nice nobility."

A very material change has taken place in the age at which a student is allowed to enter the College, which, perhaps, is as salutary a regulation as any that has been made. Previous to the conclusion of the last war, they were admitted at the age of fourteen, and formerly, at even a more advanced age. These were ill calculated to submit to the various restrictions they were placed under; and no doubt the transgression of rules, and the greater difficulty of maintaining discipline, were the principal causes of the alteration.

The First Lord of the Admiralty is the Governor of the College for the time being. The various duties connected with the students are conducted by the following individuals:—

Lieutenant-Governor and Inspector—Capt. John Wentworth Loring, C.B. appointed 4th Nov. 1819.

First Lieutenant—J. W. Rouse, app. 26th July, 1820.

Second Lieutenant—Edmund Malone, app. 26th April, 1816.

Third Lieutenant—William Dawson, app. 8th Sept. 1827.

Clerk—Thomas Skelton, app. 7th May, 1816.

Professor—Rev. James Inman, D.D. app. 16th March, 1808.

Assistant to Professor—Charles Blackburn, A.M. appointed 1st Nov. 1811.
First Mathematical Assistant—Peter Mason, M.A. app. 27th Jan. 1823.
Preceptor—Rev. W. Tait, B.D. app. 16th March, 1808.
Writing Master—John Livesay, app. 20th April, 1808.
Drawing Master—J. C. Schetky, app. 11th July, 1811.
French Master—P. E. Laurent, app. 11th August, 1828.
Superintendent—John Fincham, 9th August, 1816.

We observed that the subjects required to be read at the College are much reduced, and we will now proceed to enumerate them. They may be divided into mathematical and political. The student, on his entering the College, reads the first part of geometry. He is then introduced to algebra, which he pursues as far as quadratic equations, and afterwards reads the second part of geometry. He then proceeds successively with trigonometry, the first part of navigation, astronomy, and the second part of navigation, with the construction of charts. He is instructed in the mathematical principles of the construction of Hadley's quadrant and sextant, with the use of the artificial horizon, in which he is practised in making observations. Much attention is paid to the numerous branches of these important subjects, which, with those of gunnery and fortification,* occupy his time every day between nine and noon.† The school-time before breakfast, from half-past six until eight, is devoted to history, geography, and the French language, alternately, every day; and the afternoons, from half-past one until half-past four, are employed in the same manner, with the addition of drawing. Under the second division, may be also classed the art of fencing, and the use of the broad-sword, as well as seamanship, which occupy the remainder of the afternoons. Morality is strictly attended to. The time intervening between the hours of breakfast and forenoon church on Sundays, is employed in reading scriptural books, and the afternoon church is regularly attended.

Such is the course of study which is followed at the College; and if a student completes them in any time within the two years he is now allotted to remain at the College, two years of sea-time is allowed him as midshipman. The time allotted for his studies formerly extended to three years, and it frequently happened that he lost a year by remaining at the College without finishing them. In the list of mathematical subjects, mechanics and hydrostatics, which were formerly read, have been laid aside; and, as the rest of these have been printed, a vast saving in time and labour has been attained.

For each of the subjects we have mentioned, which occupy the school-hours, a prize is bestowed at the examination which takes place previous to the summer and winter vacations. This examination is conducted with much strictness, and every possible precaution is adopted to ascertain correctly the progress of each student. The two first of the mathematical prizes are medals, the others generally consist in books. The boys who succeed in gaining the former, have the farther reward of promotion awaiting them on the completion of their time as Midshipmen; and the First Lord of the Admiralty is generally present at the distribution of the whole.

Considerable attention is bestowed on the important point of gunnery. A division of students is daily exercised, sometimes in firing at a mark, under the superintendence of the three serjeants of artillery who are regularly attached to the College for this purpose, as well as that of drilling, and instructing in the use of small-arms. In the exercise of the great guns, they work them entirely by themselves. The little insight they can obtain into seamanship is also by no means forgotten. Parties frequently repair to the rigging-house in the dock-

* The foregoing subjects, with the exception of geometry, were formerly required to be copied from pages of Bristol board, on which they were neatly written.

† The times of rising, as well as those of going into school, to meals, and to church, are announced by means of a large bell.

yard, and also to a small brig, which is reserved purposely for them, where they are attended by old seamen, who instruct them in knotting and splicing, and the various duties of fitting for sea, bending, unbending, reefing, furling, making and shortening sail, dismantling, &c. Although they can make but little progress in this branch of their profession, the time devoted to it is nevertheless well employed. It was formerly the custom to go outside of the Isle of Wight in their vessel at particular times; but the boys were then more calculated in point of strength to perform the various duties of the vessel, than they are at present.

A strict discipline is maintained among the students by the presence of the Lieutenant-Governor, and the three Lieutenants. All official communication with the Admiralty relating to the students, or the College, goes through the former. The duty of the latter consists in attendance in the school-room during the hours of instruction, in superintending at the exercise of the guns, and in accompanying the boys in their boat-excursions. It was the custom, previous to the appointment of these officers, to make a selection of seven boys from among the best-conducted in the upper classes, who were styled captains, and invested with certain privileges. 1st. A division of nine were placed under their charge, over whom they presided at meals. 2nd. Their leave was granted to them without a note of invitation from any friends residing in Portsmouth, their word being considered sufficient; but this form was exacted from the others. 3rd. The privilege of conducting a party of boys over any part of the dockyard, beyond the established boundary line, by means of a ticket or pass from one of the masters, on which was expressed the number of the party. 4th. An allowance of a pound of candles every fortnight, that they might keep order in the evenings amongst the division over which they presided; being responsible for any improper noise, and that the lights were put out at a stated hour. In short, they were considered the chiefs of the College, and it was a post of honour thought much of, and excited much emulation, on which account its abolishment was not desirable.

The part of the dockyard to which the students were formerly allowed access has been gradually curtailed, and is now confined to the small area in front of the College; no doubt, partly in consequence of the mischief which boys will ever commit. This most irksome abridgement of liberty and exercise is, however, in a great measure compensated, by an additional boat, which has been given to them. One only was formerly allowed, in which excursions were made to South Sea Common in summer evenings, for the purpose of bathing, and playing at cricket. At present, they have two of twenty-eight oars each, sufficient to contain all of them. Under the care of the Lieutenants, they learn to pull an oar, and make frequent trips with the Drawing-master for the purpose of sketching from Nature, and also to a field at Haslar, which is set apart for their amusements. The College boats are much prized for their swiftness, and are considered by their officers as disgraced, if they are beaten by any boat in the numerous trials which take place.

In the event of sickness, the patient is removed to a building apart from the College, called the Infirmary, where every care and attention is paid to him, until he is enabled to resume his studies. Should his disorder be attended with danger, his friends are generally expected to remove him. There is also a library, which is furnished from the weekly allowance of pocket-money that is stopped when necessary. This is conducted with various proper regulations for the due care and safety of the books.

Many salutary regulations have been enacted in the provisioning branch of this establishment, which is done by contract, liable to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor. An allowance of tea is also made instead of beer, as formerly, by which means the custom of tea-parties amongst the students is entirely abolished. Those boys whose friends could afford it, in spite of the regulations, which direct that only one guinea pocket-money should be allowed them, enabled

their sons to give tea-parties to their friends among the rest; so that in the evening twopenny loaves, Bologna sausages, and boiling kettles of water, or coffee, were seen in various directions about the apartments, occasioning dirt, confusion, and disorder. There was besides a bad effect in this, as it tended to create a distinction between those who were well off, and those who were not, thereby establishing a species of superiority in the former over the latter, so that its abolishment was very desirable.

As the College contains eighty students, and none can stay there longer than two years, rather more than half of that number may be supposed to leave annually, as some go away within that time. On the discharge of a student, he is provided with a certificate from the Lieutenant-Governor, stating how long he may have been at the College, and the time he is to be allowed as sea-time. Any days in which he may have been absent over the regular vacations, (on any account,) are previously deducted from this time. He is discharged into a sea-going ship, and has the advantage of claiming an appointment to another in the event of that being paid off. He is, however, bound to serve his remaining four years' time as midshipman, as stipulated in the terms of his entrance, under the penalty of £200, after which his friends have the choice of continuing him in the service, or of withdrawing him from it.

It is with feelings of pride we are enabled to say, that the naval service of our country is not without some bright examples of the efficacy of this establishment. It would be easy to produce instances of officers, who, having gone through the College, are now ornaments to their profession, and whose country has derived in their services the great benefit of the institution. Should it be asked, why are they not more numerous in comparison to the number which leave annually? we would reply, that talents, and the inclination to cultivate them, are not bestowed on all alike; but that even all who reap some of the advantages to be derived from it, cannot fail in the course of their servitude in turning them to account.

For the information of such of our readers as are commissioned officers in the navy, and who may feel interested in the recent measure of the Admiralty, respecting the attendance of lectures at the Royal Naval College, we subjoin a copy of the regulations to be observed by them. The channels of instruction, emanating from the fountain of science, cannot be too broad nor too easy of access, and their benefit to society will be advanced in the direct proportion as they are clear and unencumbered with the shallows of restraint.

REGULATIONS TO BE OBSERVED BY OFFICERS ATTENDING THE ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE.

"The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have given directions for the admission of twenty-four commissioned officers, (of whatever rank,) who may wish to attend the Professor at the School of Naval Architecture, at Portsmouth, to improve their knowledge in scientific subjects connected with the naval service, under the following regulations, viz.

"The officers (after receiving a warrant from their Lordships) will be admitted to the room for study at half-past eight o'clock every morning, (except Saturdays and Sundays;) and they will be *required* to be there by three in the afternoon at latest, and to quit the dockyard at five in the evening.

"During their attendance at the College, the officers will be expected not to absent themselves (without special leave of absence from their Lordships) more than one lecture-day in a fortnight, except in case of sickness: and the Lieutenant-Governor of the College will make a monthly report to the Admiralty of the days and hours of the officers attendance, &c. with any remarks that he or the Professor may think right to add.

"They will be allowed to remain at the College one year, if they so wish, when they will be discharged to make room for others: or they may be discharged, if they desire it, at any earlier period; but after having been discharged, they will not be eligible for future admission.

"The Professor and first Mathematical-master of the Royal Naval College will attend from two o'clock in the afternoon to half-past four, during one hour of which

time the Professor will give lectures on such subjects as he may select as likely to prove most useful to the officers in attendance.

"The officers are to provide at their own expense such books, instruments, &c. as may be required for their own *personal* use; and they will also form a mess at Portsmouth, or otherwise arrange for their board and lodging in the town, as they may deem proper, it not being intended that the public shall incur any expense for them under either of these heads.

"By command of their Lordships,

"J. W. Croker."

NAPIER'S HISTORY OF THE PENINSULAR WAR.—VOL. II.

We believe that we speak the language of the public at large—of that portion of the public, at least, which is alone capable of forming a judgment on such a subject—when we state, that Col. Napier's design of writing a connected history of the Peninsular struggle no sooner became known, than expectation stood every where on tiptoe. The brilliant reputation of the author as a soldier, his long and meritorious service in the Peninsula, his well-known facility of literary composition, his acknowledged love of the great science of war, and his intimate acquaintance as well with its theory as its practice—all these circumstances combined to point him out as a man peculiarly fitted for the task which he had undertaken; whilst his frank and manly temperament, his unbending honour and chivalrous principle, furnished ample ground for supposing, that neither personal predilections, nor motives of seeming interest, would on any occasion induce him to speak other language besides that of truth. We have no hesitation in saying, that however highly men's anticipations may have been excited, a perusal of the portions of Col. Napier's work which have already appeared, will more than realize them. For ourselves, though our study of military history has been extensive, we freely confess, that in no language, ancient or modern, have we perused any narrative of warlike operations comparable to this; not merely in respect to the beauty and spirit of its style and arrangement, but in reference to its admirable clearness, and profound and, generally speaking, just philosophy.

But though the case be so, and though we are disposed to place Col. Napier's work far above all the narratives and histories connected with late events which have yet seen the light, we are not going to speak of it as if it were absolutely perfect. It is a pity—a pity both on his own account personally, and on account of the feelings of his readers—that the accomplished author has given way in so many instances to the virulence of political partizanship. What though the administrations of the day did commit many and grievous blunders, might not these be pointed out, yet the language of moderation preserved? And even if it be true, which we are not disposed to deny, that multitudes of officers employed were unequal to command, why bring the facts so very prominently forward, when no just reason for so doing appears? But above all, why cast odium upon the memory of one great man, in order to vindicate that of another; when the former might be defended quite as successfully, without stepping out of the way to assail the latter? These things are unworthy of Col. Napier: They inflict painful wounds, from which no adequate benefit, either to the public or to individuals, can arise; and they tend to cast an air of professional partiality over a performance, which, if ever work was composed with freedom from such a bias, is, in truth, strictly impartial.

Again, it is impossible not to receive a somewhat galling impression, that Col. Napier has given his confidence too unguardedly to the statements and asseverations of the French generals. Far be it from us to insinuate, either that Soult would wilfully mislead, or that Napier would be easily persuaded to receive as correct, declarations absolutely untrue: the first is too honourable and high-minded to be guilty of so gross a crime; the last is much too sagacious, and possessed of a judgment too sound, to be led astray by palpable fictions. But

we all know how difficult it is to tell our own story, yet tell it in every respect as events really occurred; more especially when our motives of action come to be made the subject of close and scrutinizing inquiry. Very few public men possess sufficient candour to own that they ever acted, on important occasions, upon erroneous principles; whilst fewer still are endowed with so great a degree of singleness of character as is necessary to enforce a conviction, even upon themselves, that they were beaten, at their own weapons, by a rival. Hence it is that we invariably find, when men speak of their own reverses, that excuses for failure are devised, totally distinct from the causes of failure which are apparent; whilst the difficulties to be overcome are always exaggerated, and blame cast with a free hand upon every coadjutor in the great game described. It would have been unnatural had Marshal Soult, when communicating information to an English historian, abstained from making use of a privilege which all men similarly circumstanced embrace; and it would have been equally unnatural, had Col. Napier, himself a brave, skilful, and scientific soldier, refused to lean with involuntary fondness to the view taken of affairs by one whom all soldiers unite in admiring.

Besides these, there are other points, though certainly of minor importance, in which we feel ourselves compelled to differ in opinion from our author. Without entering into any elaborate discussion of the merits of Sir John Moore or his campaign, we must be permitted to record our decided conviction, that in drawing the one into competition with Sir Arthur Wellesley, the other into comparison with the campaign of 1809, Col. Napier has exhibited himself in the light rather of a warm friend than of a discriminating critic. Sir John Moore and Sir Arthur Wellesley appear to us to agree in scarcely a single point of character as commanders. The former partook at least as much of the old as of the modern school; his skill lay rather in the theory than the practice of war; he doubted his own talents, over-rated those of his adversaries, and entered upon his career with a presentiment, that it would lead to no fortunate result; the latter knew his own value from the first, estimated his adversaries as they deserved, and went on, neither rashly confident, nor altogether desponding. In like manner, the campaign of 1809 was beyond all comparison one of greater hazard, as well as far greater enterprise, than that of 1808. The passage of the Douro was a movement which we will venture to assert that Sir John Moore never would have attempted; whilst the perils which surrounded the British army, both prior to the battle of Talavera and afterwards, infinitely surpassed those which beset Moore's force from the beginning to the end of his operations; yet Sir Arthur Wellesley braved them all, extricated his columns from them, and, instead of retreating to the coast, and taking shelter on board of ship, kept his ground in a country far less defensible than the strong and rugged province of Gallicia. It is true, that Sir Arthur Wellesley was not followed across the Tagus as Sir John Moore was across the Esla; so far the comparison between the circumstances of the two chiefs ceases to be a fair one; but he might have been, ought to have been, and, of course, expected to have been so followed: yet he made no disposition for the evacuation of Portugal, nor is there a tittle of evidence on which to ground the supposition that he dreamed of doing so. But the moment has not arrived for drawing the parallel which Col. Napier seems desirous that we should draw. When the gallant historian's third volume shall appear, and the retreat to the Lines of Torres-Vedras is described, then may we be tempted to inquire how far the genius of Moore and of Wellington corresponded; in the mean while, we proceed to give our readers some account of the portion of history before us.

It is scarcely necessary to premise, that in his first volume, Col. Napier brought down the story of the Peninsular war to the re-embarkation of the British army at Corunna, after it had earned for itself a brilliant victory, too dearly purchased by the fall of its leader. The second, taking up the thread, opens with a description of the effect produced upon the minds of the people of England, by the failure of their favourite expedition: a description, of the tone

of which we cannot approve, however just we believe its leading statements to be. The writer then goes on to draw a striking picture of the energy and decision of the French arrangements, as contrasted with the supineness or arrogant folly of the Spaniards; and lays before us a correct and lucid account of the distribution, strength, and projected operations of the several corps. We learn, that, besides the Imperial Guards, there were left in the Peninsula by Napoleon, when the troubles in Germany called him away to a new scene, no fewer than seven *corps d'armée*, amounting in all to 324,411 men; of these, the first was quartered at La Mancha, the second was destined to invade Portugal, the third and fifth were employed in the siege of Zaragoza, the fourth remained in the valley of the Tagus, the sixth, wanting its third division, was appointed to hold Gallicia, and the seventh carried on its operations always in Catalonia. With respect to the Imperial Guards, they were directed upon Vittoria, where they contributed to the security of the great communication with France, and were at the same time ready to march, when wanted, against Austria.

To oppose this terrible array of veteran soldiers, there were assembled in the various provinces of Spain about one hundred and fifty thousand undisciplined peasants, the whole that could be collected out of a levy of 500,000 which had been ordered. These, distributed into separate armies, under the command of ignorant and prejudiced chiefs, of Gen. Palacios, the Duke del Infantado, Gen. Veneguas, Cuesta, and such like, either rushed headlong into destruction, or permitted themselves to be surprised and defeated; till Estremadura, La Mancha, Arragon, and indeed the whole of the eastern and northern states, were left without a man to battle for their independence. But the Spaniards, though driven from the open country, were yet as far as ever from submitting to the rule of the intruder: every place of strength, which had not already fallen into the hands of the enemy, made preparations of defence, and the war became for a time one of sieges.

The first city of note against which the vigour of the French arms was directed, was Zaragoza. Baffled on a previous occasion, as much, perhaps, by their own mismanagement, as by the bravery of its defenders, it became an object of the greatest importance to reduce the capital of Aragon; and the preparations made for that purpose were now upon a scale which promised to bring about the happiest results. Sixty pieces of heavy cannon, with ammunition and stores in proportion, were moved from Pampeluna to Toledo, and embarked upon the canal; the fifth corps, under Mortier, forming a junction with the third, under Moncey, brought under one head an army of 35,000 men; and the whole breaking up on the 20th of December, advanced in three columns upon Zaragoza. On the 24th the investment was completed on both sides of the Ebro; on the 29th, the trenches were opened; on the 30th, the place was summoned, and the terms offered being rejected, the siege began.

The story of Zaragoza's sufferings and capture has been so often told, that, were we not aware of the many absurd fables crowded into it, by the spirit of exaggeration on the one hand, and that of credulity on the other, we should pass it wholly by as already too well known to stand in need of elucidation or description; even as the case stands, we may not pause to do more than give a brief and general outline of the progress of the struggle which began, as has been stated, on the 30th of Dec. 1808, and came to an end on the 21st of Feb. 1809. It was a desperate and ruthless combat, doubtless, during which all the skill and all the courage, both of assailants and defenders, were called into play; but it was by no means the kind of affair, which Mr. Southey, following the narrative of Spanish writers, has taught the members of our country book-clubs to believe.

"Deprive the transaction of its dazzling colours," says Col. Napier, "and the simple outline comes to this;—*thirty-five thousand* French, in the midst of insurrections, in despite of a combination of circumstances peculiarly favourable to the defence, reduced *fifty thousand* of the bravest and most energetic men in Spain."

Again,

"As an isolated transaction, the siege of Zaragoza is very remarkable; but it would be a great error to suppose that any town, the inhabitants of which were equally brave, might be as well defended. Fortitude and bravery will do much; but the combinations of science are not to be defied with impunity. There are no miracles in war. If the houses of Zaragoza had not been nearly incombustible, the bombardment alone would have caused the besieged to surrender, or to perish with the flaming city.

"That the advantage offered by the peculiar structure of the houses, and the number of the convents and churches, was ably seized by the Spaniards, is beyond doubt; but neither the talents of San Genis, (the Spanish engineer) nor the construction of the houses would have availed, if the people within had not been of a temper adequate to the occasion; and to trace the passions by which they were animated to their true causes, is a proper subject for historical and military research.

"That they did not possess any superior courage is evident from the facts, that the besieged, although twice the number of the besiegers, never made any serious impression by their sallies, and that they were unable to defend the breaches. In large masses, the standard of courage, which is established by discipline, may be often inferior to that produced by fanaticism, or any other peculiar excitement; but the latter never lasts long, neither is it equable, because men are of different susceptibility, following their physical and mental conformation. Hence, a system of terror has always been the resource of those leaders, who, engaged in great undertakings, have been unable to recur to discipline. Enthusiasm stalked in front of their bands, but punishment brought up the rear; and Zaragoza was no exception to this practice.

"It may be said, that the majority of the besieged, not being animated by any peculiar fury, a system of terror could not be carried to any great length; but a close examination explains this seeming mystery. The defenders were composed of three distinct parties; the regular troops, the peasantry from the country, and the citizens; but the citizens, who had more to lose, were naturally the fiercest, and accordingly amongst them the system of terror was generated. The peasantry followed the example, as all ignorant men, under no control, will do; the soldiers meddled but little in the interior arrangements, and the division of the town into islands of posts rendered it perfectly feasible, for violent persons, already possessed of authority, to follow the bent of their inclinations; there was no want of men; and the garrison of each island found it their own interest to keep those in front of them to their posts, that the danger might be the longer staved off from themselves.

"Palafox was only the nominal chief of Zaragoza; the laurels gathered in both sieges should adorn plebeian brows, but those laurels dripped with kindred as well as foreign blood. The energy of the real chiefs, and the cause in which that energy was exerted, may be admired: the acts perpetrated by this ruling band were, in themselves, atrocious; and Palafox, although unable to arrest their savage proceedings, can claim but little credit from his own conduct. For more than a month preceding the surrender, he never came forth of a vaulted building, which was impervious to shells, and in which there is too much reason to believe that he and others of both sexes lived in a state of sensuality, forming a disgusting contrast to the wretchedness that surrounded them."

To these able observations, which at once sum up and elucidate the principal features of the siege, we beg leave to add a word or two of our own. We visited Zaragoza at the close of the war, ere yet one stone thrown down during the sieges had been replaced; and we found, that though it certainly had suffered greatly from the fire of the French artillery, the picture drawn of its absolute dilapidation by Mr. Southey, is wholly imaginary. The truth is, that Zaragoza is composed of houses, for the most part fire-proof, and in many instances capable of resisting the shock of a cannon-ball. It is begirt by a square of colleges and convents, the massy walls of which could not be overthrown, except after a long and heavy cannonade; and except these, with one or two of the outer streets, not a building had suffered. There were, indeed, marks of shot, particularly of grape and musketry, in the stucco work; but the houses themselves were not in ruins, nor had they ever passed by violence into the hands of the French. With respect, again, to Palafox, of whom the amiable Laureate has asserted, that had he been in Madrid when Morla betrayed it, no surrender

would have taken place; we learned from all quarters, that a greater braggart and more infamous poltroon never won by accident the reputation of a hero; he kept himself secure from danger during the whole of the siege, and richly merited the reproaches with which his conquerors loaded him.

Whilst these things were going on in Arragon, Gen. St. Cyr entered Catalonia with upwards of forty thousand men, and on the 7th of November laid siege to the castle of Rosas. It was defended with no great vigour, except during a few days, when Lord Cochrane, with a small detachment of seamen, was present with the garrison; and on the 5th of December it capitulated. St. Cyr next pushed for the relief of Barcelona, which Gen. Vives was affecting to hold in blockade; and passing the defiles near Hostalrich with admirable promptitude and management, overthrew Reding with great loss, in the battle of Cardadeu. A second victory at Molino del Rey, made him master of all the surrounding country, and Barcelona was not only relieved, but stored with the contents of the Spanish magazines. A desultory warfare now ensued, by which the stragglers from the French camp were cut off, and the French army found itself sadly straitened for provisions, till the country people suffering also, became tired of such operations, and compelled Reding to risk a third general action. It took place at Valls, and ended, as might have been anticipated, in the total defeat of the Spaniards, Reding himself being mortally wounded, and his army utterly dispersed.

We must hurry over the remainder of the transactions in Spain, not because they are either uninteresting in themselves, or heavily told; but because our own limits are narrow, and because we are anxious to say something of the state of affairs in Portugal. Nothing could be more unpromising than the condition of that ill-governed nation; destitute of leaders whom they respected, and misled by demagogues and ambitious desperadoes, the Portuguese people, though hating the French with a degree of rancour scarcely to be conceived, were nevertheless totally unequal to meet the fresh invasion with which they were threatened. A force of some eight thousand British, under Sir John Cradock, made a show, indeed, of covering the capital; Sir Robert Wilson, with his legion, traversed the mountains, and the Bishop of Oporto ceased not to call upon all classes to assemble beneath his standard. But the English army was at once too weak to effect any thing offensive, and too much an object of jealousy to be very efficient in defence; whilst the legion and the levies *en masse* were almost equally undisciplined, unarmed, and disorderly.

In the mean while, Soult, by the route of the Minho, Victor by Badajoz and the Alemtejo, and Lapisse by Ciudad Rodrigo and the Pass of Guarda, threatened, or appeared to threaten, a simultaneous march upon Lisbon. Victor, indeed, by permitting his attention to be drawn away, and following Cuesta from place to place through La Mancha, lost an opportunity which never occurred again; whilst Lapisse, equally faulty in all his movements, disturbed, instead of giving consistency to a plan which he had been required expressly to forward. But Soult marching through Gallicia, and dispersing first Romana's troops, then Silveira's, both then united, passed the frontier, and establishing a depôt and hospital at Tuy, pushed upon Oporto. Chaves was next gained, in spite of a brief but fanatical resistance on the part of certain mutineers who threw themselves into it; and Baron Eben's irregular force being dispersed at Braga, Oporto itself was threatened. How it fell into the hands of the enemy, all our readers must recollect; and as Colonel Napier's narrative of the affair differs in few particulars from others, we will not pause to analyze it. But Soult, though so far victorious, was by no means resting on a bed of down; his depôts in the rear had been attacked and taken, his communications with other French corps were cut off, and he found himself isolated in the heart of a country everywhere furiously hostile.

Meanwhile, the admirable system had been brought into play, to which, more perhaps than to any thing besides, the Peninsula is indebted for safety;—we allude to the appointment of English officers to remodel and introduce a better

discipline into the Portuguese armies. Sir Arthur Wellesley, likewise, was nominated to take the command of the troops, which were augmented by supplies from different quarters, and arriving in Lisbon on the 22d of April, gave at once a new impulse to affairs. The Allied armies were ordered to concentrate at Coimbra; and detachments being sent to the opposite bank of the river for the purpose of watching Victor's movements, Sir Arthur prepared to strike a blow at the Duke of Dalmatia.

In describing these events, Col. Napier enters into a variety of discussions, touching the obstacles to be overcome, both by Sir John Cradock and his successor, and indulges more liberally than seems to be at all required in abuse of the English Government. We are as much convinced as he, that the Government of Great Britain, for the time being, knew not how to conduct a war by land; but we are equally certain, that ignorance in this particular was not confined to the individuals who chanced to be in power. On the contrary, our author's friends the Whigs were violent in their denunciations of the extreme folly of risking our troops upon the Continent at all; nor was it without a great effort, that the very Lord Castlereagh, of whom the gallant Colonel speaks so contemptuously, succeeded in laying the storm which they raised around him. The real truth is, that a continental war was then new to us all; we had to learn our lesson, as lessons in politics are usually learned, by painful degrees; and to purchase our experience, as in all cases experience is purchased, at a heavy expense. Though, therefore, we may lament that the expedition to the Scheld was permitted to interfere with the more important operations in Portugal, it is sheer prejudice to deny all praise to those who persevered, in spite of their own manifold blunders, and all the evil consequences arising out of them, in prosecuting the war to a successful termination. We are quite as ready as Col. Napier can be, to admit, that to the extraordinary genius and firmness of the Duke of Wellington, the overthrow of our enemies is mainly owing; but we are sure that the Duke himself is far too just to deny, that even his talents would have availed nothing, had they not been aided by the exertions of the Ministry at home.

We must not attempt so much as a meagre sketch of the brilliant passage of the Douro. Let it suffice to state, that, in the pages of this volume, the operation is described at once more vividly, and more scientifically, than it has ever been described before; whilst a great deal of new light is thrown upon the singular conspiracy which existed at the time within the ranks of Soult's army. But of the movements which led to the battle of Talavera, as well as of the combat itself, we cannot refuse ourselves the gratification of saying something, because we have never chanced to peruse any story half so interesting, or half so powerfully told.

Sir Arthur Wellesley having returned from the pursuit of Soult, and resumed his central position at Abrantes, found that there were three lines of offensive operations open to him.

1st. To cross the Tagus, join Cuesta's army, and making Elvas and Badajoz the base of his movements, to attack Victor in front.

2d. To adopt Almeida and Ciudad Rodrigo as the base of movements, and to operate in conjunction with Beresford, the Duke del Parque, and Romana, by the line of Salamanca; while Cuesta and Venegas occupied the attention of the first and fourth corps on the Tagus.

3d. To march upon Plasencia and Almaraz, form a junction with Cuesta, and advance against Madrid, while Venegas operated in the same view by the line of La Mancha.

The first of these was a circuitous line; it permitted the enemy to cover his front by the Tagus: the operations of the Allies would have been cramped by the Sierra de Guadalupe on one side, and the mountains lying between Albuquerque and Alcantara on the other; and strong detachments must have been left to cover the roads to Lisbon on the right bank of the Tagus: finally, the communication between Victor and Soult being free, Beresford's corps would have been endangered.

The objections to the second line were, that it separated the British troops from the most numerous and efficient, and compelled them to act with the weakest and most irregular of the Spanish armies; that it abandoned Cuesta to the ruin which his head-strong humour would certainly provoke; and as the loss of Seville, or of Lisbon, would inevitably follow, the instructions of the English Ministry (which enjoined the defence of the latter city as paramount to every object, save the military occupation of Cadiz,) would have been neglected.

The obstacles opposed to the third plan were, first, that it exposed Cuesta to be defeated before the junction; and that, after the junction, the combinations would still be dependent upon the accuracy of Venegas's movements; and secondly, that Sir Arthur Wellesley's march, with reference to Soult's corps, would be a flank march,—an unsafe operation at all times, but on this occasion, when the troops must move through the long and narrow valley of the Tagus, peculiarly dangerous. Nevertheless, this line was, after due consideration, adopted, as being both the least comparatively beset with peril, and promissory of the most important issues.

On the 27th of June, the English army, in number about 20,997 men, with thirty guns, accordingly broke up from the camp at Abrantes; it moved by both banks of the Tagus, one column proceeding through Sobriera Formosa, the other by Villa Velha, where a bridge of boats was established. On the 1st of July, the head-quarters were at Castello Branco, from whence the troops continued their route in one column, by Moralejo and Coria; whilst a flanking brigade, under Col. Donkin, was directed through Ceclaven and Torijoncellos, and explored the country between Zarza Mayor and the Tagus. On the 8th, the head-quarters were established at Plasencia; and the army arriving at the same place on the 10th, was joined soon after by a regiment of cavalry, and two battalions of infantry from Lisbon.

In the mean while, Cuesta was at Almaraz, whither, after his overthrow at Medellin, he had retreated; and Victor, doubtful of the real state of affairs in front as well as on his flank, kept post at Talavera de la Reyna. At this juncture it was that Sir Arthur Wellesley paid that visit to the Spanish head-quarters, of which Lord Londonderry has given in his Narrative so graphic an account; but the conference led to no happy results. Obstinate, bigoted, perverse, jealous of his own Government, equally jealous of the English leader, old Cuesta could not be persuaded to arrange any plan of operations; and whilst the British troops were permitted to starve, Victor was left unmolested in a position of no common danger.

We omit all mention of the series of fooleries on the part of the Spaniards, which enabled the French Marshal to escape from the toils which Sir Arthur Wellesley had spread for him. None of our readers can have forgotten, that on the very evening of the day preceding that when it was intended to overwhelm him in his position above the Alberche, Victor withdrew; and that Cuesta, though too cautious to fight when supported by the English, followed headlong upon his steps with the Spaniards alone. Sir Arthur was not slow to perceive the consequence which must ensue upon such proceedings. He himself had refused to move one step farther into Spain, till the food of which his soldiers stood so much in need was supplied; and it required less penetration than belonged to him to surmise, that Cuesta pursuing alone would suffer. He did suffer—for Victor, strongly reinforced by Joseph and Jourdan's corps, turned upon the Spaniards, drove them like a flock of sheep before him, and once more arrived in presence of his more worthy adversary, who was not unprepared to receive him. A partial affair took place at Salinas, in which Gen. Sherbrooke's division, which had been advanced to cover the flight of the Spaniards, was roughly handled; but in the end it rallied, and withdrew in good order to the main position. This, which extended from the town of Talavera on the right, to certain undulating heights on the left, was held, where the ground presented obstacles not to be overcome, by the Spaniards; the British troops

maintained the more exposed points, in number about nineteen thousand bayonets and sabres.

On the morning of the 27th, there was some fighting, which, if it led to no other result, caused whole battalions of Spaniards to throw down their arms, and to flee without firing a shot. On the evening of that day—But we will not attempt to speak of the ulterior operations, except in the words of the eloquent author.

"Combat on the evening of the 27th.—The hill on the left of the British army was the key of the whole position. It was steep and rugged on the side towards the French, and it was rendered more inaccessible by the ravine at bottom; but towards the English side it was of a smoother ascent. Victor, however, observing that the extreme summit was unoccupied, and that Donkin's brigade was feeble, conceived the design of seizing it by a sudden assault. The sun was sinking; and the twilight and the confusion among the Spaniards on the right, appeared so favourable to his project, that, without communicating with the King, he immediately directed Ruffin's division to attack, Villatte to follow in support, and Lapisse to fall on the German legion, so as to create a diversion for Ruffin, but without engaging seriously himself. The assault was quick and vigorous: Colonel Donkin beat back the enemy in his front, but his force was too weak to defend every part; and many of the French turned his left, and mounted to the summit behind him. At this moment, Gen. Hill was ordered to reinforce him; and it was not yet dark, when that officer, while giving orders to the colonel of the 48th regiment, was fired at by some troops from the highest point. Thinking they were stragglers from his own ranks, firing at the enemy, he rode quickly up to them, followed by his brigade-major, Fordyce; and in a moment found himself in the midst of the French. Fordyce was killed; and Hill's own horse was wounded by a grenadier, who immediately seized the bridle; but the general, spurring the animal hard, broke the man's hold, and galloping down the descent, met the 29th regiment, and, without an instant's delay, led them up with such a fierce charge, that the enemy could not sustain the shock.

"The summit was thus recovered; and the 48th regiment and the first battalion of detachments were immediately brought forward, and, in conjunction with the 29th and Colonel Donkin's brigade, presented a formidable front of defence; and in good time, for the troops thus beaten back were only a part of the 9th French regiment, forming the advance of Ruffin's division; but the two other regiments of that division had lost their way in the ravine; hence the attack had not ceased, but only subsided for a time. Lapisse was in motion, and soon after opened his fire against the German legion; and all the battalions of the 9th, being re-formed in one mass, again advanced up the face of the hill with redoubled vigour. The fighting then became vehement; and in the darkness, the opposing flashes of the musketry showed with what a resolute spirit the struggle was maintained, for the combatants were scarcely twenty yards asunder, and for a time the event seemed doubtful; but soon the well-known shout of the British soldier was heard, rising above the din of arms, and the enemy's broken troops were driven once more into the ravine below. Lapisse, who had made some impression on the German legion, immediately abandoned his false attack, and the fighting of the 27th ceased. The British lost about eight hundred men, and the French about a thousand on that day. The bivouac fires now blazed up on both sides, and the French and British soldiers became quiet; but, about twelve o'clock, the Spaniards on the right being alarmed at some horse in their front, opened a prodigious peal of musketry and artillery, which continued for twenty minutes without any object; and during the night, the whole line was frequently disturbed by desultory firing from both the Spanish and English troops, by which several men and officers were unfortunately slain.

"The Duke of Belluno, who had learned from the prisoners the exact position of the Spaniards, until then unknown to the French generals, now reported his own failure to the King, and proposed that a second attempt should be made in the morning, at daylight: but Marshal Jourdan opposed this, as being a partial enterprise, which could not lead to any great result. Victor, however, was earnest for a trial; and, resting his representation on his intimate knowledge of the ground, pressed the matter so home, that he won Joseph's assent, and immediately made dispositions for the attack. The guns of the first corps, being formed in one mass, on the height corresponding to that on which the English left was posted, were enabled to command the great valley on their own right, to range the summit of the hill in their front, and obliquely to search the whole of the British line to the left, as far as the great redoubt between the allied armies.

" Ruffin's division was placed in advance, and Villatte's in rear, of the artillery; but the former kept one regiment close to the ravine.

" Lapisse occupied some low table-land, opposite to Sherbrooke's division.

" Latour Maubourg's cavalry formed a reserve to Lapisse; and Gen. Beaumont's cavalry formed a reserve to Ruffin.

" On the English side, Gen. Hill's division was concentrated; the cavalry was massed behind the left, and the parc of artillery and hospitals established under cover of the hill, between the cavalry and Hill's division.

" Combat on the morning of the 28th.—About daybreak, Ruffin's troops were drawn up, two regiments abreast, supported by a third, in columns of battalions; and, in this order, went forth against the left of the British, a part directly against the front, and a part from the valley on the right, thus embracing two sides of the hill. Their march was rapid and steady; they were followed by Villatte's division, and their assault was preceded by a burst of artillery, that rattled round the height, and swept away the English ranks by whole sections. The sharp chattering of the musketry succeeded, the French guns were then pointed towards the British centre and right, the grenadiers instantly closed upon Gen. Hill's division, and the height sparkled with fire. The inequalities of the ground broke the compact formation of the troops on both sides, and small bodies were seen here and there struggling for the mastery with all the virulence of a single combat; in some places the French grenadiers were overthrown at once, in others they would not be denied, and reached the summit; but the reserves were always ready to vindicate their ground, and no permanent footing was obtained. Still the conflict was maintained with singular obstinacy; Hill himself was wounded, and his men were falling fast; but the enemy suffered more, and gave back, step by step at first, and slowly, to cover the retreat of their wounded; but, finally, unable to sustain the increasing fury of the English, and having lost above fifteen hundred men in the space of forty minutes, the whole mass broke away in disorder, and returned to their own position, covered by the renewed play of their powerful artillery.

" To this destructive fire no adequate answer could be made, for the English guns were few, and of small calibre; and when Sir Arthur Wellesley desired a reinforcement from Cuesta, the latter sent him only two pieces; yet even those were serviceable, and the Spanish gunners fought them gallantly. The principal line of the enemy's retreat was by the great valley, and a favourable opportunity for a charge of horse occurred; but the English cavalry, having retired, during the night, for water and forage, were yet too distant to be of service. However, these repeated efforts of the French against the hill, and the appearance of some of their light troops on the mountain, beyond the left, taught the English general that he had committed a fault in not prolonging his flank across the valley; and he hastened to rectify it. For this purpose, he placed the principal mass of his cavalry there, with the leading squadrons looking into the valley, and having obtained, from Cuesta, Gen. Bassecour's division of infantry, posted it on the mountain itself, in observation of the French light troops. Meanwhile, the Duke of Albuquerque, discontented with Cuesta's arrangements, came, with his division, to Sir Arthur Wellesley, who placed him behind the British, thus displaying a formidable array of horsemen, six lines in depth.

" Immediately after the failure of Ruffin's attack, King Joseph, having, in person, examined the whole position of the allies, from left to right, demanded of Jourdan and Victor if he should deliver a general battle. The former replied that the great valley and the mountain being occupied, on the 27th, Sir Arthur Wellesley's attention should have been drawn to the right by a feint on the Spaniards; that, during the night, the whole army should have been silently placed in column, at the entrance of the great valley, ready, at daybreak, to form a line of battle, on the left, to a new front, and so have attacked the hill from whence Victor had been twice repulsed. Such a movement, he said, would have obliged the allies to change their front also, and, during this operation, they might have been assailed with hopes of success. But this project could not now be executed; the English, aware of their mistake, had secured their left flank, by occupying the valley; and the mountain and their front was inattackable. *Hence, the only prudent line was to take up a position on the Alberche, and await the effect of Soult's operations on the English rear.*

" Marshal Victor opposed this counsel; he engaged to carry the hill on the English left, notwithstanding his former failures, provided the fourth corps would attack the right and centre at the same moment; and he finished his argument by declaring, that if such a combination failed, ' *It was time to renounce making war.*'

" The King was embarrassed. His own opinion coincided with Jourdan's; but he

feared that Victor would cause the Emperor to believe a great opportunity had been lost; and while thus wavering, a dispatch arrived from Soult, by which it appeared that his force could only reach Plasencia between the 3d and 5th of August. Now, a detachment from the army of Venegas had already appeared near Toledo, and that general's advanced guard was approaching Aranjuez. The King was troubled by the danger thus threatening Madrid, because all the stores, the reserve artillery, and the general hospitals of the whole army in Spain, were deposited there; and, moreover, the tolls received at the gates of that town formed almost the pecuniary resource of his court, so narrowly did Napoleon reduce the expenditure of the war.

"These considerations overpowered his judgment, and, adopting the worse and rejecting the better counsel, he resolved to succour the capital; but, before separating the army, he determined to try the chance of a battle. Indecision is a cancer in war. Joseph should have adhered to the plan arranged with Soult; the advantages were obvious, the ultimate success sure, and the loss of Madrid was nothing in the scale, because it could only be temporary; but, if the King thought otherwise, he should have decided to fight for it at once: he should have drawn the fifth corps to him, prepared his plan, and fallen, with the utmost rapidity, upon Cuesta, the 26th; his advanced guard should have been on the Alberche that evening, and, before twelve o'clock on the 27th, the English army would have been without the aid of a single Spanish soldier. But, after neglecting the most favourable opportunity when his army was full of ardour, he now, with singular inconsistency, resolved to give battle, when his enemies were completely prepared, strongly posted, and in the pride of success, and when the confidence of his own troops was shaken by the partial action of the morning.

"While the French generals were engaged in council, the troops on both sides took some rest, and the English wounded were carried to the rear; but the soldiers were suffering from hunger; the regular service of provisions had ceased for several days, and a few ounces of wheat, in the grain, formed the whole subsistence of men who had fought, and who were yet to fight, so hardly. The Spanish camp was full of confusion and distrust. Cuesta inspired terror, but no confidence; and Albuquerque, whether from conviction or instigated by momentary anger, just as the French were coming on to the final attack, sent one of his staff to inform the English commander that Cuesta was betraying him. The aide-de-camp, charged with this message, delivered it to Colonel Donkin, and that officer carried it to Sir Arthur Wellesley. The latter, seated on the summit of the hill which had been so gallantly contested, was intently watching the movements of the advancing enemy; he listened to this somewhat startling message without so much as turning his head, and then drily answering—'*Very well, you may return to your brigade,*' continued his survey of the French. Donkin retired, filled with admiration of the imperturbable resolution and quick penetration of the man; and, indeed, Sir Arthur's conduct was, throughout that day, such as became a general upon whose vigilance and intrepidity the fate of fifty thousand men depended.

"Battle of Talavera.—The dispositions of the French were soon completed. Ruffin's division, on the extreme right, was destined to cross the valley, and, moving by the foot of the mountain, to turn the British left.

"Villatte's orders were to menace the contested height with one brigade, and to guard the valley with another, which, being strengthened by a battalion of grenadiers, connected Ruffin's movement with the main attack.

"Lapisse, supported by Latour Maubourg's dragoons, and by the King's reserve, was instructed to pass the ravine in front of the English centre, and to fall, with half his infantry, upon Sherbrooke's division, while the other half, connecting its attack with Villatte's brigade, mounted the hill, and made a third effort to master that important point.

"Milhaud's dragoons were left on the main road, opposite Talavera, to keep the Spaniards in check; but the rest of the heavy cavalry was brought into the centre, behind Gen. Sebastiani, who, with the fourth corps, was to assail the right of the British army. A part of the French light cavalry supported Villatte's brigade in the valley, and a part remained in reserve.

"A number of guns were distributed among the divisions, but the principal mass remained on the hill, with the reserve of light cavalry; where, also, the Duke of Belluno stationed himself, to direct the movements of the first corps.

"From nine o'clock in the morning until mid-day the field of battle offered no appearance of hostility; the weather was intensely hot, and the troops, on both sides, descended and mingled, without fear or suspicion, to quench their thirst at the little brook which divided the positions; but, at one o'clock in the afternoon, the French soldiers

were seen to gather round their eagles, and the rolling of drums was heard along the whole line. Half an hour later, the King's guards, the reserve, and the fourth corps were descried, near the centre of the enemy's position, marching to join the first corps; and, at two o'clock, the table-land and the height on the French right, even to the valley, were covered with the dark and lowering masses. At this moment some hundreds of English soldiers, employed to carry the wounded to the rear, returned in one body, and were, by the French, supposed to be Sir Robert Wilson's corps joining the army; nevertheless, the Duke of Belluno, whose arrangements were now completed, gave the signal for battle: and eighty pieces of artillery immediately sent a tempest of bullets before the light troops, who, coming on swiftly and with the violence of a hail-storm, were closely followed by the broad, black columns, in all the majesty of war.

"Sir Arthur Wellesley, from the summit of the hill, had a clear view of the whole field of battle; and first he saw the fourth corps rush forward, with the usual impetuosity of French soldiers, and clearing the intersected ground in their front, fall upon Campbell's division with infinite fury; but that general, assisted by Mackenzie's brigade, and by two Spanish battalions, withstood their utmost efforts. The English regiments, putting the French skirmishers aside, met the advancing columns with loud shouts, and breaking in on their front, and lapping their flanks with fire, and giving no respite, pushed them back with a terrible carnage. Ten guns were taken; but, as Gen. Campbell prudently forbore pursuit, the French rallied on their supports, and made a show of attacking again: vain attempt! The British artillery and musketry played too vehemently upon their masses, and a Spanish regiment of cavalry charging on their flank at the same time, the whole retired in disorder, and the victory was secured in that quarter.

"But, while this was passing on the right, Villatte's division, preceded by the grenadiers, and supported by two regiments of light cavalry, was seen advancing up the great valley against the left, and, beyond Villatte's, Ruffin was discovered marching towards the mountain. Sir Arthur Wellesley immediately ordered Anson's brigade of cavalry, composed of the twenty-third light dragoons and the first German hussars, to charge the head of these columns; and this brigade, coming on at a canter, and increasing its speed as it advanced, rode headlong against the enemy, but, in a few moments, came upon the brink of a hollow cleft, which was not perceptible at a distance. The French, throwing themselves into squares, opened their fire; and Colonel Arenstchild, commanding the hussars, an officer whom forty years' experience had made a master in his art, promptly reined up at the brink, exclaiming, in his broken phrase, '*I will not kill my young mens!*'

"The English blood was hotter! The twenty-third, under Colonel Seymour, rode wildly down into the hollow, and men and horses fell over each other in dreadful confusion. The survivors, still untamed, mounted the opposite bank by two's and three's; Seymour was wounded; but Major Frederick Ponsonby, a hardy soldier, rallying all who came up, passed through the midst of Villatte's columns, and, reckless of the musketry from each side, fell, with inexpressible violence, upon a brigade of French *chasseurs* in the rear. The combat was fierce but short; Victor had perceived the first advance of the English, and detached his Polish lancers, and Westphalian light-horse, to the support of Villatte; and these fresh troops coming up when the twenty-third, already overmatched, could scarcely hold up against the chasseurs, entirely broke them. Those who were not killed or taken, made for Bassecour's Spanish division, and so escaped, leaving behind two hundred and seven men and officers, or about half the number that went into action.

"During this time the hill, the key of the position, was again attacked, and Lapisse, crossing the ravine, pressed hard upon the English centre: his own artillery, aided by the great battery on his right, opened large gaps in Sherbrooke's ranks, and the French columns came close up to the British line in the resolution to win; but they were received with a general discharge of all arms, and so vigorously encountered, that they gave back in disorder; and, in the excitement of the moment, the brigade of English guards, quitting the line, followed up their success with inconsiderate ardour. The enemy's supporting columns and dragoons advanced, the men who had been repulsed turned again, and the French batteries pounded the flank and front of the Guards.

"Thus maltreated, the latter drew back, and, at the same moment, the German legion, being sorely pressed, got into confusion. Hill's and Campbell's divisions, on the extremities of the line, still held fast; but the centre of the British was absolutely broken, and the fate of the day seemed to incline in favour of the French, when, suddenly, Colonel Donellan, with the forty-eighth regiment, was seen advancing through

the midst of the disordered masses. At first it seemed as if this regiment must be carried away by the retiring crowds, but, wheeling back by companies, it let them pass through the intervals, and then, resuming its proud and beautiful line, marched against the right of the pursuing columns, and plied them with such a destructive musketry, and closed upon them with such a firm and regular pace, that the forward movement of the French was checked. The Guards and the Germans immediately rallied; a brigade of light cavalry came up from the second line at a trot; the artillery battered the enemy's flanks without intermission, and the French, beginning to waver, soon lost their advantage, and the battle was restored.

"In all actions there is one critical and decisive moment which will give the victory to the General who knows how to seize it. When the Guards first made their rash charge, Sir Arthur Wellesley, foreseeing the issue of it, had ordered the forty-eighth down from the hill, although a rough battle was going on there; and at the same time he directed Cotton's light cavalry to advance. These dispositions gained the day. The French relaxed their efforts by degrees; the fire of the English grew hotter; and their loud and confident shouts—sure augury of success—were heard along the whole line.

"In the hands of a great general, Joseph's guards and the reserve, which were yet entire, might have restored the combat; but all combination was at an end on the French side. The fourth corps, beaten back on the left with the loss of ten guns, was in confusion; the troops in the great valley on the right, amazed at the furious charge of the twenty-third, and awed by the sight of four distinct lines of cavalry, still in reserve, remained stationary. No impression had been made on the hill; Lapisse himself was mortally wounded, and at last, his division giving way, the whole army retired to its position, from whence it had descended to the attack. This retrograde movement was covered by skirmishers and an increasing fire of artillery; and the British, reduced to less than fourteen thousand sabres and bayonets, and exhausted by toil, and the want of food, could not pursue. The Spanish army was incapable of any evolution, and about six o'clock all hostility ceased, each army holding the position of the morning. But the battle was scarcely over, when, the dry grass and shrubs taking fire, a volume of flames passed with inconceivable rapidity across a part of the field, scorching, in its course, both the dead and the wounded.

"On the British side two generals (Mackenzie and Langworth), thirty-one officers of inferior rank, and seven hundred and sixty-seven serjeants and soldiers, were killed upon the spot; and three generals, a hundred and ninety-two officers, three thousand seven hundred and eighteen serjeants and privates, wounded. Nine officers, six hundred and forty-three serjeants and soldiers, were missing; thus making a total loss of six thousand two hundred and sixty-eight, in the two days' fighting, of which five thousand four hundred and twenty-two fell on the 28th.

"The French suffered more severely. Two generals and nine hundred and forty-four killed; six thousand two hundred and ninety-four wounded, and a hundred and fifty-six prisoners; furnishing a total of seven thousand three hundred and eighty-nine men and officers, of which four thousand were of the first corps. Of seventeen guns captured, ten were taken by Gen. Campbell's division, and seven were left in the woods by the French.

"The Spaniards returned above twelve hundred men killed and wounded, but the correctness of the report was very much doubted at the time.

"The 29th, at day-break, the French army quitted its position, and before six o'clock, was in order of battle on the heights of Salinas, behind the Alberche. That day, also, Gen. Robert Craufurd reached the English camp, with the forty-third, fifty-second, and ninety-fifth or rifle regiment, and immediately took charge of the outposts. These troops, after a march of twenty miles, were in *bivouac* near Malpartida de Plasencia, when the alarm, caused by the fugitive Spanish, spread to that part. Craufurd allowed the men to rest for a few hours, and then, withdrawing about fifty of the weakest from the ranks, commenced his march with the resolution not to halt until he reached the field of battle. As the brigade advanced, crowds of the runaways were met with; and those not all Spaniards, propagating the vilest falsehoods: '*The army was defeated,*'—'*Sir Arthur Wellesley was killed,*'—'*the French were only a few miles distant;*' and some, blinded by their fears, affected even to point out the enemy's advanced posts on the nearest hills. Indignant at this shameful scene, the troops hastened, rather than slackened, the impetuosity of their pace; and leaving only seventeen stragglers behind, in twenty-six hours they had crossed the field of battle in a close and compact body, having in that time passed over sixty-two English miles, and in the hottest season of

the year, each man carrying from fifty to sixty pounds' weight upon his shoulders. Had the historian Gibbon known of such a march, he would have spared his sneer about the 'delicacy of modern soldiers!'"

With this long but splendid extract, we must close our notice of a work, than which we again repeat, that the whole library of military composition contains none more valuable or more eloquent. Col. Napier is, as the specimen just given may show, a perfect master of the language in which he writes. His reasonings are for the most part as sound, as his descriptions are vivid and striking; and even his errors all spring from a stern sense of justice and honour. We do not agree with him in politics, we cannot adopt all his theories; but we give him, without hesitation, the palm over all who have yet attempted a digested and detailed account of any portion of the Peninsular war.

STORIES OF WATERLOO.*

It forms at the present day a singular exception to the stagnation arising from over-production, that the manufacture of letters, marching at an equal pace with that of hardware and cotton, should, so far from exhibiting the drooping evidences of a glut, actually acquire fresh vigour from its own excessive fecundity and sleepless circulation. The march of the pen, impelled by the high pressure of modern "mind," traverses literary space with a rapidity quite prodigious; and the ἐπεα πτεροεντα, or winged words, which are as its footsteps through the expanse, throng upon our attention with the velocity of meteors, without, let us hope, their evanescence. If fastidiousness be thus generated in the reader, emulation lends a proportionate stimulus to the exertions of the writer; and the faults or merits of predecessors serve, or ought to serve, as stepping-stones to the required degree of popularity, if not of excellence, for which the former often acts as a pleasant and profitable substitute.

That any walk of composition, however beaten, may still contain details of high interest and even novelty, which, though latent to the many, are readily grasped and powerfully delineated by the gifted few, is attested by the tales before us—another series of the military class, bearing, like the Muses, a strong family resemblance to their contemporary brethren, yet distinct in expression; and, if they wear not the stamp of unmixed originality, still showing that the author has not read Edgeworth or Banim, nor his several military predecessors, without a critical eye to their respective excellencies.

The structure of these volumes is sufficiently simple. The author, in quest of a stimulus, visits Ireland, where he is rewarded by an overturn, sprained foot, hospitality, love, and matrimony, according to the most approved precedents. Having settled in the vicinity of an old soldier, a series of tales is the natural result. These, which form a sort of desultory Decameron, are related of themselves and others by a number of officers attached by regimental or friendly ties, who are at once the interlocutors of the past, and the heroes of the passing story, which is slightly connected by a plot sufficient for the author's purpose, and the reader's interest. There is a heroine of course, a sort of Di Vernon, full of spirit and oddity, who

> Like "all the world, acknowledged
> True valour best appears,
> With a tow, row, row, row, row,
> In the British grenadiers,"

of which formidable fraternity her inamorato, Frank Kennedy, was a well-favoured and popular captain.

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* Three Vols. Colburn and Bentley. (Nearly ready.)

We would gladly, if our space permitted, extract the bold Grenadier's wild and desperate "Adventure" amongst the outlaws, but must pass that, as well as a striking and powerful fragment, entitled "Sarsfield," the humorous portraits from the life claiming our risible recognition in the story of Kennedy himself, with many other passages of merit, grave and gay, pausing on the following pithy and pertinent relation of "The Little Major's Love Adventure;"—

"You must know, when I was in the 18th light dragoons, I was quartered in Canterbury: and having got some introductory letters, I contrived to make out a pleasant time enough. One of my visiting-houses was old Tronson's the banker's,—devilish agreeable family—four pretty girls,—all flirted—painted on velvet—played the harp—sang Italian, and danced as if they had been brought up under D'Egville in the *corps de ballet*. The old boy kept a man-cook, and gave iced champaign. Now, you know, there is no standing this; and Harriette, the second of the beauties, and I, agreed to fall in love, which in due course of time we effected. Nothing could be better managed than the whole affair; we each selected a confidant, sat for our pictures, interchanged them with a passionate note, and made a regular engagement for ever.

"Such was the state of things, when the route came, and my troop was ordered to embark for Portugal. Heavens! what a commotion! Harriette was in hysterics: we talked of an elopement, and discussed the propriety of going to Gretna; but the damn'd hurry to embark prevented us. I could not, you know, take her with me. Woman in a transport! a devilish bore; and nothing was left for it but to exchange vows of eternal fidelity. We did so, and parted—both persuaded that our hearts were reciprocally broken.

"Ah, Mac, if you knew what I suffered night and day! her picture rested in my bosom; and I consumed a pipe of wine in toasting her health, while I was dying of damp and rheumatism. But the recollection of my *constant Harriette* supported me through all; and particularly so, when I was cheered by the report of my snub-nosed surgeon, who joined us six months after at Santarem, and assured me on the faith of a physician, that the dear girl was in the last stage of a consumption.

"Two years passed away, and we were ordered home. O Heavens! what were my feelings when I landed at Portsmouth! I threw myself into a carriage, and started with four horses for Canterbury: I arrived there with a safe neck, and lost not a moment in announcing my return to my constant Harriette.

"The delay of the messenger seemed an eternity: but what were my feelings, when he brought me a perfumed note (to do her justice, she always wrote on lovely letter-paper), and a parcel. The one contained congratulations on my safe arrival, accompanied by assurances of unfeigned regret that I had not reached Canterbury a day sooner, and thus allowed her an opportunity of having her "dear friend Capt. Melcomb" present at her wedding; while the packet was a large assortment of French kid skins and white ribbon.

"That blessed morning she had bestowed her fair hand on a fat professor of theology from Brazen Nose, who had been just presented to a rich prebend by the bishop, for having proved beyond a controversy, the divine origin of tithes, in a blue-bound pamphlet. Before I had time to recover from my astonishment, a travelling carriage brought me to the window; and quickly as it passed, I had full time to see *ma belle Harriette* seated beside the thick-winded dignitary. She bowed her white Spanish hat and six ostrich feathers to me as she rolled off, to spend, as the papers informed me, 'the honey-moon at the lakes of Cumberland.' There was a blessed return for two years exposure to the attacks of rheumatism and French cavalry!"

Would that we could give the "Tall Major's Story;"—Con Carney is indeed "a graphic sketch."

In these volumes we again most unwillingly encounter the Irish Rebellion. In a former number, we have recorded our objections to the voluntary introduction of details so discordant and deplorable into any work not belonging to history;—revolting in every sense of the word, they only serve to perpetuate the rankling memory of atrocities, inconceivable except amongst a population so savage and misguided. The author, besides, falls into the the clap-trap weakness of apostrophizing the wrongs and persecutions of those meek innocents at the hands of "the ruthless soldier," as if national troops, under whatever de-

nomination, soldier, yeoman, or constable, employed to put down armed and bloodthirsty insurgents, were bound by duty, or allowed by circumstances, to dally with courtesies and sentimental refinements.

But our favourite in these pages, the ostensible hero notwithstanding, is the Captain of Dragoons, Maurice Macarthy,—as fine an impersonation of the soldier as we have ever met with.

"Mac Carthy possessed all that makes a soldier the idol of a regiment and a mess—boundless good-humour, inexhaustible anecdote, and a fine voice, united to considerable musical acquirements: his courage was proverbial, his honour chivalrous, and yet he was at the same time loved and dreaded. The life of society, the arbiter on every point of disputed honour, courted and caressed by all. It was said that this wild soldier had his moments of thought and melancholy. Under a plea of indisposition, at times he shut himself up and retired from society; but no physician was admitted, no friend called in; and as this self-seclusion was annually repeated, many strange and vague conjectures were afloat as to the probable cause of this singular custom."

The story of this romantic personage, related by himself on the awful eve of the battle of Waterloo, will gratify the most ardent votary of the moving and mysterious.

The 28th regiment, upon which the main story and its satellites are made to revolve, is in due season landed in Belgium, and joins the fifth division under Sir Thomas Picton. *Apropos*, we must remind our author, that the *old* "Fighting Division" on the Peninsula was the *third*, not the fifth. Here the stories necessarily assume a more familiar and historical character. The *Champ de Mai* is well described, and the narratives of Ligny, Quatre Bras, and Waterloo, are compiled with judgment, and sketched with infinite spirit and effect. We must observe, with reference to Da Costa, the *soi-disant* guide of Napoleon during the battle of Waterloo, &c. that facts have been stated in a recent Number of the New Monthly Magazine, which, if correct, prove him to be a rank impostor; and that, consequently, all the "authentic details," so copiously supplied by that person, and so eagerly interwoven in our histories, must be as carefully expunged, if we mean to "write our annals true."

The following general observations are judicious.

"But no situation could be more trying to the unyielding courage of the British army than this disposition in square at Waterloo. There is an excited feeling in an attacking body that stimulates the coldest, and blunts the thought of danger. The tumultuous enthusiasm of the assault spreads from man to man, and duller spirits catch a gallant frenzy from the brave around them. But the enduring and devoted courage which pervaded the British squares, when, hour after hour, mowed down by a murderous artillery, and wearied by furious and frequent onsets of lancers and cuirassiers; when the constant order—"Close up!—close up!"—marked the quick succession of slaughter that thinned their diminished ranks; and when the day wore later, when the remnants of two, and even three regiments were necessary to complete the square which one of them had formed in the morning—to support this with firmness, and "feed death," inactive and unmoved, exhibited that calm and desperate bravery which elicited the admiration of Napoleon himself."

"There was a terrible sameness in the battle of the 18th of June, which distinguishes it in the history of modern slaughter. Although designated by Napoleon "a day of false manœuvres," in reality there was less display of military tactics at Waterloo than in any general action we have on record. Buonaparte's favourite plan was perseveringly followed. To turn a wing, or separate a position, was his customary system. Both were tried at Hougomont to turn the right, and at La Haye Sainte to break through the left centre. Hence the French operations were confined to fierce and incessant onsets with masses of cavalry and infantry, generally supported by a numerous and destructive artillery.

"Knowing that to repel these desperate and sustained attacks a tremendous sacrifice of human life must occur, Napoleon, in defiance of their acknowledged bravery, calculated on wearying the British into defeat. But when he saw his columns driven back in confusion—when his cavalry receded from the squares they could not penetrate—

when battalions were reduced to companies by the fire of his cannon, and still that "feeble few" showed a perfect front, and held the ground they had originally taken, no wonder his admiration was expressed to Soult—"How beautifully these English fight!—but they must give way!"

The closing scene of Waterloo is described with great animation.

"The irremediable disorder consequent on this decisive repulse, and the confusion in the French rear, where Bulow had fiercely attacked them, did not escape the eagle glance of Wellington. "The hour is come!" he is said to have exclaimed; and closing his telescope, commanded the whole line to advance. The order was exultingly obeyed: forming four deep, on came the British:—wounds, and fatigue, and hunger, were all forgotten! With their customary steadiness they crossed the ridge; but when they saw the French, and began to move down the hill, a cheer that seemed to rend the heavens pealed from their proud array, and with levelled bayonets they pressed on to meet the enemy.

"But, panic-struck and disorganised, the French resistance was short and feeble. The Prussian cannon thundered in their rear; the British bayonet was flashing in their front, and, unable to stand the terror of the charge, they broke and fled. A dreadful and indiscriminate carnage ensued. The great road was choked with the equipage, and cumbered with the dead and dying; while the fields, as far as the eye could reach, were covered with a host of helpless fugitives. Courage and discipline were forgotten, and Napoleon's army of yesterday was now a splendid wreck—a terror-stricken multitude. His own words best describe it—"It was a total rout!"

"But although the French army had ceased to exist as such, and now (to use the phrase of a Prussian officer) exhibited rather the flight of a scattered horde of barbarians, than the retreat of a disciplined body—never had it, in the proudest days of its glory, shown greater devotion to its leader, or displayed more desperate and unyielding bravery, than during the long and sanguinary battle of the 18th. The plan of Buonaparte's attack was worthy of his martial renown: it was unsuccessful; but let this be ascribed to the true cause—the heroic and enduring courage of the troops and the man to whom he was opposed. Wellington without that army, or that army without Wellington, must have fallen beneath the splendid efforts of Napoleon.

"While a mean attempt has been often made to lower the military character of that great warrior, who is now no more, those who would libel Napoleon rob Wellington of half his glory. It may be the proud boast of England's hero, that the subjugator of Europe fell before him, not in the wane of his genius, but in the full possession of those martial talents which placed him foremost in the list of conquerors—leading that very army which had overthrown every power that had hitherto opposed it, now perfect in its discipline, flushed with recent success, and confident of approaching victory."

The author must excuse our smiling at his declamatory appeal in favour of Napoleon in the part of Themistocles: how truly cruel and impolitic to reject the handsome offer of that unsophisticated individual to cultivate our cabbages and ruralize "*sur nos foyers!*" We wonder, would the author choose to thrust a lighted match into a barrel of gunpowder, by way of extinguishing the match aforesaid?

"Stephen Purcell" is a clever story, in spite of the Thomas-street Conspiracy; and "Captain Plinlimmon" is a pleasant version of "Castle Rackrent."

On the whole, we have been highly entertained by these Tales, throughout which a succession of pictures are placed before us, apparently familiar, yet painted with so graphic and racy a pen, that, while we feel their point and power, we are satisfied with the tact and talent which have produced them.

RECOLLECTIONS IN QUARTERS.

ENTRY OF THE DUKE D'ANGOULEME INTO TOULOUSE.

I HAD the honour of being one of the many who attended his Royal Highness the Duke d'Angoulême into Toulouse: I joined the cavalcade, which went out to meet him, at the bridge of Toulouse. Lord Wellington and the principal officers of the staff of head-quarters, and the neighbouring divisions, went in full uniform. Lord Wellington and some of the Generals rode in front, the staff, &c. following as they might, after them their orderlies. Their different costumes—as I believe there were some of almost every corps in the army, British, Spanish, and Portuguese—had a curious effect, and a very impressive one at the same time—not easily forgotten. We went some distance on the road, when we met a squadron of our 1st Royal Dragoons; which regiment formed the Duke's escort from Bordeaux, and preceded the cavalcade formed after the junction of the party from Toulouse. The Royal Duke and Lord Wellington rode in front, followed by the staff as before, with the addition of some French officers. The remainder of the regiment brought up the rear.

At the gate of the city were some of the people of the town, who had formed themselves into a corps of cavalry for the purpose; they were dressed in a plain blue uniform, with large cocked-hats; upon each was stuck an immense "*cocard blanc*," as big as a pancake. To look as warlike as possible, they had drawn swords in their hands,—not sabres, but small swords;—they were all mounted, and made a most tailor-like appearance. They were drawn up inside the barrier-gate.

When the trumpeters of the Royal Dragoons came inside the gate, they commenced sounding their trumpets. The tailor-like captain and his troop did not expect such a salute: at the first blast, which was both long and strong, they were thrown into confusion; at the second, their horses wheeled about, down went the cocked-hats, and many a *cocard blanc* lay in the dust. Some wisely dropped their swords and held on by the mane, others tumbled off after their hats; few stayed to see the Royal Duke:—ten to one on John Gilpin; he came back again, but they did not.

The bridge and streets were lined by British troops. Sheets and table-cloths hung out of every window. "*Vive Louis Dixhuit!*" and "*Vivent les Bourbons!*" was shouted on every side. In the square before the cathedral, a regiment of Highlanders, in full costume, was drawn up to receive him.—The Duke d'Angoulême went to church to pray, and I went to the restaurateur's to dine.

ARTILLERO.

GENERAL PAEZ.

THIS Colombian hero was one of seven sons of a respectable but not affluent family, resident in a little town called St. Felipe, bordering on the plains, the famous Llaneros. His father, having little but a brave spirit to bestow on his male progeny, in the old-fashioned style of ancient story-telling, was reduced to the necessity of sending

his sons forth *to seek their fortune.* The lad *Jozè,* the subject of our anecdote, was hardly fifteen years of age, when he was summoned to be sent forth in this way to shift for himself. A lively, sanguine youth, he obeyed with alacrity; "the world seemed all before him—where to choose!" The careful parent, with much good advice, gave him his hereditary portion, namely, a mule, a blanket, a rouleau of some score of dollars, with not any great change of raiment, that he might travel the lighter; and off he set, smiling under his watery eyes, amid the often repeated farewells of the different members of his family and neighbours, who followed him to the end of the town. The final thread was then cut between him—and *home;* his mule was now to be all to him, companion, friend, nay, even habitation! On then, patting its neck, he gaily trotted forward towards the great plains. But after going some hours, and feeling that both man and beast needed refreshment, he halted at a convenient public-house that presented itself on the road, and called for what he wanted. When the cost of what himself and mule had eaten was presented to him to pay, with the common vanity of youngsters on first being their own paymasters, he somewhat ostentatiously opened his saddle-pocket, and took thence his little hoard, fully displaying its shining silver pieces to all in the hostel, as well as to the grinning landlord. The debt paid, he mounted, and cantered off again as happy as a prince; but he had not proceeded much beyond a league, when he heard a rustling in a wood close to him, and immediately three men rushed out upon him into the narrow path where he was journeying. Two seized his bridle, while the third, a Sambo—powerful in bulk and sinew, and armed with a lance—advanced menacingly towards him. Young Paez was taken by surprise; yet his first impulse, and he obeyed it, was to make himself master of the only pistol he possessed, which was in the holster of his saddle, and escape the two men who held his bridle, by throwing himself off his beast. As soon as the Sambo ruffian saw this manœuvre, guessing its intent, he hurried forward to his prey, calling out to the boy, if he did not stop and fling away the pistol, he would instantly seize and kill him. Young as he was, the little adventurer was not to be scared by this, but, keeping his retreating step, he replied to the robber in return, that if he did not hold back, he would discharge the piece on him. The Sambo, irritated, directly darted forward, and aimed a thrust at the lad with his lance; but Paez, good as his word, fired, and the whole contents of the pistol lodging in his opponent's body, he saw him fall. The General, when relating this story of his boyish exploit, observed that he was petrified with something like horror, when he beheld the consequences of his act, —the blood flowing from the wound he had made, and the man in his death-struggle. But while he stood thus for a moment, he was roused to self-possession again, by seeing the dying wretch make an instantaneous exertion to throw himself towards him, to strike the weapon, which he yet firmly grasped, into his breast. Paez, in the moment, leaped aside, and the ruffian, missing his aim, fell forward, dead upon its staff. The young future chief of those very plains then turned his eyes towards the other two robbers, who were standing irresolute, evidently struck with amazement, still holding the bridle of his mule.

They were unarmed, so the recent victor had his full advantage over them, and advancing boldly on them, hurled his unloaded pistol at their heads. They instantly faced out, and fled into the wood. Jozè then quietly remounted his beast, but made no small haste in making the best of his way to the more open country. There his cleverness and intrepidity soon distinguished him, and from the simple calling of guard over cattle, he rose from one step of confidence to another with his countrymen around, until the struggle for their freedom at last elevated him to the rank he now holds, as superior chief of the great province of Venezuela.

RHYMES OF LANG SYNE,

BY AN INDIAN VETERAN.

WHERE famed Codoly* winds its fruitful stream,
And veteran warriors o'er past battles dream,
In calm retirement lives a lovely dame,
Not bless'd with fortune, but of nicest fame.
Ordain'd to seek on India's sultry shore
The venal fetter and the wealthy store;
Her soul, superior to such earth-born views,
Asserted soon its native right to choose.
No tyrant kinsman could that soul enslave,
But where her heart approved, her hand she gave.
Nor vulgar was the choice; the favour'd youth
Excell'd alike in gracefulness and truth.
Long may the powers approving rites like these,
Crown all their days with happiness and ease,
With sweet contentment mark their envied lot,
And love triumphant guard their blissful cot!
If you, fair dame, approve my humble lays,
Great is the pleasure, though not mine the praise.
Small was the skill so sweet a task required,
Where charms like yours the ready verse inspired.
Let Stoic pride with apathy behold
Each figure form'd in Nature's happiest mould;
Be mine with rapture each bright form to view,
"And yield to beauty what is beauty's due."
Though perilous the task, be mine to trace
Each blooming feature, each transporting grace.
But hold, my Muse, such daring flights forbear,
Nor madly seek a future load of care.
Convinced, I yield, nor longer shall pursue
A theme so pleasing, yet so fatal too.

E. N.

Tellicherry, Nov. 1785.

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* Codoly, a river, on the bank of which Hyder's troops were defeated by Major Abington.

NAVAL REMINISCENCES.

THE HOME-SICK MARINER.

"Land, land!" the starting helmsman cries,
While rapture sparkles in his eye;
At once with shouts that rend the skies,
The joyful sailors make reply.
Far to the east a cloud appears,
A single cloud amidst the blue,
Each seaman's eye, though dim with tears,
At once discerns the token true,
Each seaman's bounding heart leaps lighter at the view.

For ten long years they 've sail'd the seas,
For ten long years have seldom seen
The glory of the waving trees,
Or the smooth fields' heart-soothing green.
On barren rocks, whose cruel sky
For ever frowns with storms unkind,
Oft have they touch'd, and with a sigh
Thought of the scenes they left behind;
Now for their homes they sweep, and bless the favouring wind.

"Blow swifter still, ye rapid gales,
And waft us to our native shore;
When once we 've furl'd our swelling sails,
We 'll tempt the dangerous seas no more."
Thus sing they loud; but as they speak,
Slacker and slacker blows the breeze,
Now weaker grows, now still more weak,
Sinks—faints—droops—dies—and by degrees
One smooth unvaried calm o'erspreads the level seas.

Hour after hour they watch in vain,
To see the wish'd-for gale arise;
Day after day, with lingering pain,
Upbraid the unrelenting skies.
Each, heart-sick at the bitter woe,
Sighs deep for liberty and land:
But he that heaviest feels the blow,
Is one, the youngest of the band,
Who on this voyage first has left his native strand.

Soon as the morn its light displays,
Eager he mounts the lofty shrouds,
And through the livelong day his gaze
Bends eager on the distant clouds.
Still day by day decays his strength,
Death ready seems to aim his dart;
Word speaks he never, till at length
The tenth dull night sees tear-drops start,
And thus in words of fire he pours his swelling heart.

"Oh, for yon sea-bird's rapid wing,
To bear me to the land I love;
How gaily then I 'd dance and sing,
Green earth below, blue skies above!

My parents—never more we 'd part,
As once from their fond arms I tore;
Oh, tell me not, my boding heart,
That I shall never see them more—
Rise, rise, ye tempests wild, and hurl us to the shore!

" My brothers too—how blithe we went,
With healthful cheeks of sunburnt brown,
For ever on some sport intent,
To shake the half-ripe apples down,
Or our own cherry-wine to quaff,
From that strange home-made beechen bowl:—
They may forget, perhaps, and laugh—
Time brands it deeper in *my* soul—
Oh, happy—happy days, would ye could backward roll!

" Fair is the world of waters too,
At sunrise gay, or gorgeous noon,
Or when upon the waste of blue
Gleams star of eve or midnight moon:
But still yon solitary vale,
That sunny bank with humming bees—
The sheep-bell on the distant gale,
The cottage bosom'd in the trees—
Oh, they were ill exchanged for the wild-warring seas!

" How bright to Fancy's eye they shine—
The days that never can return;
How bright the joys that once were mine,
Upon my waking memory burn!
On the high hill I seem to stand
And view the varied scene below,
Around me all the ripening land
Waves in the summer sunset's glow—
The rivers stand revealed, and sparkle as they flow.

" On yonder lake of liquid gold
How sweet the evening sunbeams fall!—
How sweet where yonder forest old
Sweeps to the castle's ruin'd wall!
Cities and cots, and woods and plains
Spread round a scene that ne'er can tire;
Throughout a gay confusion reigns—
While over all yon Minster spire
Lifts to the fleecy clouds its proud peak tipp'd with fire.

" I see—I see the glittering scene,
I hear—I hear the busy hum!—
Oh, welcome back, ye pastures green!
No dream is this—I come—I come!"
Bright blazed the seaman's kindling eye,
As that loved vision fired his brain;
He gave one wild and frantic cry,
And plunged into the flashing main—
The waters closed above—he never rose again!

A. C. C.

July 6th, 1829.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the United Service Journal.

Sir,—You probably have been struck, as I have been, with certain placards and exhibitions, as well as with certain observations in some of the public prints, tending to bring into hatred or contempt the new Police Regulations, now in the course of progressive establishment, for the preservation of the peace of this great metropolis, and for the security of the lives and properties of its inhabitants.

Every man who has thought at all about police, must see at once that there is no subject on which it is so difficult to legislate as that one, particularly in a free country. All legislation, all government is, to a certain degree, an invasion of individual liberty in its very essence and origin. Legislation is a compromise between the governors and the governed; we consent to part with a *portion* of our liberties in order to secure the *greater* portion, and that we may enjoy our lives and properties in peace and security.

If, then, an invasion of our liberties be, to a certain degree, the necessary consequence of all government, a police establishment, of whatever nature, has a greater tendency to trench on those liberties than any other branch of our municipal arrangements; and the successive administrations of England for these last fifty years feeling this, and knowing the extreme jealousy of Englishmen on such points, have, from an unwillingness to interfere in this very delicate matter, allowed crime to increase to such an extent, that we, the governed, have been obliged at last to call aloud on the Executive to come forward and take measures for the security of our lives and properties; and to this fact I wish to call the attention of my fellow-citizens in a particular manner. Let them keep in mind that the Government has not originated the new Police Bill. It is we who have loudly called for it; and it is in obedience to that call that Mr. Peel has come forward with a legislative enactment.

With that Right Hon. Gentleman I have no personal acquaintance, but I claim for him what I would claim for any other fellow-citizen—justice. Do not inflict on him whom you have called on to legislate, the unjust task of "making bricks without straw;"—do not call on him to do away with the old system, and to substitute a better and more efficient one in its place, and then deny him the necessary powers to make it better and more efficient; but every arrangement for the accomplishment of this object is calculated to make a sensitive Englishman wince, and those who like declamation may indulge in a full swing of it, both in Parliament and out, against each and every proviso of any Bill for the better management of our Police; for every such proviso must, to be efficient, draw the bond of authority tighter round the looser parts of society, and, by help of a little imagination and two or three well-rounded periods, every step towards a more efficient order of things may be denounced as a step towards despotism.

We hear a great deal about the improvement in the education and intellect of the mass of the people in London and its vicinity. The future progress of this Police Bill will show us whether or no they have learnt to reason soundly on practical subjects. If they have, they will come to the unavoidable conclusion, that if they want an efficient Police, they must submit to the restrictions and arrangements necessary to make it efficient; and, if we are *not* prepared to do this, we had better at once say so to Mr. Peel, and let the Bill go no farther.

Three things are absolutely necessary to an efficient Police, which I will now detail under their real and true denominations, and these shall be accompanied by the names which will be affixed to them by Pseudo-Patriots.

First, then, the Police should have the means of knowing who and what each and every inhabitant in London and its suburbs is, and what are his occupations and general habits. The Police should know his residence, whether or no he

frequently changes it, and, if he does so, with what object; that is, whether or no he is roving about from one quarter to another, from mere English restlessness; or, whether this locomotion be for the purpose of evading justice, or of committing offences. But, to possess this knowledge of individual character and habits, the Police must, by some means or other, have the power of getting at it; and to afford these means will be a matter of extreme delicacy and difficulty. But, your Pseudo-Patriot, at the bare mention of such a branch of Police duty, will denounce it at once as "Espionage!"—odious word!—and "Fouché," who is the very personification of Police—"Gens d'armerie"—"Bastilles"—"Breach of Confidence"—"Invasion of Private Society"—and all similar common places (the rogues and vagabonds joining in the cry) will be caused to dance before the eyes of honest John Bull, till he is made to believe that it is better, after all, to run the risk of being murdered in bed, to have his house broken open, or himself knocked down and robbed, than be reduced to the sad security of a Parisian, by the surveillance of an efficient Police. But, after all, if our New Police has not some knowledge of this sort, it may as well not exist. It would lead me too far now to enter on the means of obtaining this knowledge, but I will just drop the word "Registration."

The next thing necessary for an efficient Police is implicit obedience, followed up by promptitude of action. The squeamish will here exclaim, "So, Sir, you want to give a military character to your Police." As I am honest, and as I am writing on conviction, I answer at once, "I do." But I beg to be distinctly understood, a military character may be admitted to be necessary and wholesome in a Police Establishment, by the same man who would declare it to be detestable and pestiferous in a Government in general; and I will tell those who may read this letter, that, without saying whether I am a military man or not, I speak from my own knowledge, when I assert broadly and distinctly, that there is no class of Englishmen who are more averse from any military tinge, or who would be disposed individually to oppose the introduction of a military character in the Government of this country, than the officers of the British Army; and of those officers no one possesses the above feeling more strongly than the great man who is at this moment at the head of our affairs.

What do I mean, then, by introducing a military character in my proposed Police? I will tell you—introduce that part of the military character which shall be productive of *good* only; that is, a sense of honour and reputation in all the agents of the Police—a strict obedience to short and well-defined rules—a perspicuous subordination of the whole, from the governing head down to the smallest subdivisions, so that the parts may either act efficiently when separate, or amalgamate with facility, so as to form one, or several efficient wholes, either for the Metropolis at large, or for districts, or for sections, graduated and rounded in such a way that each may possess an absolute individuality, but whose every action should be felt and recognised in the general Sensorium. All this, the Pseudo-Patriot will tell you, is only a preliminary to a military government.

The third requisite for an efficient Police would be the clearly understood responsibility of each and every individual entrusted with the exercise of the great and delicate power with which he must be vested, if we want our Police to be efficient. Over all the Police agents there ought to be kept a most watchful and jealous supervision by the Home Secretary, and those acting immediately under him. If the people place such great powers as are here called for in the hands of a Secretary of State, we have a right to expect that that minister shall take especial care that those powers be not abused, nor turned to private advantage, nor exercised for any sinister purpose whatever. The officers of the Police ought to be appointed with a clear understanding that they are removeable at pleasure without any reason given. Police officers of all grades should be like Cæsar's wife, "not even suspected." This may be hard, but it is necessary; and it is much better that the Police should live under—what those who are fond of hard words would call a tyranny, than that they, by the power granted to them, should become the worst and most odious of tyrants

themselves; and I would lay it down as a fixed principle, that whenever complaint was made by a person of respectability against a Police officer, the leaning of the superior should always be towards the complainant. There must be no *esprit de corps*, which shall lead to a community of feeling for mutual justification and support. The only *esprit de corps* to be tolerated in an English Police, is that which induces all parties to join together to execute, honestly and efficiently, the very responsible duties they are charged with.

All this, the Pseudo-Patriots will tell you, tends to convert the Police into a set of slaves, timid towards their superiors, but ready to execute any orders against the people!

From the foregoing it will be collected that an efficient Police, like every other good, must be paid for. The whole of human life is made upon the principle of compensation. Pure, unmixed good is no where to be found; but, if the article now offered be thought too costly, a remedy is at hand—do not buy—or, in other words, be content with your old Police, tattered and torn, and full of holes as it is; but which is so respectfully and constitutionally careful not to trench on the theoretical liberty of the subject, that almost anybody, and the rogues in particular, can break through it, and assail the lieges, in person and property, both *secundum artem*, and *secundum consuetudinem Regni;* and there is, doubtless, a great comfort in this to a "True-born Englishman."

I have now done; but if you think this letter worth inserting I shall perhaps trouble you again. Meanwhile, I will only beg those who may be charged with the completion of the new Police System, as well as those who are to be the objects of its protection, to recollect that no Police can be efficient without secrecy, activity, unity of design, reciprocity of action, and vigour of direction. In a word, the citizen must, on the one hand, consent to make some sacrifices, while, on the other, he who legislates for a Police, should make it his principle, and endeavour to produce the greatest possible effect, with the least possible deduction from the liberty of the subject.

I cannot take my leave of you without repeating, that a new system and an *efficient* Police have been *called for* loudly by the inhabitants of London and its vicinity; and that to attempt to heap odium on the Government for doing what it has been required to do, is most unjust. There may be differences of opinion hereafter as to the details, but the act of forming a new and efficient Police is not an act originating in the Government, but it originates in the robberies, alarms, and general insecurity in this Metropolis, which have compelled the inhabitants to *demand* protection from Government; and looking as I do at our encreasing population and other phenomena of the times, I feel more and more convinced that a more efficient protection than now exists will become every year more necessary, if those who possess *something* wish to be secure against the attacks of those who possess *nothing*.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

London, Sept. 18, 1829. QUÆSTOR.

Sam Sprit to the Heditur.

HONNER'D SIR,—I am a sailor, Sir, and summet of a skoller, for a nolledge of reading and riting doesn't hinder a reg'lar built-un from stropping nor splicing. I borroed your last month's log from Mister Crossgrain, who keeps the Block & Quadrant,—him as was a midshipmite in the old Naymure, the gardo at the Nore. But he seeing, as peace unfortinly came on, that it would take a heavy purchase to rowce him up the ladder of prefarment, he e'en paul'd capstan, and bore up for a grog-shop. I thinks this must be better than traversing the deck, hank for hank, hours every night, 'cause he can splice the main-brace wheniver he likes; & he has only to keep a sharp look-out that no blood-suckers, taking him by or large, forereaches upon him, as a greenhorn. So Mister Crossgrain & I, are like two messmates now, tho' I used to lash up his hammock once. He was then as stiff as a dead marine, ay, even tho' his

fine lee-boards was only pipe-clayed for muster. So, he says the other day, "Sam," says he, "rede wot they says about the sailors, in this here prime book." So I did rede all about Marratim Supprimacy, tho' some parts is hard to hunderstand for binnacle words; more specially that about Sir Roger Coverly,—some old admiral, I suppose, or wot would he have to do with Navigashun laws?

While I was a reeding to Mister Crossgrain, up comes Squire Hearty; a squire as isn't a bit proud, nor ashamed to hold palaver with a man-of-war's-man; & so he lissened, & when I redes about felons being birthed with sailors—"That must be false," says he; "I'm d——d if it is!" says I, "for I have seen it done fifty times."—"Then its a shame such things is allowed," says he. "So it is," says I. "But," says he, "such things isn't done now," says he. "I hope not," says I.

Here Mister Crossgrain slipped in his oar, by throwing down his pipe, & swearing he would post a proof as how the justasses still order thieves & rascals to sarve, & could make 'em be taken on board, by which power they stiggmittyes—ay, that's the very word—the whole Royal Navy. Well, down he slaps a nusepaper, & there it was sure enuff, as clear as a hole thro a grating; & it put Squire Hearty in as great a rage as me,—& he up & told me to rite to you about it, for he was sure you would kick up a shindy with the justasses. So, Sir, if you will look in our paper, in the report from Union Hall, Aug. 16th, 1829, you will see as how one John Martin was found out to be a smuggler—& also, mind, as he was SENTENCED to serve five years in the Navy!!!

Now a smuggler, honner'd Sir, isn't the worst un in the world for a ship; but while justasses can hinsult the King's sarvis, which they knows no more than a mermaid, by such blashy lingo,—how can you expect smart, able volluntears? We likes our officers, & we likes our usage, but we have all got feelings, & doesn't like your whipjack, long-coated gentry shoved in amongst us.

For myself, Sir, I can say, I entered because I loves a bit of honner. I might have stuck to my little coasting barky as long as I liked, but thinks I, I can turn my hand any way, so here's haul my wind. Sir, you see by this letter, as I reads and rites,—but I can likewise do my duty fore and aft. I can also shave & tye, & corn mete, & pickle samphire, inyans, or other vejables; besides, I can cooke, make a boks, and play the fiddle—so I had no great casion to enter, hexept for glory. Well, as I hadn't got no relations, nor wife, nor other incumberences, I goes aboard a reglar bewty,—none of your dutchified crosses atwixt Ingymen & skutes, but a crack six-&-thirty in proper kelter. She was sitting like a duck on the water, & coppered to the bends; with such a billet-head & quarter-galleries,—such sticks,—& such a fine fellow of a captain! Tho' he could haul his jawing tacks on board now & then, & give a lick with the ruff side of his tung; he was a good 'un, & only sarv'd out slops when they was wanted. It was in the second dog-watch when I got upon deck, and the leftenant said he was glad to see such a fine fellow—which was vastly kind; & as the boats flew in to the whistling of the Spithead nightingales, I felt a gloe of hannimashun. "Oh! oh!" thinks I, "Sam, you're in for a good thing now." But only think, honner'd Sir, I was put into a mess where there was two reglar newgate birds. I had shipp'd, and could only now grin & bare it; but do you think I would have enter'd if I had nown of this disgrace? No—not for all the wood in Woolwich yard! Sam Sprit would have worked as a lumper first.

An old, hard-aweather quarter-master said he had a boy as was made a sad villin, by these dientical felloes, cause they messt together. The lad was at first rebunctious, but they began by making him manarval, till at last he was flogged, & birthed under the fore-ladder. The poor old man was so consarned while he told me, that the bacco-juice ran from his mouth like bilge-water from the lee scuppers, while the briny tears trickled over his face, like drops of rain down the back of a seal:—oh! 'twas a cutting sight!

Now, while we was torking at the Block & Quadrant, it so happened as a

quill-driver of Derelict the lawyer, an ugly chap, more like a baboon rose upon nor a man, was a sitting at the table. And he says, says he, "The justasses is right, for they has the law of the land on their side." "Well," says I, "more shame on the law of the land, if it injers Old England by making sailors hate the navy."—"But I know," says Crossgrain. "that Old England can put the law of the land to rights; or vots the use of parlement jawing & jawing, & making hact after hact, if it isn't to put all the pyah rum-gagging cursthums into propper trim?"—"How now, Mister Foul-weather & cloudy!" squeaks out ugly-mug. "Foul-weather & cloudy!" says Crossgrain; "I'll let you know it's fresh breezes & squally, you pen-nibbing vagabond!" & faith he laid him on his beam-ends in a jiffy. "Go it, Ned!" says I; "you've a bit of blue in you yet;" but the squire piped belay, or the shark's mate would have had a reglar skelping, & been brought to his bearings in a twinkling. These fat, lazy, long-shore gorkeys ought to be made to show propper respect for those as has sarved the King; such as carn't, I'd keel-haul them, & let them know wot it was to undergo a great hardship.

So, honnerd Sir, as soon as the spree was over, & the quill-driver had swabbed his conk, I detarmined to let you know about the justasses & Martin, who I suppose isn't the grate humane Parlement man. If it is he wot's always a nabbing poor hignorant chaps for crooelty, when he dont say nothing to the thousins of grate peeple as goes killing & maming the hinnocent birds & hairs, which they fattens for the purpus,—if so be that it is he, & in the course of his five years he gets a kintle or two atwixt the shoulders, he'll find there's summet worse in the world, nor beetin' an orse, or a ass, tho I don't excuz that neither.

You says, we's much himproved to wot we was; now I think some folks is too bizzy a making us drink tea, and stopping our grog. Yet they themselves never nowd wot it was to row guard at the back of a surf, to watch & work all nite, to be hungry & dry, & to be sumtimes wet, sumtimes queltring, & sumtimes cold. No, no—they likes the lockers of their storerooms to be well filled with golore of clarret, & shampane, & madery. Instead of rusty pork, lobscouse, and salt junk, washed down with black-strap, fogram, swipes, or other wishy-washy lush,—they gets gooses & vennyson, & sammun, & soft tommy. They settles about our eating & drinking, while they's swaying the top-ropes, & smacking their lips on double allowance,—yamming every kind of prog, till their gills glissen agen. Then they stokes over their fires, spinning yarns & cogueing their noses with bumbo, as long as they like; well knowing they can turn in for all nite, without heering old Pipes bawl out "lash & carry."

Sum queer codgers as thinks we are made for their wims, occupies a part of their idleness in pretending to do for us, wot they think we carnt do ourselvs. They hinders us from playing at abel-whackets & snogo; yet they themselves rubs away at wist, & billyards, & rayces, like mad uns; & they makes us rede society tracks, wilst they studdy nothing but the trash abowt arrant nites, & lords, & tall conjuring women, rote by the grate man in Scotland, as gets so much munney by 'em. I wish they would come to sense, & take into ther heds to make every ship as wears a pennant the gift of your *You-knighted Sarvis Jarnal*,—that would indeed be lending a helping hand to us.

Then agen, there's others wot improves our praying, as if the reglar chaplin couldn't spin his text as he awt. And now the papists is coming in, how queer it will look to see a mass or a wake on one side of the main-deck, & sarm-singers on the other, wile the rest of the hands are heering the clargiman on the quarter-deck. I hope it will work well; & if a papish captain orders papish prayers, that he will use our parson decently, & not let his papishes hoot him. I also hopes that so much praying will never slacken our reefing nor furling, nor fighting the French, nor any body else wot the King wants us to fight.

Hoping you will still be a frend to us as likes the Sarvis, I remain, Honnerd Heditur,

Your humbel Servant,

With speed.

SAM SPRIT.

Marline-spike lane, Sept. 20th, 1829.

To the Editor of the United Service Journal.

Sir,—The remarks made by Mr. Leith, of Deal, upon the subject of Mr. Hilton's Pendulum Pump, would tend to mislead your readers on the merit of this invention, if some explanation were not given of the principles of construction and mode of operation. In the first place, the motion of the pendulum is intended to be communicated to the pump rods, by gimbals or by a kind of universal joint,—this you have hinted at, but the drawing contradicts the text. The design represents the pendulum as having motion only in one vertical plane: but in the model which I saw, the pendulum could swing in any and in every direction; taking its motion at the same time from the *rolling* and *pitching* of the vessel. The next feature in Mr. Hilton's machine to which I shall call your attention, is, not its "simplicity" of construction, but what is of much more value, simplicity and directness of action. The construction may, possibly, be rendered more simple and less expensive, but its mode of action is the most direct that can be contrived. The gravitating force of a weight suspended at the end of the longer arm of a bent lever, is the power; the short arm of this lever lifts and depresses the arm of another lever, which works (by means of an arch head and chains) the rods which elevate and depress the pistons: thus the power is transmitted, as directly as is possible, to the resistance. By directly, I mean the reverse of oblique action: the power and the resistance are in the same plane, nearly in the same line.

The resistance is compounded of the weight of the column of water supported, the friction of the moving and rubbing parts of the machine, its *vis inertiæ*, and the resistance which the water meets with in passing the valves, &c. The weight of the moving parts need not to be taken into the account, as they counterpoise each other. It would be useless to attempt a very close estimate of the power of this machine; it is a problem which does not admit a very refined solution, nor does it need it. Assuming ten feet to be the length of the pendulum, and its oscillations to reach ten degrees from the vertical line, the length of the chord of the arc will be three feet and a half, nearly; but, as the pendulum will be impeded by the resistance of its work, we will take three feet. The shortness of the cross-arms being compensated for by the arch-headed levers; the stroke of the pump will be equal to the length of the chord of the arc in which the pendulum swings:—viz. three feet.

If the height to which the water is to be lifted be twenty-two feet, and the diameter of the barrel equals eight inches, five hundred pounds (nearly) of water is supported by the piston. As the sine of the angle which a pendulum rod makes with the perpendicular is to the cosine of the same angle, so is the gravitating force of the pendulum, at that moment, to the absolute weight of the same. To apply this statement to Mr. Hilton's machine:—

Feet. Feet. lbs.
As 1·75 : 7·85 :: 500 : 2240 lbs. = 1 ton.

We have not taken into this valuation the amount of resistance occasioned by friction: it must be considered also, that when a ship rides easy, the oscillations of the pendulum will be slower and shorter, and therefore more easily checked. It will be advisable, therefore, to have a weight of two tons permanently attached, with conveniences for adding more weight when required. If the weight were made of an iron box, it would be a convenient place to stow the chain cable in. The weight of water in one pump only is estimated; as one piston is descending while the other is ascending. It only remains to be stated, that each complete stroke of the piston will throw out one cubic foot of water; due allowances being previously made of the waste and loss while the valves are shutting.

Mr. Leith has introduced the subject of his own inventions with so much modesty and diffidence, that it is difficult to criticise, where there must be a disinclination to wound. It is evident that he has not borrowed from Mr. Hilton, for this reason; Mr. Leith has not improved upon Mr. Hilton's plan. Mr.

Leith's plan, No. 1, could not be admitted on the deck of any ship, because it would carry away every thing which it struck. What captain would permit a weight of two or three tons to be rolling in a circle on the deck. Fig. 2, would meet with great resistance from friction, and would act only in one direction. As to fig. 3, of which Mr. Leith informs us that he has a machine or model ready for trial: I shall suspend my judgment till he informs us how it succeeds, for the design is so meagre and on so small a scale, that no opinion can be formed of it.

I am, Sir,
With the greatest respect,
Your humble servant,
AN AMATEUR MECHANIC.

To the Editor of the United Service Journal.

SIR,—I hope you will have the impartiality to insert the following observations in your admirable work, which occurred to me on the perusal of the interesting narrative of the journey from Cranford Bridge to Bath, by Mr. Gurney's steam-carriage, a narrative which contains more useful information on the important subject to which it refers, than all the thousand-and-one articles of the same nature which have, from time to time, been pompously paraded in most of the Newspapers and Magazines.

"*Audi alteram partem,*" is an old maxim, and one that has not spoiled by keeping—hitherto we have heard very little but what has been favourable to the above novel vehicle, and I have not much to say against it, provided that all we have heard of it be strictly true, which I see no reason to doubt; but still it seems to me, that there are, as yet, many defects in it, and many disadvantages connected with it, as well as many errors (unintentional, no doubt) in the account you have inserted, which, if not pointed out, might tend to give very exaggerated notions of the extent of its powers, and consequently to induce disappointment in the minds of those persons who may have so deceived themselves. To set all things in a fair light is the only object of this communication.

Thus it incidentally appears, that, on this occasion, the steam-carriage was attended by two others drawn by horses, in one of which was deposited the necessary supply of coke. Now, of course, if the steam-carriage should ever come into use, as a public conveyance, it will not pay to have always a horse carriage following it with fuel; of course that must be deposited in the machine itself; and will not this in some measure tend to impede the rapidity of its motion? This may seem a trifling objection, but in practice less things than this have been found to upset altogether a scheme which has been absolutely faultless in theory; and this consideration, I hope, will plead my excuse for noticing the circumstance, at least with those acquainted with machinery.

In the second place, it appears that no less than *sixteen* persons accompanied the carriage on its journey, (only four of them in the carriage itself, the others drawn by horses,) so that the supply of water, &c. could be got with the utmost facility; but when it regularly commences running, it is said (and all the calculations are made with this idea) that the only attendant will be *one* engineer! I am afraid it will be rather tedious for the passengers to wait *every half hour* while the coachman, for coachman he will be still, dismounts and bales up the water from some ditch by the roadside!

With respect to the rate of travelling of the new-fangled vehicle, I must confess that, after the reports we have been entertained with of its amazing speed, which no horses in the world, or even a full-grown ostrich could hope to equal, I was rather surprised to find that, on this journey, the mean rate was about *five miles and a half an hour!* If I have made any error here, I crave pardon; but the question of speed is involved in so much obscurity in all the accounts I have seen, that it is rather difficult to come at a definite conclusion; if I am wrong, it will be easy to set me right.

In conclusion, I must observe, that Sir C. Dance must certainly be mistaken,

when he says that they bought coke at the retail price of "twopence" per bushel. In London, at any rate, the regular charge is "tenpence"—an essential difference; at the former rate the expense of fuel is reckoned (with some allowances, which are by no means matters of course) at one penny per mile, at the latter, consequently, it would be fivepence. In a note, it is also calculated, that the whole expense will be threepence per mile; does this include interest for the cost of the carriage, expenses of fitting up depôts of coke and water, wages of engineers and attendants? to say nothing of compensation to the families of persons occasionally blown to atoms; and horses, with their keep, to draw the carriage with the coke, and the sixteen attendants! But a truce to jesting, I will only observe, *en passant*, that the calculation in question supposes, that the carriage will carry twenty persons at eight miles an hour; has it ever yet done more than carry four persons at five and a half or six miles an hour, as on the late occasion?

Hoping that these remarks will be taken, as they have been penned, in good humour, and that they will be the means of eliciting more information on this interesting and important subject,

Believe me to remain, Mr. Editor,

Your sincere well-wisher,

September, 1829. G. A. Gregory.

To the Editor of the United Service Journal.

Sir,—I am tempted to transmit some observations on the regimental depôt system, in hopes they may find a place in your Journal. I am astonished a subject so deserving of discussion has not met with more attention. Perhaps the following remarks may be the means of eliciting others from persons more capable of doing justice to its consideration.

The intention of forming these depôts was obviously for the purpose of easily augmenting the army, by converting as many of them as might be requisite into second battalions: and in fact they are already such, except in name and numbers, for they possess all the constituent parts, having a regular staff, mess establishment, hospital, &c. and in expense differ solely from the smallness of their establishment.

It was intended they should have afforded to officers whose health had suffered from long residence with the service companies abroad, an opportunity of enjoying the advantage of their native air, for a longer period than could be granted by leave of absence; but I believe this has not been found to answer, owing to the inconvenience of making an exchange of officers, and the difficulty of starting many of them from the depôts, when they have once got a footing there.

It was also intended that they should keep the service companies effective, by raising, drilling, and sending out recruits of the best description, as they were required; but have they done so in a manner superior to what formerly was effected by the recruiting companies? I have heard that commanding officers of depôts like to keep them as effective and complete as possible, and from a species of military pride at variance with their duty and the good of the service, instead of the best description of recruits, send out such as they wish to get rid of. I have even heard of instances where, instead of selecting the fittest subjects for service, they have suffered the number required to be completed by volunteering, in permitting which there was a good chance of getting quit of obnoxious characters; for such are naturally desirous of change, and not always the most proper subjects for selection, as some commanding officers know, who have been obliged to send back individuals as unfit, by the same transport which brought them out.

And so far from the service companies being kept complete, at least as regards officers, from one-fourth to one-third of the complement which ought to

be present, are in general absent, to the injury especially of the mess. The married officers usually amount to another fourth, so that the number of ordinary members at mess is not enough for the advantages such an establishment ought to afford. The number which regularly dine seldom amounts to ten or a dozen, and of these a majority are of the junior ranks, who sometimes render the mess table (usually considered as a place of the greatest comfort and enjoyment) any thing but what it ought to be; the few old standers proving insufficient to curb the turbulence and presumption of the juniors, who, self-sufficient, the stumbling block of youth and inexperience, by the majority of their votes, are able to carry all before them. Characters who would shrink abashed before the eyes of a greater number, unawed by two or three seniors, whilst supported by twice as many of their own standing, often demean themselves with unblushing fronts in a manner highly discreditable, thus one forward evil spirit destroys the comfort of a mess. Modesty and experience in matters of a personal nature may be a sufficient match for impudence and ignorance; but when the personality is optional, none are willing to interfere, and thus the evil-disposed triumph, though only for a time: impunity encouraging their infatuation, at length leads them into some scrape which they cannot surmount, and under which they deservedly succumb; unregretted even by the companions who thoughtlessly encouraged their first aberrations. But the temporary triumph and success of such a character—and I wish there were fewer or none such—suffices for a time to embitter and render uncomfortable the lives of the better disposed, amongst whom, unfortunately for them, the lot of such an associate has been cast. The credit of a regiment depends much upon the character of the officers, and the respectability of their mess; and this last depends greatly upon the number of its ordinary members: with fewer than twenty, it cannot possess all the advantages of which it is capable, and without which its comfort and respectability are uncertain. The service companies, even if kept complete in officers, could scarcely effect this; as, in consequence of absentees and married officers, the mess seldom exceeds ten or twelve, and often falls even short of that number.

The most prominent disadvantage of the present system is certainly the dividing of corps into two parts, attended with great expense, and neither of which are large enough to be respectable. I am inclined to think the old standard battalion, of ten companies of eighty men each, approaches nearest to perfection. For example, in foreign garrisons, where it is necessary at present to station the service companies of three or six regiments of the line; two or four battalions respectively, of ten companies each, would be sufficient. The aggregate strength would in that case nearly correspond, but the advantages of only having two or four corps, instead of three or six to provide for, would be great; the accommodation required for the mess establishment, hospital, school, stores, band, &c. of a battalion of six companies, would equally answer for one of ten. The advantage and economy of such an arrangement must be obvious; the saving, leaving the convenience out of the question, it would occasion abroad, would be considerable; independent of much more that would be effected by the reduction of so many depôts at home, each of which require similar accommodations. Regiments of the line would again possess and assume their former appearance of respectability, their dissevered members would be re-united, the comforts of the mess augmented, and the service and the individual mutually benefited.

Your's respectfully,

Δ.

To the Editor of the United Service Journal.

SIR,—We have had tremendous weather upon this coast, and some distressing cases of shipwreck. A report was brought this morning of three vessels being on shore, and on proceeding to the spot, the brig "Hawk," of Plymouth, was found a wreck upon the north tail of the bar of this harbour, and every soul on board had perished.

The "Ceres," of Padstone, on the south tail, a total wreck also, but crew saved by a man named Thomas Parminten, of Appledore, who took advantage of the low water, and crossed a channel which was unknown to the men in the vessel, and with some difficulty approached the wreck, and prevailed on the crew to follow him. They fortunately forded this pass before a communication with the main land was again cut off by the flood, which had considerably deepened the channel on his return.

The "Daniel," of Bristol, bound to Cork, and having eight passengers on board, was found riding in the breakers, with two anchors a-head. The life-boat had been drawn two miles across a peninsula to the beach abreast of where the vessel lay, and but for the indefatigable exertions of the Rev. E. Corbishley, of Appledore, and Mr. Tardrew, of Annery, the boat would not have reached her destination in time: the flood tide had made; it was blowing a tremendous gale from N.N.W. The passengers and crew were all assembled near the taffle rail, apparently much exhausted, and freezing with horror at their awful situation. You can better imagine than I can describe the scene of a heavy westerly gale upon a lee-shore that is entirely open to the Atlantic.

The boat was well-manned by several masters of vessels and seamen belonging to this port, who nobly volunteered their services at considerable risk, in consequence of the incomplete state of the boat. Their conduct upon this occasion, and skill in managing the boat, add fresh lustre to the fame of British seamen. The anxiety of the passengers and crew for the arrival of the life-boat, the sympathy excited in the assembled multitude on shore, the violence with which the storm raged, and the eagerness with which every eye watched the life-boat in her progress to and from the ship, was altogether one of the most interesting sights I ever witnessed. In less than half an hour the hull was entirely under water, and there is no prospect at present of saving the vessel. The goods picked up on the beach have been protected from plunder by the prompt attendance of a guard from Lord Rolle's regiment of cavalry.

AMICUS.

Bideford, 11th Sept. 1829.

THE EDITOR'S PORTFOLIO.

REMARKS ON THE COURT MARTIAL ON CAPT. DICKINSON.—The Court Martial on Capt. Dickinson (the details of which are given in our Register of this month) having terminated in the honourable acquittal of that officer, we feel called upon to make a few general observations upon the character and effects of this remarkable trial: at the same time we profess, while discharging our duty with the fairness and integrity becoming officers and gentlemen, the utmost repugnance to prolong the discussion of a question which ought never to have arisen, and which has been set at rest, we trust *permanently*, by the judgment of a competent tribunal.

Upon the most attentive and dispassionate consideration of the whole proceedings, we have been forcibly struck by the disproportionate origin and objects of this Court Martial, as compared with its studied solemnity and pernicious excitement: it is farther marked by (we believe) the unparalleled fact of having been conducted without an avowed prosecutor, actual or official; while, we are compelled to say,

the eminent officer upon whom that ungrateful office was ostensibly imposed, though pertinaciously and with reason disavowed by him, considerably prejudiced his own cause, by a demeanour at once undignified and indiscreet. It is usual in investigations of this nature, to combine with the imperative obligation of justice to the individual, some tendency to the public good. In the present instance we find no trace of such a result. On the contrary, it is evident that the effect of a proceeding so irregular and injudicious, has been to exhibit the Commander-in-Chief of a victorious fleet in a position derogatory to his exalted station in the British Navy, and tending to bring that station into contempt;—to unhinge discipline, by confronting petty officers and seamen with their commanders, and leading them to infer, that to dictate to their superiors is venial, and to question and judge their conduct a contingent duty; to alloy the cordial and manly intercourse of our officers and sailors by the baneful infusion of party spirit; to depreciate the honour of our Navy in the eyes of our countrymen; and to treat other countries with a microscopic inspection of blemishes which, but for our own perverse ingenuity, had never been dragged to light.

Whatever may have been the collateral motives of this "untoward" Court Martial, its proximate cause is avowed to have been the hasty and supererogatory allegations conveyed in Sir Edward Codrington's reply to the Admiralty, and only not justified, because carried beyond a certain point, and communicated, *on his being appealed to*, beyond a certain period. Sir Edward Codrington, it appears, felt offended (and his cause of offence is not unsupported by the facts) by some disingenuousness and much pretension on the part of Capt. Dickinson, who grasped at honours not only denied to his comrades of equal rank and merit, but doubling those in possession of his superior officers present in the action. We must remark, by the way, that this scramble for orders, the first cause of all the mortal coil which ensued, remains wrapt in its primitive confusion.

Hitherto, with few exceptions, the proceedings of Courts-Martial have been conducted on plain and equitable principles, distinct from the quibbles of Law. Capt. Dickinson, it would appear, placed no reliance upon these principles, preferring to entrust his case to the craft of an Attorney! This was the less necessary, as there was in fact but the shadow of a prosecution to contend with. His defence was not only composed but *read* by a lawyer. The consequence has been, that the manly consciousness and straight-forward assertion of untainted honour, so forcible when uttered by a genuine sailor, have been sacrificed for the verbose and vapid interpretation of a trader in chicane.

It is a singular result, whether of accident or policy, that the distinguished officer, who has borne so equivocal a part on this occasion, and who is not the less entitled to the sympathy and respect of his profession, should have been the instrument to sully his own achievement. The Glory of Navarino was, perhaps, all that remained to console us for its quixotic impolicy; but even that reservation must, we fear, be qualified by the late inglorious exhibition on the deck where Nelson died!

Military Operations in European and Asiatic Turkey.—Since the fall of Silistria, at the close of June, the manœuvres of Count Diebitsch have been marked by skill, foresight, and signal success.

After his victory before Shoumla, from the consequences of which his discouraged and disorganized adversaries, though they may have partially rallied, have never recovered, the Russian General closely invested that place, still held by Redschid Pacha, who had joined to the remains of his army whatever detachments or garrisons he could collect. The surrender of Silistria having released its besieging corps, and secured his rear, Count Diebitsch, by a bold and well-combined manœuvre from his left, while he amused the Vizier in front, succeeded in throwing the divisions of Generals Roth and Rudiger, supported by the corps of Count Pahlen, across the Kamtchi, (a rapid mountain river running into the Black Sea, and presenting a formidable obstacle if defended,) unsuspected and almost unopposed by the paralysed Turks. By the 25th of July, the summit of the High Balkan had been scaled, and the different divisions had united in front of Aidos, a

town at its southern foot, on the road to Constantinople. This place was stormed, and 7 or 8000 Turks who attempted to defend it were dispersed and driven into the mountains. Shoumla was thus turned.

Having effected this important operation at the head of 40,000 men with comparatively little loss, Count Diebitsch halted at Aidos, to communicate with the co-operating fleet of Admiral Greig, at Sizeboli, from which he received a considerable reinforcement. Here he gave his army repose, and succeeded by his judicious measures and strict discipline in disarming and reconciling the inhabitants to their invaders. In this position various affairs of posts took place; a reconnoissance was pushed to Faki and Kirklesi, on the main road to the south; to the west, Carnabat and Iamboli were taken after smart actions; and having established a *point d'appui* for his communications on the left, and scoured the country in his front, the Count turned westward along the base of the Balkan to protect his right from the indefatigable Vizier, who, having in repeated sallies repulsed the corps of Gen. Krassoffski, posted to confine him to Shoumla and cover the Russian right, had attempted to interpose between the latter and Adrianople. On the 12th Aug. the Russian General attacked and carried Selymno, a city in the Lower Balkan, and next in importance to Adrianople. It was defended by a Pacha and 15,000 men of the Vizier's army, who was thus thrown back on Shoumla, and cut off from the only road by which he could debouch from the mountains of Bulgaria and regain Roumelia. Leaving Gen. Krassoffski to observe him, Count Diebitsch, now secure on both flanks, with great judgment and promptitude marched straight on Adrianople, which he entered with 30,000 men on the 20th Aug amidst popular greetings, and without firing a shot, though the city (the second in the empire) was garrisoned by 10,000 regular and as many irregular troops, who surrendered without resistance, and laid down their arms.

This influential conquest achieved, Count Diebitsch, it appears, lost no time in pushing detachments to occupy the port of Rodosto, on the sea of Marmora, distant only fifty miles from Constantinople; to that of Enos, on the Archipelago, where a communication could be effected with Admiral Ricord; and probably to the Isthmus of Gallipoli, and the European forts of the Dardanelles; while, on the side of the Black Sea, Admiral Greig had taken possession of Iniada, the last available port adjacent to the Bosphorus. The subsequent movements of the Russian forces are not yet authenticated, but the above disposition leaves them in a capacity to march upon Constantinople in three columns, from the front and flanks, in the latter cases supported by their fleets. The disposable force of Count Diebitsch in Roumelia was estimated at 70,000 men; and the probability is that he has approached the Turkish metropolis.

Simultaneously with the operations of the army of the Balkan, that of the Caucasus, commanded by Gen. Paskevitch, has pursued a combined and concentric course of conquest. After a series of able and persevering movements through a mountainous country, and in the face of an enemy not deficient in spirit, the capture of Erzeroum, the capital of Armenia, and, it is confidently stated, of Trebisond, on the Euxine, attest the corresponding success of the Russian arms in Asia. In both cases, much popular apathy, and, it is affirmed, disaffection to the Turkish Government, have facilitated the progress of the Russians.

Thus, by the stupendous operations of two powerful armies, acting upon a vast arc, and from a common centre, has the Turkish capital been enclosed, as if within a forceps; and thus have discipline and tactics triumphed, as they must ever eventually do, over mere masses, without concert or organization.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM AN OFFICER OF THE SURVEYING EXPEDITION, IN THE GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE. DATED QUEBEC, MAY 18TH, 1829.—"The last summer did not deserve the name, for we had very cold weather, gales of wind, rain, &c. with fogs all the season, so that our time passed very uncomfortably. For the most part of it we were drenched to the skin in the boats, from the high and short sea caused by the rapid tides, or were knocking about in fog, or thick weather, in one of the most dangerous navigations, I believe, in the world. We determined the latitude and longitude of many of the principal points of this im-

mense æstuary, obtained many observations for variation, and observed the set of tides and currents which render it so perilous. We also surveyed about a hundred and thirty miles of the south coast, and visited Anticosti. We attempted to examine this extensive island, but the weather was so dreadful, that we made but little progress, and were obliged to quit it in September, after being very nearly driven on shore on its south coast. The climate of Anticosti is severe to the extreme,—there is frost in every month of the year, and we had ice in the pools, of the thickness of a dollar, in the mornings of the middle of August. We shall recommence our labours on the 20th of this month; it is impossible to do so before, for the ice has only just left us, and there is plenty of it below, in the Gulf. Only seventeen vessels, out of the hundreds which usually compose the spring fleet, have been able to force their way through it, and reach this city, as yet,—but we expect the first easterly gale will bring them in by dozens. There cannot be a greater contrast than this city exhibits in winter, with its wharfs deserted, and not a ship to be seen; the river locked up with ice, the snow fifteen feet deep in the street, sledges running on a level with the first-floor windows, and all business at a stand. In the spring all becomes changed, as if by magic. The ground, which had not been visible for six months, is almost instantly covered with verdure, the harbour is one wood of masts, the wharfs are crowded with merchandize, and the streets of the lower town thronged with seamen. The merchants, who had thought of nothing all the winter, but dinners, dances, suppers, and whist, by night, and by day are seen loitering about the streets with vacant faces, are now bustling about, full of business, and talk of nothing but arrivals, consignments, &c. In short, winter is the season of pleasure and amusement, while summer is that of business and occupation."

Anecdote of Col. Napier's History.—For the following very *fair* testimony to an author's merit we can vouch from our own knowledge. A lady having procured Col. Napier's History, was so much interested by it, as to continue reading it all day; her delight and ardour increasing, she read it all night; with unabated pleasure she ceased not to peruse it during the whole of the following day; and absolutely, in order to finish it, sat up the second night! Whether this be most conclusive of the soldier's genius or the lady's perseverance, our readers must decide.

GENERAL ORDERS, CIRCULARS, &c.
TO THE ARMY.

CIRCULAR.

Horse Guards, 19th June, 1829.

Sir,—A new knapsack having been approved for the service of the infantry of the army, the General Commanding-in-Chief has been pleased to direct, that a pattern shall be sealed and deposited at the Office of Military Boards, for the purpose of regulating future supplies.

It is considered that the new knapsack, which has undergone the minute examination of the Committee of the Consolidated Board of General officers, and which has been likewise subjected to mature trial, will be found to embrace the following advantages.

1st, The valise is dispensed with.

2d, The wooden frame is stronger and better constructed than in the present knapsack.

3d, A pocket is attached to the flap, which is found to add greatly to the convenience of the soldier.

4th, The buckles which, in the present knapsack, are merely stitched on to the flap, (and which is liable to give way at these points,) are sown to straps which are stitched all along the flap, a method that tends to render the whole more strong and durable.

5th, The new pattern admits of the great coat being carried in three different ways; if within the pack, when the men are lightly equipped in point of necessaries, it will be separated from the necessaries by the inner flaps, and covered by the other side flaps. If it be put on the outside, folded square, the mess tin will be carried on the top of the knapsack; if rolled, it can be secured on the top of the knapsack, with the straps which have been placed there for that purpose, when the mess-tin will go below it, at the back of the knapsack.

6th, The whole of the knapsack slings and straps for carrying the great-coat are of buff, to obviate the objection against part of the straps requiring blacking.

7th, The mess-tin cover is of unpainted canvass only, and can be cleaned with pipe-clay or washed.

8th, The estimated price of the new knapsack complete, with mess-tin and cover, straps and slings, does not exceed fourteen shillings, whereas the present sealed pattern, (which is hereby cancelled,) completed with these articles, and with the valisse, is charged from 14s. 6d. to 16s.

In making this communication, I am at the same time to acquaint you, that the General Commanding-in-Chief approves of the three methods of carrying the great coat as above-mentioned, and which are to be adopted under the following circumstances.

In light marching order the great coat to be carried within the pack, separated from the necessaries by the inner flaps, and covered by the side flaps.

In heavy marching order the great coat to be carried folded square on the outside, (the mess-tin on the top of the knapsack,) to facilitate the exercise and firing.

On the line of march the great coat to be rolled, and to be carried on the top of the knapsack, (with the mess-tin below it at the back of the knapsack,) to relieve the weight.

I am further to add, that the knapsack now in wear by the regiment under your command, will be continued, until it shall be found necessary to have recourse to further supplies.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
H. Taylor, Adj.-Gen.

CIRCULAR, No 638.
War Office, 24th June, 1829.

Sir,—I am directed by the Secretary at War to annex, for your information and guidance, a Statement of the Daily Rates of allowance to general and other staff officers, and to field and staff officers of infantry regiments, in lieu of forage for the horses required to be kept by them for the public service, for the half-year ending 24th instant, agreeably to which the charges for forage will be allowed.

I am directed to add, that if a charge at a different rate has been already made in your accounts, the same should be corrected according to the said statement.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,

Paymaster of the ——

STATEMENT OF THE DAILY RATES OF ALLOWANCE IN LIEU OF FORAGE, FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDING 24th JUNE, 1829.

GREAT BRITAIN.

COUNTIES.	Rate of Allowance. s.	d.
Berks	2	0
Cornwall	2	4
Devon	2	0
Dorset	2	0
Essex	2	5
Hants	2	1
Kent	2	0
Lancaster	2	0
Middlesex	2	0
Norfolk	2	0
Northampton	2	1
Northumberland	1	8
Nottingham	2	0
Somerset	2	0
Suffolk	2	0
Surrey	2	2
Sussex	2	0
Warwick	2	0
York	2	0
North Britain	1	9
The counties in which there are no contracts	2	0
Jersey	2	1
Guernsey	2	1

IRELAND.

COUNTIES.	Rate of Allowance. s.	d.
Antrim	1	7
Down	1	7
Donegal	1	7
Armagh	1	7
Monaghan	1	7
Cavan	1	7
Fermanagh	1	7
Londonderry	1	7
Tyrone	1	7
Dublin	1	6
Wicklow	1	6
Kildare	1	6
Kilkenny	1	6
Carlow	1	6
Queen's County	1	6
Louth	1	6
Meath	1	6
Wexford	1	6
Galway	1	6
Sligo	1	6
Leitrim	1	6
Mayo	1	6
Roscommon	1	6
Westmeath	1	6
Longford	1	6
King's County	1	6
Cork	1	7
Waterford	1	7
Kerry	1	7

Clare	1	6
Limerick	1	6
Tipperary	1	6
The counties in which there are no contracts	1	6

GENERAL ORDER.

Horse Guards, July 18th, 1829.

His Majesty, being desirous to encourage officers to become settlers in the British North American Provinces, is pleased to command that grants of land, in the proportions undermentioned, shall, on the recommendation of the General Commanding-in-Chief, be made to those officers who may be induced to avail themselves of the offer, viz.

	Acres.
Lieutenant-Colonel	1200
Major	1000
Captain	800
Subaltern	500

subject always to the conditions of actual residence, and cultivation of the land assigned, within a limited period.

Officers who shall propose to settle in the British Provinces of North America will, if of a proper age, and if their service shall be considered as entitling them to the indulgence, be permitted to dispose of their commissions; and in order that his Majesty's Government may have full security for the appropriation to the intended purpose of the sums produced by such sale, it is his Majesty's command that the agent to whom the purchase money is paid, shall be instructed to retain in his hands one-third of the amount in each case, until a certificate shall be transmitted by the Governor or Officer commanding in the Province, that the officer is actually settled. The reserved money will then be paid to him.

By Command of the Right Hon.
The General Commanding-in-Chief,
HERBERT TAYLOR, Adj.-Gen.

CIRCULAR.

Horse Guards, 20th Aug. 1829.

SIR,—It having been decided that Regimental Courts-Martial should award the punishment of imprisonment in such cases only where the sentence can be carried into effect, in places for military confinement at the quarters of the corps, I am directed by the General Commanding-in-Chief to desire that you will communicate this letter to the officers under your command, for their guidance until farther orders, and that you will take care that no sentence of a Regimental Court-Martial shall be confirmed, which is not in conformity to the instructions now given.

It is hardly necessary to add, that in all such instances, the additional award of hard labour being impracticable, becomes of course superfluous, and consequently incorrect. I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient, humble servant,
H. TAYLOR, Adj. Gen.

Officer Commanding

INDIAN ARMY.

CALCUTTA.

47th AND 59th REGIMENTS.

Head Quarters, Camp Givalior,
Jan. 8, 1829.

The Commander-in-Chief cannot permit the 47th and 59th regiments to quit India, without expressing the high sense he entertains of their uniform good conduct in quarters, and meritorious services when employed in the field, since the period they have been attached to the Indian Army, and his Excellency requests those regiments will be assured that he shall ever retain the warmest interest in their prosperity. His Lordship will not fail to report the good conduct of these two excellent regiments in the strongest manner to the General Commanding-in-Chief in England.

COURT MARTIAL.

COURT MARTIAL ON CAPT. R. DICKINSON, C. B. R. N.

A Court-Martial, composed of the undermentioned officers, assembled on board his Majesty's Ship, The Victory, in Portsmouth Harbour, on the 26th of August, 1829, and was continued by adjournment until the 17th of September following. Present

The Hon. Sir Robert Stopford, K.C.B. Admiral of the Blue, Commander-in-Chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels at Spithead and in Portsmouth Harbour, President.

The Hon. Sir Henry Blackwood, Bart. K.C.B. Vice-Admiral of the Blue.

Sir Robert Waller Otway, K.C.B. Rear-Admiral of the Red.

Capt. Alexander Wilmot Schomberg.

Capt. George Mundy, C.B. M.P.

The Hon. George Elliot.

Capt. Samuel Hood Inglefield.

The Hon. William Gordon, M.P.

Pursuant to an order from the Right Hon. the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, dated July 18th, 1829, and directed to the President, stating, that their Lordships had received from Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Codrington three letters, of which copies are subjoined,* setting forth the particular instances

* The following replies were returned by Sir Edward Codrington to communications (the purport of which will be inferred from the Admiral's answers), addressed to him by order of the Admiralty.

A VISIT TO THE ISLAND OF MADAGASCAR.

BY LIEUT. CHARLES BRAND, R.N.

His Majesty's sloop Cygnet sailed from the Bay of St. Paul's, in the island of Bourbon, on the 1st of November, 1822, and, having a light fair breeze, arrived off Foule Point, in the island of Madagascar, on the 5th of the same month. Madagascar is one of the largest islands in the world, being about nine hundred miles long, from north to south, and three hundred broad, in its widest part, from east to west; it extends from 12° to 25° 40′ south latitude, and from 43° 41′ to 50° 30′ east longitude. It is about two thousand miles from the Cape of Good Hope, five hundred and fifty from the Isle of France, and two hundred and sixty from Cape Manambaugh, the nearest point of the Coast of Africa.

On making signal for a pilot, Mr. Hastie, the British Agent, who was formerly a serjeant in his Majesty's 56th regiment of foot, and selected for this situation by Sir Robert Farquhar, came off from the shore, and conducted the ship into the anchorage; which has a very magnificent but dangerous appearance, owing to a long reef of rocks running out from the shore to a distance of nearly three miles, over which a high heavy surf is constantly breaking, keeping up a continued roar resembling the noise of distant thunder. The water being deep, we rounded this reef within a cable's length, and came to an anchor in the bay; the village of Foule Point bearing S. W. by W. distant about three-quarters of a mile.

The following day, Prince Rafala, the chief of that part of the island, came on board, accompanied by three of his body-guard, the latter clothed, if I may so call it, according to the costume of the country, which consisted merely of a scarf thrown carelessly over their shoulders: each man was armed with a spear, one also carried an English sabre belonging to the prince, who was attired in the naval uniform of an English captain. Prince Rafala is a fine-looking young man, about five and twenty years of age, tall and well proportioned; he is related to Radama, king of the island, and is commander-in-chief of his army. He remained on board for some considerable time, and appeared much amused, making very intelligent inquiries respecting all he saw, at the same time displaying a remarkable disposition to merriment. To all that pleased him, he expressed his delight by loud and repeated fits of laughter, and would turn round to the by-standers in order to let them see how much he was amused.

Prince Rafala had once visited the Isle of France on a mission respecting the treaty for the suppression of the slave-trade; at which place he had acquired a slight knowledge of the English language, speaking it sufficiently well to make himself understood. On his leaving the ship we saluted him with nine guns, which compliment was returned from the shore by means of an old dismounted swivel. We could plainly perceive from the ship, the trouble and difficulty the gunners experienced to get through this important ceremony, and it was truly ridiculous to observe the effect it produced: sometimes we heard the report, and sometimes not, on account of the whole charge going into the ground, scattering the sand and dirt in all directions, and causing the natives to run away in affright every time it was fired;

it appeared they were heartily glad when their noisy and dangerous job was over.

On the 7th, Lieut. Card and myself went on shore, and dined at Mr. Hastie's in company with the Prince. By this gentleman he had been pretty well initiated in the good English custom of drinking wine, and appeared remarkably fond of it; for he asked every one at the table several times over to drink with him. He laughed at every thing that was said by others, and also at every thing he said himself; so that, what with the effect of the good dinner he had eaten, and the no inconsiderable quantity of wine which he drank, he became so elevated and friendly as to invite us to see his wives. He possessed three of these appendages to his happiness: the eldest appeared to be his favourite, she was rather old and exceedingly ugly; the other two were very young, and rather pretty, but not more than thirteen or fourteen years of age. As they could not speak a word of English, of course we could hold no conversation with them, but through the interpretation of the Prince or Mr. Hastie: the former was pleased to say, accompanied with his usual boisterous laugh, that they thought us "very fine men, very handsome, but too much white." When we entered the room, the ladies were squatted on the floor cross-legged, and huddled so closely together in one corner, that we were absolutely obliged to drag them forward, in order to hold a survey on them.

We afterwards sat down amongst them in their own style, at which they appeared highly delighted, expressing their satisfaction by grinning at us, exhibiting their white teeth, which were certainly very beautiful, and chattering like monkeys. Their hair was most curiously braided, very unlike the fashion of the other ladies of this part of the island, whom I shall describe hereafter. These Princesses were natives from the interior and of a different nation or tribe; they were much darker than the women of Foule Point, and certainly not near so good-looking; for the latter possessed a pleasing cast of features, with a complexion very little darker than the copper colour of the East.

All the women had long hair, but that of the Princesses was braided in very small plaits, which hung down from the head like so many little tails; so that, without a close inspection, it might be supposed that they wore wigs composed of rats' tails, so small were these pendents twisted. The Prince informed us that the operation of dressing a head of hair in this manner, occupied his wives for three days. As we had sent some wine and spirits up to the Prince's house, we began to make ourselves merry, when he got so delighted with our society that he favoured us with a song, certainly not in the most melodious strain, accompanying the action to the words, which were of a most ridiculous medley: I cannot pretend to give them, for he laughed so heartily while singing, or rather vociferating, that it was impossible to collect them, but they were principally in honour of drinking and fighting; no doubt he had been taught them by some English or other visitors like ourselves: to describe the air is of course out of the question.

In this manner we passed the evening, in company with the Chief of Foule Point and his wives, all delighted with each other's society; and at parting, we were so fulsome in our compliments, that each praised the other to the best of his ability, vowing he was the finest and best fellow he had ever met with in his life. Previous to taking

my leave of the Prince, I presented him with an empty purse of English manufacture: he gave me in return a small silver chain, manufactured by the natives of his country, and which certainly affords a fine and curious specimen of their ingenuity. We slept on shore this night at Mr. Hastie's, and the following morning visited the village of Foule Point. It consisted of about fifty huts, scattered about in all directions. These habitations are built with the branches of the *Raven*, a kind of palm-tree peculiar to Madagascar, the roofs being thatched over with the leaves, and the inside lined with a species of cloth, manufactured from grass, giving them an appearance of comfort and neatness. On the floor, which is the bare earth, a grass mat is laid down, answering the purpose of a bed. Their household furniture consists of a few baskets, an earthen pot for boiling, and sometimes, but not often, a dish or plate, with a few wooden spoons. Their huts have no windows; but two sliding doors, opposite to each other, answer the purpose of admitting the light, and also a current of air, which keeps them cool and pleasant. On entering any of these frail habitations, great care is requisite lest you bring the whole house down upon your head; but even should such a disaster occur, there would be no great danger, for they are constructed of such light materials, that a strong man might, with the greatest ease, march off with the whole building upon his back. This may in some measure account for their not possessing, till lately, any substantial cities or towns of importance, as they can change such light habitations with great facility: and in former times there existed such internal wars amongst the petty kings, that they were a complete roving race. The present King, however, has nearly subdued the whole country, and not only raised a large and well-disciplined army, but has suppressed the Slave-trade throughout his vast dominions. A treaty to this effect was concluded by Mr. Hastie, at Tananarive, on the 11th of Oct. 1820, and the joy which it produced in the island is thus feelingly described in a letter from Mr. Jones to Charles Telfair, Esq. Secretary to Sir Robert Farquhar, Governor of the Mauritius.

"A final stop is now put to the slave traffic, and the whole has been conducted by Radama, in such a manner as leaves no room to doubt his sincerity. Had his Excellency Governor Farquhar witnessed the transports of joy exhibited in the countenances of thousands around us, on the 11th instant, when the treaty was agreed upon—the proclamation issued—the British flag, in union with that of Madagascar, hoisted—freedom hailed by thousands as the gift of the British nation—the guns firing a salute of liberty and joy—the music playing and the people rejoicing—the scene would, I think, have filled his mind with greater pleasure than any he ever before witnessed—being himself the author of a treaty pregnant with so many blessings. When I went out to see the union flag, and all the people looking at it, with smiles in their countenances, my heart was filled with joy, and my eyes with tears."

It was truly pleasing to observe the rapid advances these people were making towards civilization. A more proper person than Mr. Hastie could not have been selected by Sir Robert Farquhar, to have worked this good. Although so short a time on the island, he had done wonders with the natives: finding them a friendly race of people and possessing many amiable qualities, he judiciously won upon their affections, by first conforming to their manners and customs; and having

gained a respectable footing amongst them, he turned his influence to their welfare, by gradually weaning them, as it were, from their vices and superstitions, which, I regret to say, though they possess many good qualities, abound in an enormous degree. Mr. Hastie was so much in favour with King Radama, that ultimately he became his Prime Minister, and the natives of Foule Point looked up to him as a Chief, superior even to their own Prince, Rafala. In such an extensive island as Madagascar, it is natural to suppose there must exist many different races of inhabitants, which is the case, but they are so much confounded, as to render it impossible to enumerate them. There is a race of people in the neighbourhood of Fort Dauphin, and in other parts of the western coast, descended from some Arabs who were shipwrecked. They say they are not original inhabitants, declaring themselves to be children of the sea, because it threw out their fathers upon the island. People are also found supposed to have come from the Persian and Arabian Gulfs, and also from Egypt; but the contiguity of Madagascar to the coast of Africa makes it natural to ascribe its primitive population to the people of that continent. Before the Europeans first landed on the island, the natives had a tradition that they would be conquered by the children of the sun; and when the French arrived there to form a settlement, they were taken for these children of the sun: the people, therefore, readily yielded to them; but the French, from their tyrannical and persecuting conduct to the natives, have never been able to hold a settlement at Madagascar, notwithstanding the various attempts they have made, and the advantages they had in their favour. The Arabs who conquered Madagascar between three and four hundred years ago, formed on it a settlement; the descendants of this race are readily distinguished.

Copland, a modern writer on Madagascar, tells us the inhabitants consist of "three distinct races, each of which are easily discernible, notwithstanding their frequent intermixtures. The first is that of the Whites, who inhabit the provinces of Anossi and Matatane, and who assert that they are descended from Imina, the mother of Mahomet; they are in consequence called Zafe Rahimini. The second, inhabiting the Isle of St. Mary, and the country round Foule Point and the Bay of Antonguil, are called Zafe Hibrahim, or descendants of Abraham. The third race comprises the Indigenous Blacks, who are to be considered as the aborigines."

The natives of Foule Point come under the denomination of Zafe Hibrahim, and bear evident traces of Arab descent; their language also is admitted to be a corruption of the Arabic. Their countenances are pleasing and intelligent, and their character appears to be replete with honesty and frankness. Robbery and murder are crimes scarcely known amongst them, for you may pass through the village at any hour of the night, and find all the doors open. They are also kind and friendly to strangers; several instances of shipwreck have been known on their coasts, but not one in which the people have been ill-treated.

The late Mr. Oncruydt, President of the Burgher Senate at Cape Town, mentioned the following instance which came under his own observation, when he was supercargo of a Dutch East Indiaman. "They sailed to Tulier or Tellear, in Augustine Bay, on the east side

of the south end of the island, where a French ship had been stranded upwards of twelve months before their arrival; the captain, officers, and men, had resided all that time with the natives. On seeing the Dutch ship arrive at the mouth of the river Manchard, (which probably is the same river as that named Dartemont, in Arrowsmith's map,) the captain and crew came off to her, and solicited a passage to the Cape, to which Mr. Oncruydt and his captain consented. They found that these shipwrecked mariners had lived in perfect safety, and been treated with hospitality during the whole time of their residence. The only thing they were in want of was clothes, with which Mr. Oncruydt supplied them, after which, he and some of his people went on shore with them on a visit to the king of that part of the island. They soon arrived at a considerable town, where an officer called the second king resided; by him they were well received, and sent off with a number of attendants to Ramacca, the first king. They came to a broad and rapid river, but there being neither bridge nor any boat, they looked at one another wondering how they should get across together with two chests, which they had brought full of presents to the king. Six men took up one of these chests, and went with it into the water, three on one side and three on the other, supporting it above the water, by each applying one of his hands to it; in this manner they carried it over perfectly dry. In the same way they carried over the other chest, and all the Dutch and French officers and sailors who were in the company. Soon after crossing the river, they arrived at the town where the king resided. When introduced to the king, he was surprised to find all the Frenchmen well clothed; but when he found, upon inquiry, that they had received these clothes from the Dutch, who he knew were a different nation from the French, he was still more astonished, and called to his attendants who stood in a row behind, saying, 'Mark this; these people do not belong to the same nation with the French; yet, you see, they give them clothes: learn to do so too.' On another occasion, while he was viewing from his window a great storm at sea, he said to Mr. Oncruydt, 'I have heard from my grandfather and my uncle, that all these things were made,' pointing to the sea, &c. 'did you ever hear of that?'—'Made!' said Mr. O, 'do you mean that the sea made itself?'—'No, no,' said the King, 'I do not mean that, I mean made by its Maker.'—'O yes,' said Mr. O, 'all white people know that.'—'I have told you,' replied the King, 'who it was that told me; now tell me how you know it.' On which Mr. Oncruydt told him about the Bible."

Possessing so many excellent qualities as these people do, it can hardly be reconciled that they are a cruel race; yet have they been accused as such, particularly at the Mauritius, where they are represented by the French as every thing that is bad, and they assign as a reason, that the Madagasses murdered the French garrison at Fort Dauphin, which certainly was the case, and that more than once; but we must look to the circumstances which led to these murders, and which are, perhaps, not generally known. Abbé Rochon, who so foully and unjustly vilifies the gallant and enlightened Count de Benyowsky, in order to aggrandize his own countrymen, and because he was jealous of that nobleman's abilities as a foreigner, is obliged to admit that the French were the entire cause of one of these massacres, which of itself

is sufficient to exonerate them from being a cruel race of people. In his work on Madagascar he says, "There is no doubt that the French garrison almost all died at Fort Dauphin; and that once they were massacred and driven out; but, perhaps, neither is the former to be wholly attributed to the climate, nor the latter entirely to the savage disposition of the people." Two reasons are stated by the Abbé, which seem fully to authorise this supposition. First, the disingenuous conduct of the French towards the natives; and also to a Mr. La Case, a Frenchman, who found himself neglected by the Governor of Fort Dauphin, notwithstanding the signal services he had rendered to the French Government. He retired into the province of Amboul, and married the daughter of the principal chief. Five more Frenchmen joined him, and though he had not attempted any revenge on his countrymen, a price was set on his head by the French governor. All the chiefs were highly enraged at seeing a plan thus formed against the life of a man whom they so highly venerated; and unanimously agreed not to afford any supply of cattle, rice, &c. to the French; in consequence of which, a famine ensued, which reduced the settlers to a small number. Second. The imprudent conduct of Father Stephen, a Catholic missionary of the order of St. Lazar. This man, either not knowing, or rather having forgotten the words of Paul, "The weapons of our warfare are not carnal," carried the bloody banners of war, and was determined to convert the people by the sword. Being well received by a powerful chief (Dian Manangue), who had a numerous seraglio, he thought it would be easy to convert him; but instead of waiting for the effect of sound scriptural argument, he commanded the chief to put away all his women except one; and threatened—not the displeasure of God—but to bring the French arms against him, if this order was not instantly obeyed; and that they would deprive him by force of his seraglio. The Chief, instead of instantly putting him to death for his insolence, as might have been expected, begged fifteen days to consider the matter; during which time he privately withdrew with all his women. The Missionary followed him, accompanied by another brother of the same order, and six Frenchmen, all loaded with sacerdotal habits, and the authority of the church with which they were connected. It was told Father Stephen when he overtook the Chief, how vain his attempts at conversion would be. He made no reply to this; but tore, with consecrated hands from the Chief, his *oli* and all his amulets, threw them into a fire, and declared war! Is it wonderful, that such an attempt to enforce Christianity was followed by the instant death of the Missionary and all his companions?—By order of the Chief they were all killed on the spot, and he swore the utter destruction of the French."

The persecuting conduct of almost every Governor, is beyond description. Pronis and Flacourt were detested; the former sold a number of the natives to the Governor of the Mauritius; and the latter, upon some trifling occasion, carried fire and sword into the heart of the country, murdering the poor natives without mercy. As a proof of their atrocities, we have only to look at the report of their own countryman Lescallier, who was sent down to Madagascar in 1792, to inquire into the practicability of once more establishing a colony. This report, as given in a memoir on the subject in the National

Institutes, is highly favourable to the natives, and reflects disgrace upon his countrymen. "Europeans," said he, "have hardly ever visited this island but to ill-treat the natives, and exact forced services from them; to excite and foment quarrels amongst them for the purpose of purchasing the slaves that are taken on both sides in the wars that result:—in a word, they have left no other marks of having been there, but the effects of their cupidity. The French Government have at long intervals formed, or rather attempted to form, establishments among these people; but the agents in these enterprises have attended exclusively to the interests and emoluments of the Europeans, and particularly to their own *profits*, while the interests and well-being of the natives have been entirely forgotten: some of these ministerial delegates have even been dishonest adventurers, and have committed a thousand atrocities. It cannot therefore excite surprise, that sometimes they have experienced marks of the resentment of the Madagasses, who, notwithstanding, are naturally the most easy and sociable people on earth." These facts have been confirmed by every European who has visited the island since. Sir Robert Farquhar, in recommending the introduction of missionaries, thus addresses the Society in London. "In my opinion, never was so boundless a field thrown open to your pious labours:—a people without any national religion or superstitions of any consequence to combat, consisting of about four millions of souls, ready as well as capable of receiving instruction, under the will of a monarch who is as eager to obtain it for them, as you can be to grant it."

Having said so much of their good qualities, I should lay myself open to partiality, did I not advert to their evil ones. In the first place, we could not ascertain whether they had any forms of matrimony. Mr. Hastie, who had resided but a short time on the island, was of opinion they had not, which speaks ill for their moral state, of which we had, during our stay, but too many proofs. Men and women appeared to herd promiscuously together, just as they pleased, jealousy scarcely being known amongst them. The sentiment of love is rarely felt by them, and they seem not to entertain the most distant idea that chastity is a virtue. Young girls came off to our ship, many of them under twelve years of age; certainly, even at those tender years, they were to be compared to young women of sixteen or seventeen in our own country; but they were so anxious to get on board, that many swam off from the shore during the night. The following morning they left the ship; and it was a novel sight to see so many young women jumping overboard to swim back again, where they were received with delight by their husbands and parents, to whom they related the wonders they had seen in the white men's ship, and who listened with astonishment to all they had to communicate. The men offered their wives and daughters to the officers of the ship without scruple.

During our short stay, we could not ascertain in what consisted their religion, and for some time doubted whether they had any; but from a report of Mr. Milne, a Missionary to the Society in London, it appears they have a religion, however imperfect it may be. "They acknowledge two great principles,; one good, which they call Jan-har or Great: Jan also is interpreted Jove, and Har incarnate. To him

they neither build temples nor offer prayers, nor do they represent him under any visible forms, because he is good; but they offer sacrifices to him. The other is bad, which they call Agnat. To him they reserve always a portion of the victims which they offer to the other. The head of the family or chief performs this office. The occasions of sacrifices are various, such as extraordinary appearances in the heavens, earth, or sea; commencement of some grand enterprise, conclusion of treaties, &c. On the conclusion of treaties of peace, the ceremony is awful; the blood of the victim is mixed with brine and gunpowder, over which some liquor is poured, and all who enter into the treaty must taste it. The speaker conjures the bad being to change it into poison to those who shall drink it and afterwards break the treaty, and the most dreadful curses are pronounced on those who shall first infringe it. They have some confused idea of the creation: the learned among them affirm, that the Creator of heaven and earth drew from the body of the first man seven women, who are the mothers of the tribes." They put great faith in charms, constantly wearing them; these mostly consist of charmed stones sold by their priests, and kept in a small silver box, suspended round the neck. The man who possesses one of these spells will, without fear, encounter the greatest dangers; for instance, he would fearlessly go into the water and attack a crocodile, which animal strikes terror into the most intrepid of the inhabitants; while he who is not fortunate enough to be secured by magic power, could not be persuaded to venture on any account. Crocodiles are so numerous at Madagascar, that it is dangerous to walk near the rivers, as they have been known to drag away and even devour a bullock. The costume of the men, at Foule Point, consists merely of a piece of blue cotton cloth, thrown carelessly over the shoulders and reaching down to the knees; at times they will dispense with even this slight covering. The women follow the costume of the men, with the addition of a kind of jacket drawn tightly down over their bosom, so that when they throw the cloth or scarf over their shoulders, as they usually do while walking, it is scarcely possible to distinguish males from females. Both men and women wear their hair in the same ridiculous fashion; being long, they tie it up in six or seven stiff lumps, which stick out from the head like so many horns, and give them rather a wild appearance, particularly when they are lying about in the open air under the shade of the cocoa-nut trees, as I have frequently seen them, men and women huddled together like so many pigs, divested of all covering in the world save their girdles. The indolence of these people is very great, which in a great measure arises from their very few wants: to give an idea of the extent to which it is sometimes carried, I will only mention one circumstance. They are very fond of wearing silver chains round their necks, and will spare no pains to get one, which will probably occupy them six or eight months to complete; but should they happen to be in immediate want of food or a dress, rather than be at the trouble of working for it, they will (without consideration of the time and labour which has been spent in getting these chains) absolutely sell them weight for weight, putting the chains in one scale and the dollars in the other.

They live principally on rice and sugar-cane, caring little for animal food; when one meal is finished, they sleep until ready for another, and thus rolls on year after year of their lives of monotonous inaction.

How true it is, that man in his natural state is little better than a mere animal! where his wants are few, his energies become dormant, and when his appetite is gratified, the mind, for want of cultivation, becomes torpid, and then does he sink to the level of the brute creation, for

> " He eats, and drinks, and sleeps,—what then?
> Why, drinks and eats, and sleeps again!"

Thus have I found, that the heavy Hottentot, the warlike Caffre, and the wild Bushman; the North American Indian, and South American Indian, the negroes of South Africa, and the natives of Mozambique and Madagascar, are, in their natural state, all alike, not even excepting the interesting Gaucho of the vast and dreary Pampas. It is truly painful to observe such evils existing in a race of people who possess so many good qualities, and are capable of being cultivated to a great degree, as the Prince and troops of Foule Point, with whose instruction Mr. Hastie has taken so much pains, plainly show; at present they scarcely know the advantages of civilization; the stimulus being wanting, it appears to them a mystery why they should put themselves to trouble and inconvenience, in order to acquire luxuries for which they care little or nothing.

A traffic in bullocks is carried on between Madagascar and the Isle of France. These cattle are procured from the natives in exchange for blue and white cotton cloths, or other European articles; the cloths however constitute the principal barter. Four or five dollars' worth of this cloth is given for a bullock, which at the Isle of France will sell for thirty, so that, taking into consideration the first profit which is put upon the cloth, the clear gain may easily be imagined: they do not however, appropriate their cattle to labour, nor did I see a wheeled vehicle at the island. They have very few articles of manufacture, principally baskets, which are very neatly made of grass, and grass cloths for drying sugars upon: these are exported to the Isle of France, and some of them are so finely worked as to be worn as dresses by the chieftains, being particularly cool and pleasant. They also work very pretty mats for sleeping on.

Rice is produced in abundance, but little more cultivated than what is required for immediate consumption: the same with barley, sugar-cane, pepper, ginger, saffron, grapes, different kinds of gums, &c. all which articles may be produced in plenty, but, having little or no trade, they care not to cultivate them.

The climate of Madagascar, without doubt, is extremely unhealthy, and it is to be feared that few European constitutions will be able to contend against its deadly influence. During the months of November, December, and January, which are the most unhealthy seasons, an intermitting fever prevails. Behind the town of Tamatave, on the east coast, about sixty miles south of Foule Point, there is a vast morass, from whence unhealthy vapours proceed, which contaminate the air. The heats at the northern parts of the island, at some seasons of the year, no doubt must be very great, which from the fumes arising from the stagnated water and decayed vegetation, must render the climate unhealthy to European constitutions. We did not escape without suffering from its effects, although making so short a stay. The ravages made in Commodore Owen's squadron while on this coast, must strike every one with terror.

We sailed from Madagascar on the 13th of Nov. and in a few hours arrived at the Island of St. Mary's; about thirty miles to the northward of Foule Point, and eight or nine from the coast. It formed the principal retreat of the Pirates who infested the Indian seas in the 17th and beginning of the 18th centuries. The French formed a settlement about 1750, but the mortality was so great, that it was called "the grave of the French." Here we found a French frigate lying at anchor; she had caught the fever on board, which raged with such violence, that in six weeks she buried upwards of one hundred of her crew. We afterwards touched at the island of Mozambique, a settlement in the possession of the Portuguese, and arrived just in time to save the Governor from being murdered, an insurrection having taken place in the island. The troops, who are all blacks, had revolted, and attempted to take possession of the garrison. The marines of the Andromache (which ship happened to be there at the time) and also of the Cygnet were in consequence sent on shore, and soon put a check to it, but not before four Europeans had been murdered. The ringleaders escaped to the main land, a distance of about ten miles. The Governor of the island went on board the Andromache to thank Commodore Nourse for his assistance, and assured the Commodore that he would make an example of some of the mutineers before we sailed, which promise, on his arrival on shore, he immediately began to put into effect, by hanging up some of the principals. At this place we found an English ship that had also been at Madagascar: the mortality was such on board of this vessel, that she had lost every soul of her crew but the mate, who was then only waiting an opportunity to sell the vessel and cargo. Almost all the Missionaries that attempted to settle at Madagascar fell victims to the climate. In 1818, two attempted to settle with their wives and families, and the following is the melancholy report of them. "Messrs Jones and Bevan commenced a Mission here in the summer of 1818. They experienced a very favourable reception from the natives, especially from a chief named Jean Réné. The people, generally, were delighted at the idea of the Missionaries settling among them. Jean Réné gave a piece of ground for the Mission, on which a school-house was erected. Every thing seemed promising; in a few months, however, the darkest clouds overhung the prospect,—Mrs. Jones and her infant, Mr. Bevan and his infant, and lastly, Mrs. Bevan, were successively carried into eternity; while Mr. Jones, the only one who survived, was afterwards obliged to remove to the Mauritius, where he has since been usefully employed."* Even these sad calamities did not preclude the Missionaries from prosecuting their pious and arduous labours; at the conclusion of the treaty they again established themselves, when shortly afterwards we hear of the death of Mr. Brookes, and the Rev. Mr. Jeffreys, and recently, the Rev. Daniel Tyerman. These are melancholy proofs that the island of Madagascar is decidedly unhealthy.

To conclude this brief account of such an interesting island. Since my arrival in England, the pleasing retrospect I might have enjoyed at this visit to Madagascar, is saddened by the late accounts received from that island, and by the reflection that I am the only one left out of all those friends whom I have described as having spent so pleasant an evening with at the Prince's. They are all gone to their silent graves.

* Missionary Transactions, Vol. VI. p. 37.

Lieut. Card was upset in a boat and drowned; poor Hastie has fallen a victim to the climate; King Radama is laid low in his silver coffin;* and Rafala, the lively, gay Rafala, has been murdered by the widow of his relation and king. By the death of Radama, Madagascar has lost a wise and enlightened sovereign, and from accounts lately received, it is to be feared will long have to deplore his loss.

Since writing the above, the following paragraph appeared in the Times newspaper of the 29th of June last:—

"By letters received from Foule Point, Madagascar, of the 3d of March, it appears since the death of Radama, King of the island, and instantly after the arrangement of mourning and settling its ceremony, the Queen assembled all the Chiefs of the various extensive provinces at the capital, and those that were known to have expressed a wish on the death of the late King for his relations to succeed to the throne, were put to death; as well as a long list of Princes and Princesses of the blood of Radama. The whole island was in a state of commotion. The Arabs and Madagasses of the beautiful and fertile kingdom of Bembatooka had declared for their old King; subdued by Radama's troops, when H. M. S. Andromache was off Mejunga, in Bembatooka Bay, with a squadron. The Queen ordered the English Government Agent from the capital, and the Missionaries expected orders to quit momentarily. She had also expressed her detestation of the British nation, and only the wife of Mr. Hastie, the late Government Agent, was permitted to remain, and she was greatly in her confidence. Her sole adviser was the son of the Madagascar who was some little time ago beheaded at the Mauritius, for attempting to raise an insurrection when at Port Louis. The Queen having declared her intention to reject the annual gift of dollars for the suppression of the Slave-trade, it was expected the island would retrograde to its wonted state of barbarity and slave traffic. Not one Prince or Princess of the blood of Radama is left to lay claim to the sovereignty of the island."

Thus it is likely, by the death of one individual, that this immense island will revert to its original state of barbarity, and all the beneficial effects of the Treaty for the suppression of the Slave-trade be lost. Radama was a powerful and civilized monarch; he possessed great talents, and the civilization of his people was always nearest his heart; so strongly had it taken possession of his mind, that he made every sacrifice to accomplish it. He fully saw the advantages likely to accrue from the introduction of Missionaries and artificers into his country, and wisely made it an article of stipulation for suppressing the Slave-trade. He would not sign the Treaty until Mr. Hastie took upon himself to promise that twenty Madagascar youths should receive an English education. Ten were sent to the Isle of France, and ten arrived in this country, in 1821. They were brought to England by Radama's brother-in-law, Prince Rataffe, who, we have since heard, is one among the number murdered by the widow.† A translation of the proclamation published by Radama on this memorable occasion, will show how far he studied the interests of his people, and how much the death of such a man is to be regretted.

TRANSLATION OF THE PROCLAMATION PUBLISHED BY KING RADAMA.

"Inhabitants of Madagascar.

"You are none of you ignorant of the friendship we enjoy with the Governor of Mauritius, and the devoted attachment we have avowed to him. His atten-

* Radama died on the 27th of July, 1828, and was buried with great pomp in a silver coffin.

† Four of the Queen's soldiers entered his apartment and stabbed him to the heart.

tion, unlike that of all other foreign nations that have visited our shores, has been directed to increase our happiness and prosperity. He has never deprived us of our rights or our properties—he has not suffered the white men to carry off our children into slavery—he has sent us people to teach us arts and industry, unknown to us before, to defend us against our enemies, and to prevent famine by more extensive cultivation. We are happier and safer since the establishment of British dominion in our neighbourhood; and we are grateful to our good Father who has procured for us these blessings.

"His nation and King have made laws to prevent you from being carried out of your island into slavery; and he has punished such of the whites as have presumed to violate this law. He has called on us to assist him in this work for our own benefit, and he has promised his powerful assistance to punish such as may be refractory or disobedient.

"We willingly agree to this proposal of our Father; and we hereby declare, that if any of our subjects, or persons depending on our power, shall henceforward be guilty of selling any slave, or other person, for the purpose of being transported from the island of Madagascar, *the person guilty shall be punished by being reduced to slavery himself*, and his property shall be forfeited to me.

"Let my subjects then who have slaves, employ them in planting rice and other provisions, and in taking care of their flocks—in collecting bees'-wax and gums, and in manufacturing cloths and other articles which they can sell. I set them the first example myself, by abandoning the tax payable to me upon the sale of slaves for exportation.

"I direct my brother Jean Réné, and other Chiefs upon the sea-coast, to seize for their own use and profit, all such slaves as may be attempted to be exported in their respective Provinces; they will also give every support and assistance to the Government Agent of Mauritius in the execution of his duties.

"I command all my subjects and dependents, and invite all my allies, to abstain from any maritime predatory excursion whatever, and more particularly neither to practise nor allow of any attack or attempt upon the friends of our ally, the British nation.

"It has been usual to make an annual attack upon the Sultan of Johanna and the Comora Islands. Our good friend, the Governor of Mauritius, dissolved the meditated attack of last year, and we now join with him in forbidding any further enmity to the King or inhabitants of the Comora Archipelago, or other islands on the coast of Africa or North Archipelago, under the pain of our most severe displeasure, and of incurring the punishment due to pirates, of whatever nation or people they may be. Such is my will. Let it be known to every inhabitant of the island; it is for their own happiness and their own safety, to pay obedience to this Proclamation.

(Signed) "RADAMA.

"23d October, 1817.
"Renewed 11th October, 1820."

Such were the sentiments of the King whose loss Madagascar has just sustained, and under whose reign, through the medium and perseverance of Sir Robert Farquhar, more real good was effected for the happiness and peace of the country than had taken place under the Government of the French from the period of their first attempt to establish themselves in 1642, until the island was taken possession of by the English in 1814. The reason is forcibly pointed out in Lescallier's report; no attempt ever having been made during the government of the French, to suppress the Slave-trade, internal wars were excited for the purpose of keeping up a supply of human beings, in consequence of which, Madagascar became a scene of continued bloodshed and revolt; and it is to be feared, that the same scenes will occur again should the Slave-trade ever be renewed.

ON THE MANNING OF FLEETS.

THERE are four systems relating to the *personnel* of modern navies:—one adopted by Russia, Denmark, and Sweden; another by France; a third by America; and the fourth is the mixed system pursued in England.

In the Northern kingdoms, the Government sailor is an amphibious animal—a seaman militarized, or a soldier made nautical by marine instruction and discipline. In Russia, the royal navy is subdivided into *triads*. Each triad consists of a ship of the line, a frigate, and a sloop of war. To these is allotted an *equipage*, or a naval regiment of about one thousand men, always residing on shore when not in actual service, and disciplined exactly like the regiments of the Imperial Guard. There is a naval academy, or school of naval cadets, at St. Petersburgh; but in what respect their studies are nautical, I can scarcely conceive, for the examining masters are all clerical, and always, or almost always, include a bishop or an archbishop.

With Sweden and Denmark the case is, in some respects, different. In the former kingdom, at various ports, there are naval establishments for the education of cadets and of common sailors. The cadets are put to mess with the higher officers, and a system of affectionate family government pervades these establishments. I always found the Swedish naval officers, and certainly the Danish, scientific, and possessing extensive general information. Their science, however, is astronomical, or that of navigation, distinct from seamanship. The naval academy at Carlesburgh contains one hundred and fifty pupils. The crews of the Swedish marine are always kept in their *bostellars*, or marine barracks, on shore, when they are not in actual service. The Danish navy consists of three two-deckers, five frigates, seven sloops, and about four-score gun-boats. The seamen are said to amount to 40,000; but this number includes the Government crews of the gun-boats, which, like those of Sweden, are kept in regiments or companies on shore. The fleet of Sweden amounts to thirteen two-deckers, five frigates, ten sloops, besides gun-boats. Not only are the Swedish seamen kept in companies on shore, but land is allotted to them, which they are obliged to cultivate. The prevailing notion in Sweden, and, indeed, in Denmark is, that the fleet is useless, or if useful, that a few months' cruize in summer is sufficient to form a perfect seaman. The disposition, however, of both Governments is to reduce the navy almost to gun-boats.

It is obvious, that upon this system of officering and manning a fleet, the navies of Denmark and Sweden must be inefficient, even were their crews augmented or recruited from their mercantile marine: it is equally obvious, that the Russian navy can barely be efficient with such assistance. The Russians have a Baltic pilot-school, and every nautical invention or improvement in Europe is introduced amongst them with astonishing rapidity. The Baltic fleet of Russia consists of about from fifty-five to sixty ships, of which half are of the line. I do not believe there is a Russian line of battle-ship, either in the Baltic or to the south, that is not hogged or broken-backed, from being carried on camels over the bars which obstruct every harbour they possess, at least every harbour containing a Government building-yard.

In France, all seamen are registered at the port to which they belong by birth or service; nor can they take a voyage in a merchant-vessel, or find employment at any other port, without the certificate or permission of the Intendant, or the Minister of the Marine. When a fleet is to be fitted out, a quota is fixed upon from the registry of each port, and the men thus drawn, are marched like soldiers, with knapsacks, to the place of embarkation. Persons above a certain age, with a certain number of children, supporting parents, &c. are exempt; and hence a draft from the conscription list consists of young men, which gives the crew of a French man-of-war a superior appearance. But they are deficient in the middle-aged seamen of experience, whose utility in certain offices on board, and in their influence upon the younger part of a crew, is indispensable. The conscription list, moreover, contains an immense number of fishermen, coasters, and persons unacquainted with square-rigged vessels, and who had never gone out of sight of land. This system is obviously defective. There is, however, one point in which the French infinitely surpass us: I mean their corps of marine artillery, and their admirable training at the guns. In no service have I seen cannon so orderly and rapidly worked, more efficiently served, or so accurately pointed. But their practice is only in smooth water, in harbour, or upon the coast; and when it is blowing fresh at sea, these gunners show a lamentable want of their sea-legs. They have no idea of the motion of a ship, or of pointing the gun by it, without which gunnery afloat is mere waste of powder.

The Dutch system of manning the navy is nearly similar to that of France. Of the Spanish system, if any *system* exist in Spain, I know nothing; nor is it necessary to inquire, for under a Government so unstable no public service can retain an efficient or permanent character. The Americans, in manning their fleet, resort to but one method, the simple plan of paying the seamen for their services at their full value in the market. As the Americans have scarcely any military establishment, the whole surplus wealth and population of the republic, in war, is diverted towards the navy. This alone will always give her an immense advantage at sea.

The plague spot of the English system is impressment. Were its immediate advantages ten times greater than its warmest advocates have argued, it would still be unjustifiable, and, viewing its consequences, prejudicial to the efficiency and interests of the service. Our naval service is now greatly reformed, but, abstractedly as well as contingently, the nature of impressment is to create and perpetuate abuses, and to retard improvement. It is impossible and unnecessary to man a ship-of-war entirely with seamen. It is practicable, however, to man the whole navy in a way which will remove even the hackneyed pretences for impressment, and which will render that navy infinitely more powerful than at present. The practice of our gunnery at sea has been hitherto extremely defective. If any man doubt this, let him refer to any naval action, either of fleets or of single ships, in the wars from 1793 to 1815, and compare the damage done to the number of shots fired; he will come to a conclusion, which will astonish him. The causes are obvious.

No man who has not his sea-legs on board; no man who, although not a seaman, has not been long on board of ship in all weathers, can make a good naval gunner: but it is as absurd to infer that a man, because he is a good seaman, must be a good naval gunner, as it would be to infer that any man must of necessity be an excellent seaman because he is an accurate marksman with the cannon; and yet upon this principle alone is every gun in our navy manned. The first and second captain, *id est*, the pointers of the guns, are always smart, fore or main-top men, or forecastle men; men chosen merely because they are seamen, without reflecting that there is no connection whatever between gunnery and seamanship, or that the most able-seamen might have an obliquity or imperfection of vision. A ship's company ought to be mustered, and the best marksmen ascertained, as in the artillery, by both theory and practice: these men should be the pointers and firers of guns, the office being distinct from that of the first or second captain. This would prevent the casualty of good sailors being commanded at the guns by marines, after-guard, or possibly by a waister.

It cannot be too often repeated that while the Americans and French are straining every nerve at improvement, it is doubly incumbent on us to apply ourselves to remedy the defects in our gunnery. The following plan appears to me feasible and useful; it might be adopted with some modifications.

1. Let corps of marine artillery be formed at each of the out-ports, and selected from orderly, able-bodied youths, who, upon previous trial, exhibit, with other necessary qualities, a facility of accurate firing with the rifle and cannon.

2. Let these corps, in the first instance, be drilled as soldiers, and perform the ordinary duties of patroles, sentries, &c. at the dock-yards, by which means, the services of other troops will be dispensed with, and the Government, so far, be put to no expense.

3. Let them be taught the common arts of knotting, splicing, reefing, taking the Lead, &c.

4. Let them be instructed on shore in the first principles of projectiles, the rudiments of field-works, and defending out-posts.

5. Let them be drilled, afloat, in the manual working of the guns, and in the pointing of cannon, and let them be gradually practised in the latter, in the offing, in the roughest weather.

6. When a ship-of-war is fitted for service, let her be supplied with a selection of the most adept and perfect of this corps, in the ratio of one individual to each gun; and let these men be now practised at their quarters, in all weathers, until they have got a perfect command of the roll of the ship, &c. Upon entering a port, these men may rejoin their corps, which would supply a fresh number, and thus the duties ashore and afloat, would be alternated amongst all the men.

This system, or a system of this description, would be attended with great benefit to the naval service. It is precisely the system of the French corps of marine artillery, with the addition of all the advantages, the want of which alone renders that corps comparatively inefficient. By these means, our navy would always contain an invaluable body of orderly, well-instructed men, attached, by education, to the

service and to their officers, and they would be the means of instructing the rest of the crew. This alone would be of inestimable advantage. It would tend to diminish corporal punishment, and would enable the officers to grant the men very many indulgences, which they are now obliged to grant very sparingly, and the want of which dissatisfies the seamen with the King's service. Such a corps would have an excellent reaction on the officers themselves. It would stimulate them to intellectual exertion, in order to sustain the superiority of mental character, as well as of professional rank. Impressment would no longer be necessary; for, first, the navy would have a permanent resource of men, and secondly, it would be so improved in comfort and in character, that seamen would be glad to enter it, in preference to the merchant-service, even at a considerable loss of wages; *cæteris paribus*, all seamen, except the dissolute and worthless, will prefer the King's to the merchant's service. This is undisputed; and it is only when the former, by unnecessary severity of discipline, by a wanton withholding of indulgences, or by an unreasonable disproportion of pay, becomes objectionable, that there can be, *in war*, any difficulty in manning the navy, to the full extent to which *seamen* are necessary. A corps, such as is here recommended, would be no mean substitute for the aged, decrepid, or juvenile drafts, which used to be poured from the gaols, and workhouses, and police offices into the Navy.

I am aware that numerous objections will be urged to this as well as to every other scheme of improvement, for all improvements are more or less forced upon the prejudices of mankind. There were certain things deplored most feelingly by Lord Nelson and Lord Collingwood, as *practices*—new practices, in the Navy. These have grown into a *system* since their day; and the system calls most deeply for some such improvement as I suggest.

Our splendid successes at sea during the late war, were doubtless facilitated by the secession of the officers of the French naval service at the Revolution: the genius of France then took an exclusively military turn. The French were shut up in their harbours, and "lost their sea-legs." They have now had access to the sea a sufficient time to render them a very different sort of opponent, and on the breaking out of a new war, our naval combats may be of a very different character: uniformly, I have no doubt, in our favour; but at a much greater expense of life and of *materiel*, than those to which we have been accustomed.

It would further appear that naval warfare is about to assume comparatively new features. The clustered, inert masses, into which the Spanish Armada was condensed, and made a prey to our divisions, are not more different from Lord Rodney's first experiment of the theory of breaking the line and attacking in detail, than recent naval warfare will be different to that which must be introduced ere a period equal to half of that since Lord Rodney's action was fought.

W.

COW ON SHIPS' BOATS, AND M'KONOCHIE ON STEAM NAVIGATION.*

When we take an extended view of the present progressive state of the civilized part of the world, in mechanical adaptations for producing a considerable portion of commodities, and the relative state of England, we think that every attempt either to facilitate the transport of merchandise, or to fabricate it, demands attention. It is yet more particularly our province to discuss all propositions to increase our means of defence in any case of attack, and of adding to our vigour when called on to act offensively.

The first of the works mentioned at the head of this article, is, without doubt, a very valuable one to both the army and navy. The work may be said to treat of two distinct subjects. The first describes with clearness and precision a method of carrying out anchors and cables in a time of danger, and of landing heavy artillery on a beach, even where the surf precludes the approach of boats of the usual construction, without any incumbrance. The second part gives a very excellent account, supported by numerous successful experiments, of a *portable water-proof boat*, by which not only troops can pass the most turbulent rivers, but in which horses can be carried over more safely and quickly than by any means yet known. In addition to these important advantages are others peculiarly naval, which we shall speak of in the sequel. The inefficiency of the boats of the Navy for the purposes of "laying out a bower anchor" when a heavy sea is running, and for landing heavy weights on a beach where the surf is high, is well known to naval men. This inefficiency has caused the loss of more ships than we can specify, and placed many a military commander in a most trying and anxious situation, and has been the true cause of the failure of more than one of our expeditions.

Before we commence our remarks on the first part of our author's propositions, we will offer some observations on the structure of a few of the boats in use. The launch of a seventy-four measures (according to the mode used in this country) twenty tons. The most important duty to be performed by her is to carry out in cases of need—

	Tons.	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.
The anchor, which weighs	3	16	0	0
Cable, twenty-two inch	5	2	1	14
Anchor and Cable	8	18	1	14

To this must be added twenty-two men, oars, &c. There can be no doubt of the capability of a boat of twenty tons to carry the above weight, even if the sea was high. It is clear, that the anchor cannot be stowed in-board, because twenty men would be quite incapable of getting it overboard without either staving or capsizing the boat; it follows, that if sent by the boat, the anchor must be slung either over the bow or the stern; in a heavy sea the danger precludes the trial, and thus the launch for the greatest purpose for which she was built, was nearly useless. The form of the run and quarter were necessarily expanded more than was requisite for other duties, which rendered the boat heavy in appearance and slow in motion. Mr. Cow has obviated every difficulty by his method. It is very candidly stated by him, that, unknown to him, in 1799 and 1804, the same principle was proposed to the Admiralty, and boats at Malta and Gibraltar were tried, but subsequently disused, because they were ineffective, not in the principle but in the practical execution. Our author thus details his method :—

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* Remarks on the manner of fitting boats for Ships of War, Transports, &c. &c. By John Cow, of His Majesty's Dock-yard, Woolwich.

Steam Navigation extended and made profitable. On the most effective employment of steam power in general, and more particularly in Steam Navigation. By Captain M'Konochie, R. N.

"The principle is to bring the weight of the anchor on that part of the boat most capable of bearing it; and to use a purchase in the boat equal to the heaving up of any weight that she can sustain. To accomplish which, two solid pieces of wood, about ten inches wide, are let through the bottom, and firmly secured to the timbers; the centre of each piece is sixteen inches from the middle line of the keel, and as nearly as possible in the middle of the boat longitudinally; in each of those pieces there is a hole, large enough to take a nine-inch rope; over those holes, water-tight trunks (turned to the form of columns) are placed, and secured to the upper part by pieces of plank, which receive the heads of the columns. These pieces of plank are secured to the main thwart, and to the thwart abaft it, by fore-locked bolts, which prevent the possibility of the trunks moving; and when they are in their places, the water flows up them to its level. It must be observed, that the holes through the boat's bottom are half an inch less than the holes in the trunks, so that should it be required to remove the trunks whilst the boat is in the water, plugs made of fir, with an eye-bolt driven through them, may be dropped down the trunks into the hole in the bottom; and by a blow with the end of a boat-hook staff, they are fastened, so that the trunks may be removed, and no water come into the boat. Also, should it be required to put the trunks in their places whilst the boat is in the water, it will be only necessary to make a small rope fast to the eye-bolt in the plug, reeve it through the trunks, and put them in their places; bring the small rope to the windlass, and the plugs will come up the trunks, and, as in removing them, no water will come into the boat. The object in fitting the trunks in this manner is, that when the boat is not wanted for the particular service of the anchor or guns, the trunks are stowed away, and she is in precisely the same state as other boats, and no impediment offered to water casks or any other articles.

"The windlass or purchase for heaving up the anchor or guns, is composed of two parts, and when in use it is joined in the middle by an iron gudgeon; it has likewise gudgeons at each end, working in brass rhodings. The middle one works on a strong iron stanchion, which is placed on the keelson of the boat, consequently the strain is divided between the sides and the keel; and the windlass being made of two pieces of oak timber, from four to five feet long, and from seven to eleven inches in diameter, each, (according to the breadth and size of the boat,) and being well secured with iron hoops, it is impossible to break or bend it: therefore it may with truth be said, it is equal to the heaving up of any weight with which the boat can swim. There is nothing complicated in the fitting, consequently it is free from the objection which is always attached to machinery on board ships, as it is worked with iron levers or hand-spikes, which every seaman is in the frequent habit of using."

The anchor is then to be lowered sufficiently for the boat to float clearly over it, and then our author submits, but with great deference,

"That the best way of slinging and carrying the anchor, is to make the bight of a rope (the size of course will be governed by the weight, but the two parts of a seven-inch rope will carry any anchor,) fast to one of the arms or flukes; also a rope to the ring, to lower it from the cathead, sufficiently to prevent the boat striking on it; then reeve the two parts of the fluke ropes through the trunks, bring them to the windlass in the boat, and heave the bea as close up as circumstances may require; bring the ring rope over the stern, (or bow, if it should be preferred,) and a small luff tackle will easily bring the shank to a line parallel with the keel; or it may be carried with the arms horizontally, and the stock perpendicularly; but the length of the shank not being so much as half the length of the boat, it is considered that it could not thus be got so close to the bottom."

This plan is applicable to weighing an anchor. Twelve men weighed one of forty-six hundred weight, after it had been down three weeks. It appears, that, at the suggestion of Rear-Admiral Sir Thomas Hardy, launches have been built on this principle, for the Ganges, Barham, Asia, and Hussar, and which are deemed by naval men very superior to the old form. The question of the excellence of this plan is put past all doubt by the testimony of Capt. Parry, who, on his last voyage towards the North Pole, thus speaks of it:—"I cannot here omit to mention the invaluable advantage derived, on this occasion, from one of our cutters (a twenty-five feet boat) having been fitted on Mr. Cow's ingenious principle, for weighing anchors in the centre, instead of the extremity of the boat. By this beautiful contrivance, six men could weigh the Hecla's bower-anchor of thirty hundred weight with ease, and transport it any distance

with safety; indeed, but for this facility, added to that afforded by Phillips's capstan, the Hecla's reduced crew would probably have been unable to haul her off the ground on this occasion." Lieut. (now Capt.) Foster, who commanded the Hecla during the absence of Capt. Parry, corroborates the opinion in these words:—"Had it not been that our boat was fitted on your plan, we should have lost the Hecla."

When we observe that the French and Americans are availing themselves of every scientific improvement which can add to the efficiency of their ships, it becomes a paramount duty in us not only to keep pace with them, but if possible to outstrip them. Our navy has yet much to achieve both in the material of war, and in tactics. The guns of our ships are defective. It is a known fact, that Capt. Usher proved to Lord Exmouth and the whole Mediterranean fleet, that the Gover guns of the Undaunted threw shot farther than any long gun in the whole squadron. The size, weight, and compactness of these guns, render them far superior for naval war than any other; the quantity of powder is materially less than for long guns of the same calibre, they require fewer men to work them, and give more room on deck. Our large frigates might be equipped with thirty-two pounders on the main-deck, and indeed throughout the whole of her decks, so that only one sized cartridge and shot would be required. The mode of training guns fore and aft is imperfect. We saw, some time ago, a simple and efficient plan which might be adapted to the carriages now in use, and which added not an inch to the length of the carriage. It was rejected by the Board at Woolwich, on the plea that it might be subjected to corrosion from salt water. The metal part might have been made of gun-metal or copper, and kept clean with the greatest ease, and thus obviated the objection. Capt. Hastings has proved that shells may be fired with terrible effect from guns at point-blank, but we have not yet heard that one of our ships has been so fitted. The French navy have already prepared to adopt this dreadful weapon in their ships, and have nine steam-ships, of considerable dimensions, fitted for war. One of fifteen guns has recently been launched at Rochefort. If the steam apparatus is well secured, and she is supplied with shells, we are not prepared to say what ship could depend on successfully resisting her.

The second part of this treatise, *on landing and embarking heavy ordnance*, is equally important with the first portion, and from its novelty it is very attractive. It would be a work of supererogation to discuss the great utility, either of landing ordnance and cavalry as soon as the infantry had gained a footing on the shore, or of being able to carry them off in case of retreat. The certainty of having the means of performing either service, must remove a source of deep anxiety from the minds of the officers commanding, and give the men great confidence. It has another invaluable advantage, that of making the exertions of one service obviously useful to the other, in times of the greatest difficulty. Mr. Cow has given some instances of the failures of enterprises, owing to the impossibility of landing heavy guns. Sir Josias Rowley, when commanding a squadron at the attack of Leghorn, was unable, after the greatest exertions, to get heavy ordnance on shore; the failure of the enterprise was the consequence. In 1823, the Anne and Turners, two transports, were compelled to take the ordnance, which was to be landed on the Coast of Africa, to the West Indies, as it was found so difficult to land the light guns, that no attempt was made to get the heavy artillery on shore. In 1799, our troops landed at the Helder, and were obliged to maintain their ground for two days without either artillery or cavalry, as the surf was too heavy to permit boats to disembark either the guns or horses. Our naval and military readers need not be informed of the serious consequences which might ensue from the want of these branches of the material of war. An active enemy, if aware of the deficiency, would soon terminate the contest.

The method of landing and embarking ordnance with the same apparatus is as follows:—

"The trunks and windlass are put in their places in the boat, as before described for the anchor. The gun is thus prepared for landing: a pair of gun slings is put on in the usual way; a single rope, (which I shall call the heaving-up rope,) about seven inches in circumference, is made fast round it, exactly in the middle, so that the gun shall balance. It is then removed from its carriage, (should it be mounted,) and placed on a cradle or sledge. Should this sledge not be previously prepared, it may be made of any piece of timber that can be procured; if on board a ship-of-war, the spare half anchor stock would answer perfectly well, by being cut asunder, reversed, and the two small ends brought and bolted together. The upper part should be hollowed out to the form of the gun, so that it may lie more steadily on it; the bolts which fasten the two parts of the sledge would serve to pass the lashings round to secure the gun on it. That end of the sledge which is intended to go foremost, should be rounded away, so as not to offer any obstruction, and to rise over any impediment on the ground that it may meet with. A strong rope is then fastened under the muzzle of the gun, for hauling it on shore: it should be particularly observed to place the rope *under* the muzzle; for on hauling it on shore, the people are necessarily more elevated than the gun, and consequently the rope, by being so placed, tends to lift it, and in great measure to prevent its ploughing into the ground.

"Small lines are to be fastened to the muzzle and breech, to keep the gun steady; those lines are to be marked, so as to indicate when the gun is in a fore and aft direction. It must be particularly observed that these lines should be small, only just sufficient to steady the gun, for this reason:—Should it happen from any cause which cannot be foreseen, that the rope which heaves the gun up, slips or gives away, when the steadying lines are made fast, the gun would swing out, and its whole weight would be brought to the gunwale, when, if these lines are so strong as to sustain the weight, it would nearly upset the boat; therefore to prevent the possibility of an accident, pieces of about an inch and a half line would be best for the purpose.

"The muzzle and breech should be padded with swabs or mats, to prevent injury to the bottom of the boat.

"The gun, thus prepared, should be hoisted out by the gun slings in the usual way, and lowered sufficiently into the water; the heaving-up rope is then to be rove through one of the trunks, and brought to the windlass, and when the weight of the gun is on the boat, it should be disengaged from the tackle which hoisted it out, and hove as close as possible up to the bottom of the boat. In order to relieve the windlass, and to enable the second gun to be hove up, a piece of timber, or three capstan bars lashed together, should be placed across the boat; a stopper should then be made fast to the heaving-up rope, and fastened to the bars; the rope round the windlass should be slackened up, and the first gun will be suspended from the capstan bars. A mouse knot should be worked in that part of the heaving-up rope which is nearest the windlass, to prevent the stopper from slipping. A seventy-four gun ship's launch, with one iron twenty-four pounder gun suspended, heels only eight inches; therefore it is in perfect safety.

"The second gun should be prepared and hove up in the same manner as the first, and left suspended to the windlass, and the boat is thereby brought on an even keel. When both guns are secured, the carriages may be placed in the boat, with whatever stores are necessary, care being taken to avoid impeding the rowers, should the wind be contrary. The guns by being suspended under the bottom of the boat, certainly form an impediment to her progress through the water, but not so much so as might be expected, as was proved by the experiment I was permitted to make in the Thames, near the Royal Arsenal.

"On approaching the shore, great care must be taken to bring the boat to an anchor in proper time, without the surf; for should the gun be allowed to touch the ground, while suspended, it would inevitably stave her.

"The gun being lowered down, the hauling rope is drawn on shore by a small line —forty men have drawn an iron twenty-four pounder gun, thus lowered into the water, up a rough causeway."

The embarkation of a heavy gun is on the same principle; it is hauled off to the boat, moored without the surf, and then hove up under her bottom, and delivered alongside the ship. Several experimental trials of this plan have been made in the presence of distinguished officers, and every one has succeeded to the highest expectations. The most satisfactory trial was made at Portsmouth, in the presence of the Lord High Admiral and many military and naval officers. Two eighteen-pounders were lowered from a frigate, and hoisted up (by the windlass in the boat) underneath the boat's bottom. The launch was brought

to about fifty yards from the shore; and on the presumption of a heavy surf and a strong tide, that would prevent a line from being carried on shore, a shell, with the line attached, was thrown from a five and a-half inch mortar, with about two ounces of powder. *The carriage and gun were hauled on shore, the gun mounted and fired. From the time of firing the mortar, to the discharge of the gun, fourteen minutes only elapsed!*

Field guns mounted on carriages are hoisted up in the same way, to the bottom of the boat. A brass twelve-pounder was disengaged from the limbers, (which with the whole apparatus were stowed in the boat,) and hove up to a twenty-five feet cutter. It was lowered down, and the trail-rope given to twelve artillery men, who ran it up the causeway, and had the gun limbered up, magazine, &c. ready, and the gun advancing, fit for service, in *less than* FIVE MINUTES.

Mr. Cow's portable boat is indeed an invention of great consequence. Had it been known during the late war, its utility would have been now established. We think that Mr. Cow may render this boat more portable, and the packing more compact. We will suggest his making the frame and thwarts the cases to contain the water-proof cloth. For the conveyance of troops across deep rivers, a broad floored boat for the men, and a small one to tow her, would be most convenient, and would transport more at a time. If a hauling line could be extended across the river, perhaps it would accelerate the transporting more than a tow boat.

The principle of this boat is simple; a frame peculiarly constructed, covered with Mackintosh's patent water-proof canvass. Our limits will not permit us to enter into the minute details of bolts and screws, &c.; more particularly, as it is clear that the arrangement of the frame, though evincing ingenuity, is capable of being improved, simplified, and lightened. The use of a few such boats in a Peninsular campaign could hardly, under some circumstances, be calculated. The facility and safety with which horses can be landed and embarked on surfy shores is very great. The form of boat for that purpose resembles the Massula boat of Madras. A strong platform is put in the boat for the horses to stand on; in cases of great emergency, reeds, rushes, straw, or sea-weed, with a few stout boughs would answer the purpose. The boat is put together on deck, and hoisted out, the horses are lowered into her as usual, she is then transported to the beach; a sledge is then lowered under her, a hawser sent on shore, and the boat is hauled about half her length out of the water; the fore part of her is unlaced and the animals walk out on *terra-firma*, and may be used directly to assist in hauling other boats to the shore. A boat twenty-four feet long, eight feet six inches broad, and four feet deep, will transport through a heavy sea four horses, and all their accoutrements. For naval purposes it is very useful. Prizes are sometimes difficult to get possession of, from boats being shattered during the action. Sir W. Hoste could not take possession of the Flora after she had struck in the action off Lissa for want of a boat. The Victorious, after the Rivoli had struck to her, had no boat that could swim, when *Lieut.* (now Capt.) *Peake, and one man*, boarded this great two-decker in a dingy!

Mackintosh's water-proof cloth is worthy of consideration for military uses. Four yards of it, ell wide, would make a soldier a water-proof envelope when bivouacking, and would fold in a smaller compass than a blanket. There are evils attending the use of it, which may be guarded against or obviated. The first evil is its extreme warmth, for being air tight, the heat of the body cannot radiate off as it should, and disease may consequently ensue. By a little management this may be modified. The next evil is a serious one. The Indian rubber being dissolved in spirits of turpentine, becomes highly inflammable. It is very probable that cloth, with a great admixture of wool, would diminish the danger of ignition, and perhaps the addition of bees-wax would render it less inflammable; at least, we have heard a favourable report of some experiments which have been tried with this addition to the solution. There may be found some liquid which will dissolve the Indian rubber, and even render it less inflammable than common cloth. When such discovery is made,

we think that it would add to the comfort and preservation of both horses and men on service.

We think the least valuable portion of Mr. Cow's work is his method of filling water-casks in ship boats. In a future number we shall offer some remarks on this subject, and shall show the inutility of landing even one cask.

The two pamphlets named in the title of the second article are nearly the same, the one being an essay from the Edinburgh New Philosophical Journal, and the other an abridgment of it. The observations emanate, without doubt, from a watchful and capable intellect, and contain some useful remarks, and enforce some known truths. We trust that Capt. M'Konochie will favour the public with more minute and scientific details of his ideas, which we must now consider as merely attractive sketches. We quite agree with the Captain in opinion, that the present steam craft are the mere racers and hunters of their genus; that for an investment of capital they are about as profitable as the inhabitants of the stud or hunting stable. We think too, that he has given the true causes of their being unprofitable,—namely, to a character of machinery, very beautiful, but behind the science of the age—to the great expense necessarily incurred in propelling vessels beyond a certain rate—and to the heavy outlay in fitting them up.

The two great points urged by Capt. M'Konochie, is to diminish expense by diminishing speed, since the power to overcome the increasing resistance is (according to his calculation, not ours,) " nearly as the cube of the speed gained." The increase is enormous, and will sanction all he says, though we do not agree with him in the amount. The second point is to tow vessels instead of carrying merchandize. This latter may be accomplished in any sea, and with any sized vessel, and there can be no doubt that even with the present wasteful machinery, it might be rendered very profitable. The idea of several small boilers instead of one, is to be found in our fourth number. The objection to tubes and small boilers in sea-going vessels is the precipitation of the salt. If distilled fresh water were always used, and we maintain that it might be, by the application of condensers or refrigerators properly adapted, small boilers and tubes would be the cheapest, safest, compactest, and most efficient of all boilers. Mr. Hancock, of Bow, has a boiler in use of which we think most highly; it exposes a greater surface to the fire than any other; it is easily made, easily repaired, and safer at one hundred pounds on the inch, than any low pressure boiler at four pounds; it is very compact, and takes up more heat from the same quantity of fire than any we know of. If fresh water were used, this boiler should be applied to steam-vessels until a better is discovered. For steam-vessels of war, this boiler is without any doubt the best invented. We must qualify what we have said relative to small boilers and tubes, by admitting that no contrivance has yet ensured a perfect circulation. The force-pump must not be wholly depended on; we therefore again repeat, that Mr. Hancock's is the best and safest boiler yet made.

Great changes are wrought very slowly, and therefore we agree with Capt. M'Konochie that the first step should be the facilitating of transit by towing at the rate which will ensure the delivery of cargoes at the most convenient hours. We are however of opinion, that the steam tugs may be so constructed, as to carry many tons of goods and passengers without diminishing their speed. His ideas on establishing these tugs on the coasts of Chile, and even beyond the bay of Panama, proves his enthusiasm, but makes us doubt his knowledge of the *real* state of those countries. We refer him to the excellent and reflective volumes of John Miers; and after he has read them, he will not embark either a sixpence or himself in their service.

All the remarks on fitting launches with small steam apparatus are excellent. Ships of the line in calms, to ensure tacking in narrow channels beating with light winds, to tow out of crowded harbours, to accelerate the embarkation of troops, to carry boats on service, to chase in calms, to survey coasts and rivers, and many other duties, such an adaptation of the power would be most useful. Capt. M'Konochie is not the only person anxious to see this in practice. We are informed that a small apparatus for a ship's boat is nearly prepared.

HISTORICAL NOTES ON MILITARY PENSIONS.

MODE OF RECOMPENSING DISABLED SOLDIERS AMONG THE GREEKS.

Pisistratus made a law, by which soldiers who had lost a limb during a conflict with an enemy, were ordered to be maintained at the public expense. By subsequent regulations, it appears that the Athenians directed that men who had been disabled by war, should become public pensioners, and an allowance was given to the parents and children of soldiers who were killed in battle, and left their families without the means of support. Men were also pensioned for long service. Solon ordered that a deduction should be made from the pay of soldiers, which was to be employed for the education of children whose fathers had fallen in battle, and the reason assigned for this measure was, that men might thereby be excited to greater bravery.

ROMANS.

Augustus fixed the period of service in the Roman army at ten years in the cavalry, and twenty in the infantry. A soldier who had served the prescribed period, was denominated a veteran, and when he extended his services beyond that time, he became entitled to particular privileges. Augustus made a law also, directing that soldiers who had completed their period of service, or who had become so disabled, either by wounds or old age, as to render them unfit for duty, should be provided for at the public expense. In some instances, it appears, they were assigned over to the care of wealthy families.

The Romans recompensed their disabled soldiers, by awarding them honours, privileges, and pecuniary pensions. A veteran was authorized to carry a cane like a centurion, when he entered a camp; and when guilty of a misdemeanour, he was not liable to be flogged, or to suffer an ignominious punishment, like the unprivileged classes of the people. He was allowed to purchase or sell articles of merchandise, without paying an excise duty, or any local or assessed tax. His children, under certain circumstances, enjoyed a similar exemption from taxes.

Julius Cæsar conferred the privilege of legalizing nuncupative wills, when made by a soldier, but the law was passed for a limited time only. Trajan made it a permanent law of the empire.

Constantine awarded to veterans waste lands in perpetuity, with an exemption from imposts. Each individual received a pair of oxen, a hundred bushels of different kinds of grain, and a sum of money to enable him to purchase agricultural utensils. In awarding the different degrees of recompense, a due distinction was made between veterans who had served their full time, or been disabled by wounds, and those persons who were discharged on account of infirmities, before they had served the prescribed period. Great care seems to have been taken not to discharge a man on account of an infirmity, unless he was really disqualified for the service. Constantine made a law, directing that soldiers who mutilated themselves should be branded, and that they should not be discharged; they were to be employed at whatever la-

bour they were capable of performing. Valentinian and Valens confirmed this law, and ordered that the mutilators should be still more severely punished. The practice of maiming the hand by cutting off some of the fingers, became very frequent by the time of Theodosius, not only among the soldiers already enrolled, but also among those persons in civil life who were liable to be called upon to join the army. This Emperor confirmed the laws formerly enacted in regard to the employment of *poltroons*, (persons who had been guilty of hand maiming,) and in consequence of the difficulty which some of the provinces had to raise the full quota of efficient men, he directed that two mutilated conscripts should be allowed to reckon as one man, of the prescribed levy.

FRANCE.

From the establishment of the French monarchy, those persons who held lands of the Crown were obliged to furnish, at the command of the Sovereign, a certain quota of men. Early in the thirteenth century, the time of service during which a lord of the manor and his vassals were obliged to remain under the orders of the King, varied from five to forty days. Saint Louis, who came to the throne in 1226, extended it to sixty days and sixty nights; and Philip the Fair, about the end of the century, made the period four months. Charles VII. who succeeded to the monarchy in 1422, was the first who established a standing army in modern times, by keeping in constant pay a corps of free archers, and raising a few companies of artillery. His successor, Louis XI. disbanded the free archers, and raised 6000 Swiss, and eventually 10,000 French infantry. Charles VIII. (1483) increased the number of the Swiss troops, and raised a body of Germans. It does not appear that his successor, Louis XII. made any material addition to the standing army. Francis I. about the year 1534, embodied seven legions, each consisting of 6000 men, apparently with the view of resisting the power of the Emperor Charles V. and of Henry VIII. of England. It is during this reign that we first read of some provision being made for men disabled in the service. Those individuals who became disqualified by disease or old age for the active exigencies of the service, were employed in garrisons, or, if discharged, they were exempted from paying taxes for life.

It would seem, that from the earliest times the Kings of France enjoyed what is called *droit d'oblat*, which consisted in the power of sending to each abbey or monastery of royal foundation, one, and in some instances, two officers or soldiers, who had become unfit for service. These veterans were denominated lay-monks or lay-brothers. The superiors of the abbeys made the lay-brothers perform much of the drudgery and menial labour of the establishment, particularly in sweeping the chapel and ringing the bell.

About the year 1597, Henry IV. contemplated the measure of collecting the veterans, and accommodating them in an establishment constructed and endowed for that purpose. In 1605 he issued an edict, declaring "that there was provision made for the relief of soldiers, when by wounds or sickness, contracted in the service, they were unable to live either by war or labour." The provision to which he

alluded was an establishment for invalid soldiers, which was denominated the Royal House of Christian Charity. This house was built with funds arising from the surplus of the accounts of hospitals, almshouses, and spittals for lepers, &c. and from the pensions of lay-monks. Invalids admitted upon this establishment were directed to wear a white satin cross, edged with blue, and a round badge of velvet, edged with white, having three *fleurs-de-lys* of yellow satin in the middle. Henry was assassinated in 1610, and the establishment of the Royal House of Christian Charity was almost immediately broken up. Louis XIII. who succeeded Henry on the throne of France, allowed the veterans to choose whether they would return to the abbeys, or take each one hundred livres annually, which sum the religious houses were obliged to pay. Louis subsequently re-established the House of Christian Charity in 1633, and Richelieu gave it the form of an order of chivalry, and called it the *Commanderie de Saint Louis.* After Richelieu's death, the requisite funds to support the establishment were wanting, and the invalids were again dispersed.

Soon after the peace of the Pyrenees, Louis XIV. turned his attention to the condition of the veterans of his army. The foundation of the *Hotel Royal des Invalides* was laid in 1670; and by 1674, the edifice was so far advanced, as to be able to receive and accommodate soldiers. The abbeys were relieved from the impost of subsisting veterans *(oblats)* in 1673, but each house which had an annual revenue of 1000 livres, was ordered to pay 150 livres a year, and those houses whose income did not amount to 1000 livres, were to pay 75 livres.

In 1682, a number of the invalids who had been admitted into the *Hotel Royal des Invalides,* had so far recovered as to enable them to perform military duty. They were then embodied and formed into independent companies, which continued to be kept up by the incorporation of partially infirm soldiers. A code of regulations, consisting of forty-seven articles, was promulgated in 1731, by which the invalids admitted on the establishment were to be controlled. Veterans who swore profanely, were to be confined during two months for the first offence, and if they persisted in breaking the second commandment, they were to be expelled. Fighting was strictly forbidden, and officers who infringed this rule, were for the first offence to be placed under arrest for a month. Soldiers were to be confined for a similar period. When the offence was repeated, expulsion followed. Inebriety was strongly prohibited. Officers who transgressed in this respect, had their allowance of wine stopped for eight days; soldiers were confined, and if they had been eight times incarcerated on this account, they were to be confined in the prison of the Bicêtre for a year: expulsion succeeded any farther repetition of the offence. Heavy penalties were imposed on individuals who slept out of the establishment, or who brought any one into it to sleep. When a pensioner lost a part of his clothes, his allowance of wine was stopped until the value of the missing article was made good. Tools were directed to be furnished to the invalids who wished to exercise or to learn a trade.

In 1776, the numbers accommodated in the *Hotel Royal des Invalides,* were as follows:—

Lieutenant-Colonels	6
Majors	12
Captains	60
Lieutenants	200
Quarter-Masters	60
Non-commissioned Officers	212
Privates	950
	1500

The *out-pension* list may be said to have originated in 1764. Non-commissioned officers were each allowed four sous a day, or seventy-two livres year; privates three sous a day, or fifty-four livres a year.

A considerable alteration took place in 1772. The amount of pensions annually awarded to non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the infantry, was as under stated. The allowance granted to non-commissioned officers and privates of the cavalry was a little higher.

	Livres.		£.	s.
Serjeant Majors	300	=	12	10
——— of Grenadiers	180	=	7	10
——— Fusileers	168	=	7	0
Corporal of Grenadiers	126	=	5	5
——— Fusileers	120	=	5	0
Private Grenadier	90	=	3	15
——— Fusileer and Drummer	80	=	3	6

Each veteran received a suit of uniform every eight years, and pensioners who had served thirty years were exempted from local taxation.

Non-commissioned officers did not receive the pension of a rank unless they had held that rank for eight years. Men pensioned on account of wounds received in action, formed an exception to this rule.

The out-pensioners who resided in the provinces or departments, were under the superintendence of the Intendant of the province. No pensioner was permitted to go from one province to another to reside, without regular leave for that purpose, and being furnished with a certificate in regard to the period when the pension had been paid.

The pensioners were paid every two months by an officer of the police, except during two periods of the year, namely, April and May, and November and December, when they were inspected and paid by a sub-intendant of the province. Sometimes they were at these periods inspected by the Intendant of the province, on which occasion they appeared in their uniform. They were also inspected once a year by the Commissary at War. When a pensioner died, the circumstance was reported to the Secretary at War, and the sub-intendant of the province, by the curate of the parish, where the man resided.

France was the first country in modern Europe that maintained a standing army of national troops; she took the lead also in making a provision for disabled soldiers.

The pensioning of soldiers on account of long service, or in consequence of being disabled by wounds or injuries, is a highly just and politic measure. The states of Greece and of Rome early saw the necessity of adopting this means of improving and perfecting their military force. Many of the regulations of the Romans on this important branch of

military police, are well worthy of our consideration, and not a few might be imitated with advantage. In many respects they adapted the means to the end much better than is practised by modern nations. They did not collect their invalids into large bodies, and deprive them of their liberty, under the pretence of promoting their happiness. Magnificent buildings, fitted up at a great expense for the accommodation of disabled soldiers, afford a proof of the wealth, and perhaps of the liberality of a state; but is it a wise or an economical mode of providing for old soldiers? The plan must be a partial one, and therefore apparently unjust; for no nation could afford to accommodate in palaces all its invalids who are entitled to a pension for life. That it is not adapted to the wants and dispositions of the great mass of pensioners, may be inferred from the circumstance, that, unless men have a very small pension, they rarely solicit admission into the *Hotel Royal des Invalides*. Candidates for admission into this establishment are chiefly from that class of invalids whose pensions are below the medium amount. From this circumstance we may infer the opinion entertained by the pensioners of its vaunted advantages and splendour. If I am correctly informed, every soldier who has been admitted into the *Hotel Royal des Invalides*, and who ceases to be an in-pensioner of that establishment, forfeits his claim to a pecuniary allowance or out-pension. This regulation was probably necessary to obviate the numerous applications that were made by in-pensioners to leave the Hotel Royal, with the view of returning to the country, and subsisting upon the out-pension, which had been in the first instance awarded to them. It is still more difficult to defend the measure on the score of economy. In 1797, it was estimated that an inmate of the *Hotel des Invalides* cost the country about two francs a day; the provisions alone were valued at one franc thirty-five cents, the remaining sixty-five cents were required to cover the proportional expense of the establishment. According to this ratio, the annual expense of accommodating a man in the Hotel, would be 730 francs, which is within twenty francs of the amount of out-pension allowed, even at the present time, to five private soldiers discharged after thirty years' service. (Vide Table subjoined, No. 1.)

There are few pensioners who have not some relations or acquaintance of their own class, with whom they would reside, in preference to being accommodated in a splendid establishment, and feeding from silver plate, were they allowed one-half of the amount which a single individual is likely to cost in such an institution.

The following Ordonnance contains the regulations by which soldiers belonging to the French army are at present pensioned.

ORDONNANCE FOR REGULATING THE HALF-PAY OF OFFICERS OF THE ARMY AND THE PENSIONS OF SOLDIERS.

Palace of the Tuileries, 27th August, 1814.

Louis, by the Grace of God, King of France and Navarre.

Having deliberated upon the mode established for regulating the pensions to officers and soldiers, which guarantees to individuals of these classes, who are unfit for service, a recompense proportionate to their length of service, and the disabling degree of their wounds or infirmities:

Wishing to establish upon this basis a code of regulations calculated to embrace the long-continued usages of the service in this respect, which it is impos-

sible to alter without augmenting the public expense, or reducing the rate of pension:

Observing, also, that some modification is required, in consequence of the change which has taken place in the organization of the army:

Upon the report of our Secretary at War,

We have ordered, and do order, as follows:—

Chapter I.—General Rules.

Article I. A period of thirty years' service entitles a soldier to his discharge, and a pension according to the subjoined Table, No. 1.

II. Wounds received in action with the enemy, which shall render the amputation of a limb, or more than one limb necessary, or which shall occasion total loss of vision, entitle a soldier to a pension according to Table, No. 2.

III. Soldiers who are disabled by wounds of a less grave character, or infirmities resulting from active warfare, or by injuries received during the execution of a duty which they had been directed to perform, and who are, after a careful investigation, ("*d'après les formes les plus rigoureuses*") found to be disqualified for military service, either in the line or in a less active species of force, may be recommended to receive a pension or a gratuity. The amount of the bounty of government is to be determined by the Secretary at War, according to the length of a man's service, the kind, degree, or cause of his wounds or disabilities, and the extent to which he may be thereby disqualified from earning a livelihood by labour.

IV. Soldiers who are permitted to leave the service, or who are discharged before they have completed thirty years' service, are not entitled to a pecuniary recompense.

V. Drummers and trumpeters are allowed to reckon their period of service from fourteen years of age; other classes of the army from sixteen years of age.

VI. Deserters forfeit the time they may have served previously to absconding from their corps.

VII. The time during which an officer is placed on the unemployed list, may be reckoned as service, provided he rejoins the army when called upon to do so.

VIII. Officers who have been reduced to half-pay, (*traitement de reforme*) and who may be called into active service, are allowed to reckon one-half of the time they received half-pay, (which cannot be longer than five years,) as also the period they did not receive it, provided the whole time does not exceed ten years.

IX. Campaigns are to be reckoned according to the following scale:—

Soldiers raised in Europe are during peace permitted to reckon three for every two years of service, while they are embarked on board ship, or employed out of Europe.

In time of war they are to be allowed to reckon two years for every campaign of twelve months, in whatever country they may have been serving, and without exempting any class of troops. Soldiers employed to guard the coasts of France during a maritime war, will not be allowed to reckon more than eighteen months for one campaign, unless they had been embarked on board ship, or were wounded during an attack of the enemy.

A campaign commences when the troops, in consequence of being placed on the war establishment, are united into a *corps d'armée*. Should a soldier be wounded, he is allowed to reckon a full campaign, although he may not be able to serve the whole of it. Provided a soldier was serving with the corps to which he belongs, he will be allowed to reckon as service the period he is a prisoner of war.

X. Two years service in a rank is required before a soldier will be awarded the pension of that rank, except in cases where men are disabled by wounds received in action with an enemy.

XI. In ranks which are arranged into classes, the amount of pensions is to be the same in each.

XII. A pension for length of service must never exceed the value of the pay and other advantages a soldier received immediately before he was discharged.

XIII. A pension is a recompense for military service; consequently, service in a civil capacity confers no right to claim a pecuniary reward, except in the case of commissaries of war and auditors of accounts, who are selected from among the civil functionaries; they are permitted to reckon as military service one-half of the time they may have filled a civil appointment.

XIV. Any military service during which an officer is permitted to draw his pension for services formerly rendered along with the pay of the new appointment, will not be allowed to be reckoned for the purpose of claiming an increased pension.

XV. All persons belonging to the army who have been pensioned on account of disabilities before they had completed twenty years' service, campaigns not included, except in consequence of wounds received in action, are held liable to be examined annually by medical officers, until they are fifty years of age, with the view of ascertaining whether they continue disabled. Those that recover, and who are called upon full-pay, have the option of joining the army or not; but should they prefer remaining at home, the pension ceases.

Chevaliers of the Order of Saint Louis, members of the Legion of Honour, and pensioners from the *corps d'élite*, are exempted from this inspection.

XVI. Pensioners forfeit their pension—

By accepting, without permission, pensions or offices from a foreign Government.

By any circumstance which deprives a Frenchman of his civil rights.

By being sentenced to receive a degrading punishment: and

By residing in a foreign country without permission.

Chapter II.

(This chapter in the original contains a few exceptions to the above general regulations. Officers of artillery and engineers are, in consequence of the slowness of promotion in these branches of the service, allowed to draw pensions equal to a rank immediately above the one they hold, provided each officer has held his appointment for ten years.)

Given at our Palace of the Tuileries, the 27th August, 1814.

(Signed) Louis, the King.

(Signed) Le Comte Dupont, Secretary-at-War.

TABLE No. I.

RATE OF PENSIONS FOR LENGTH OF SERVICE.

RANK.	After thirty years' service, campaigns not included.	After thirty years' service, one-twentieth to be added for each year beyond that period, campaigns included.	Maximum fifty years' service, campaigns included.	Sterling money.
	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.	£. s.
Lieutenant-General	3000	150	6000	250
Marechal-de-Camp	2000	100	4000	166 13
Colonel, Adjutant, Commandant	1200	60	2400	100
Major	1000	50	2000	83 6
Captain	600	30	1200	50
Lieutenant	450	22-50	900	37 10
Second ditto	350	17-50	700	29 3
Sergeant	200	10	400	16 13
Corporal	170	8-50	340	14 3
Private	150	7-50	300	12 10

TABLE II.

RATE OF PENSIONS ON ACCOUNT OF THE LOSS OF ONE OR MORE LIMBS.

RANK.	Loss of two limbs, or total loss of vision, in consequence of wounds, without reference to service.	Loss of a limb.	One-twentieth added to each year of service, including campaigns.	Maximum.	Sterling money.
	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.	£. s.
Lieutenant-General	6000	3000	150	6000	250
Marechal-de-Camp	4000	2000	100	4000	166 13
Colonel, Adjutant, Commandant	3000	1500	75	3000	127 15
Major	2400	1200	60	2400	100
Captain	1600	800	40	1600	66 13
Lieutenant	1200	600	30	1200	50
Second ditto	1000	500	25	1000	42 10
Sergeant	450	200*	10	400	16 13
Corporal	400	170	8-50	340	14 3
Private †	365	150	7-50	300	12 10

There are two very important points in this Ordonnance.

1st. Except in the cases of men recompensed by Government on account of disabilities occasioned by wounds, all pensions awarded to individuals under twenty years' service are conditional, and depend upon the existence and disabling degree of an infirmity. A discretionary power is vested in the Secretary-at-War, to confer pensions without reference to length of service; but this discretion is limited to conditional remuneration alone; he has no authority to award permanent pensions to men who have not served the above-mentioned period. By this means he is enabled to apportion the bounty of the State, according to the various claims and conditions of individual cases, without the risk of entailing upon the country an expense disproportioned to the extent of services rendered, or the degree of disabilities incurred through the exigencies of public duty.

2d. This Ordonnance recognises the difficulty of appreciating the degree, and of estimating the duration of many disabilities, and, therefore, directs that pensioners, under a certain period of service, shall be examined annually.

ABSTRACT OF CLAIMS FOR PENSIONS ACCORDING TO THIS ORDONNANCE.

I. PENSIONS FOR LIFE.

1st Claim.—Length of service.

2d Claim.—Wounds or injuries received in action with the enemy.

3d Claim.—Disabilities contracted by the exigencies of public duty after twenty years' service.

II. CONDITIONAL PENSIONS.

Claim.—Disabilities contracted by the exigencies of public duty under twenty years' service.

* The recompense for the loss of a limb, by a soldier who has served twenty years, is not to be less than 342 francs to a Sergeant, £14. 5s.; 274 francs to a Corporal, £11. 8s.; 228 francs to a Private, £9. 10s.

† In both tables a number of ranks and classes contained in the original are omitted, on account of there being no analogous rank in the British Service.

PRUSSIA.

The King of Prussia has a house in Berlin for the accommodation of his disabled soldiers, capable of containing 600 men. He, however, in general provides for his old and worn-out soldiers, by employing them in civic situations. Each man admitted into the invalid establishment, receives monthly from Government about three shillings and six-pence. My authority does not state that the invalids are supplied with provisions. When a soldier, being a native of Prussia, and not far advanced in life, becomes unfit for service, he is provided for by granting him a licence to beg. A foreigner, under similar circumstances, is conveyed to the frontier, and prohibited from entering the kingdom of Prussia.*

A JURY-ANCHOR.

Of the various traits in the character of the British seaman that distinguish him from his fellow mortals, and render him a being distinct from all others of any class of society, a fertility of invention, and a readiness of expediency in times of difficulty, may be classed among the most valuable. The incessant and varied duties of a sailor's life, of all the manifold pursuits of this busy world, are best calculated to foster and bring to perfection this estimable quality. From the moment he first risks his fortune on the faithless element, to that in which he forsakes it, should he have the good luck to escape its dangers, his whole life presents one continual change. New scenes, new faces, new systems, and new difficulties succeed each other in one constant hurried course, and keep his imagination and invention ever on the alert. Equally as ready to follow the staid methods of the old school, although in the present day more so to adopt the fashions of the new, he is only unhappy when he has nothing to do. But it is in the hour of need, when far removed from his native land, and thrown on his own resources, that the full value of this quality is displayed: a danger threatening inevitable destruction is averted, and a service is performed with credit and honour to himself, and advantage to his country.

We were led into these reflections, by meeting with an instance that affords some illustration of their truth. The duty of maritime surveying is one which is not without its dangers, and these are increased in proportion as the scene of its operation is more or less exposed, either to the baneful effects of climate or local causes. In the late survey of the coasts of Africa, under the direction of Capt. W. F. W. Owen, it was the fortune of one of the vessels of the expedition to be sent to the eastern coast of Madagascar, for the purpose of surveying it. A small tender was directed to accompany her, with which, and the assistance of boats, this extensive coast was trigonometrically surveyed from its northern to its southern extremity. Exposed as it is to the waves of the whole Indian Ocean, it was now rendered more dangerous by the prevalence of the easterly monsoon, which, though attended with

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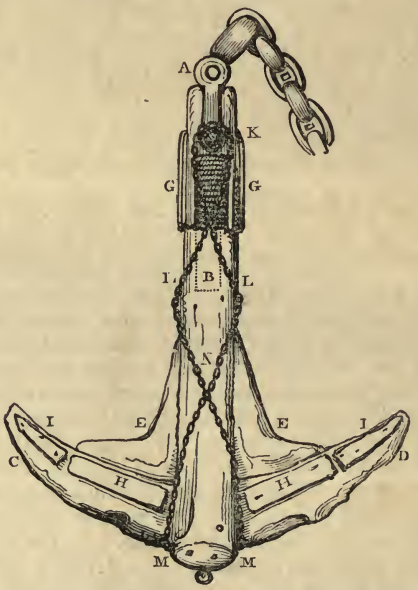
* Article, Force Publique, Art Militaire, Encyclopédie Methodique.

sunny days, nevertheless brought with it a considerable degree of sea, as sailors technically term it. The anchors were necessarily in constant use, and the rocky nature of the coast had proved so ruinous and destructive to them, that the vessel had scarcely commenced this service, when she was reduced to her last. It now became actually necessary, either to supply the deficiency, or no longer to risk the lives of her crew to the remaining one, as a last resource in case of necessity. Madras was the nearest place at which the defect could be remedied, a distance of about 2700 miles; but to have left an arduous duty, already commenced, would have been the means of losing the whole fine season, in which such operations could be performed, and have occasioned a delay which might have been attended with farther loss of life from the effects of climate than had already occurred.

In this dilemma, the wooden anchors of the Chinese occurred to the mind of her commander; and before leaving the station at which the last anchor was broken, a party was sent on shore to bring on board a spar of sufficient dimensions, and of the hardest wood they could find, for its construction. With the assistance of the annexed sketch, we shall be enabled to describe it.



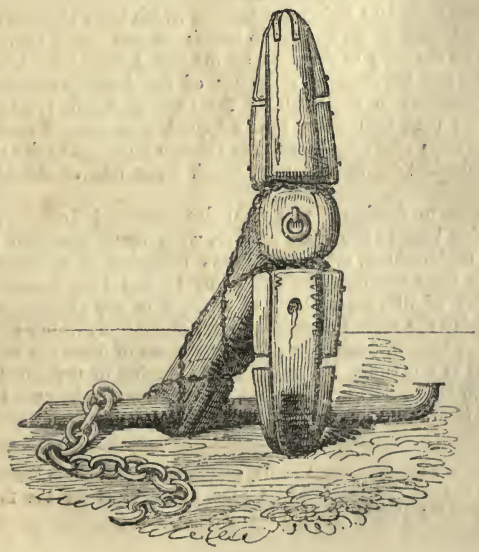
The stock and half of the shank was all that remained of the broken anchor. The whole length of the spar which was to form the new shank was about nine feet, the usual length of that adopted for the common anchor. The circumference of it about four feet, and being stripped of the bark, and properly rounded, it was cut into two equal parts lengthwise. A hollow groove was cut in each half at the end, which was to join the stock, sufficiently large, that when they were put together, they might just contain the remaining part of the shank, which, as shown by the dotted lines, extended as far as B. An aper-

ture was then cut in the two pieces at the end, which was to form the crown, sufficiently large when they were placed together to admit the solid piece CD, which formed the arms of the anchor. The whole were then put together, and the two knees, E,E, bolted to the shank and arms, the two pieces forming the shank being well-bolted together, and the woulding, G, passed, and secured by six fishes, or battens, to prevent its being chafed.

The work was but yet half done, for the greatest weight was at the stock; therefore, to give the crown, as well as the whole anchor, its proper weight, four small pigs of ballast were bolted to the arms, two being placed on each side close to the end of the shank, as H,H, and to complete this part of it, the same number of wedges, I,I, were distributed at the ends of the arms to fill up the space between the ends of the ballast and the bill of the anchor. A ringbolt was also fixed in the crown for the buoy-rope. To complete the work, which yet required being secured to the iron stock, the two top-chains were fastened end to end, and their bight passed over it close to the shank.

The parts of the chain L,L, coming from over the stock at K, and crossed at the end of the woulding, were passed over each other at the opposite side of the shank. From thence they were brought up round the arms, as at M,M, close to the crown of the anchor, and passing over each other at N, were carried round to the opposite side of the shank. Here they were again crossed, and one part passing over the stock, close to the shank, the ends were secured to each other, after being got as tight as possible. The object of crossing the chain in this manner, was to prevent its hanging slack, and getting out of its place when the anchor was stowed.

The following is a sketch of the anchor, and shows more clearly the arrangement of the ballast and wedges on the arms. The bills of the anchor were also secured from injury by two iron plates.



The weight of the common anchor for the class of vessels in which this was used is about twelve or thirteen hundred weight, and, with the four pigs of ballast and the remaining parts of the old anchor, this amounted to about the same. The time occupied in its construction was about a week, during which the vessel had worked up to the next station she was required to take up, so that no time whatever was lost to the service on which she was employed. It was used as the working anchor until her arrival at the Cape of Good Hope, some time after, and fully answered the purpose of one of iron. From thence it was forwarded to England in a store-ship, and is now preserved in Deptford dock-yard. We may add, that models, as well as drawings of it, are in the possession of some experienced naval officers.

BREAKING THE LINE.*

AS PRACTISED FOR THE FIRST TIME IN THE BATTLE OF THE 12TH OF APRIL, 1782.

[We have been favoured with an early copy of a revised edition of Sir Howard Douglas's Naval Gunnery, in which that distinguished officer has introduced a statement, triumphantly confirmatory of his late father's claim to the honour of having first suggested the employment of the above operation on the memorable 12th of April. The document is so highly and professionally interesting, as well as authentic, that we give it entire.—ED.]

I HAVE now to bring before my readers a subject which, I have no doubt, will be felt, by naval officers, to be of some professional interest; and which the public will, perhaps, consider to be of some historical and literary importance.

It was originally my intention to introduce this subject in the first edition of the Naval Gunnery; but I was afterwards induced, for reasons which I shall hereafter explain, to reserve it either for insertion in a fresh edition of this work, or to become the subject of a special memoir.

Claims having been laid before the public, which tend to deprive my Father's memory of great part of an honour to which he was justly entitled, I have always felt it to be the duty of the sons of the late Admiral Sir Charles Douglas, to prove that he was the original suggester of the decisive manœuvre of *breaking the line*, practised in the battle of the 12th of April, 1782; and that the gallant operation then for the first time adopted, was carried into effect entirely from a suggestion made by him to Sir George Rodney, at the time the unexpected and unlooked-for opportunity, which gave rise to the idea, presented itself.

The obligation to discharge this filial duty attached first to my elder brothers, who, being both in the naval service, were better qualified than I to execute such an undertaking, and who always intended to attempt it. But they have long since been removed from this world; and I am warned by time and the uncertainties of life, particularly to persons of my profession, that I ought no longer to delay the sacred duty—the filial obligation, which has now devolved upon me. There is, besides, a peculiar degree of fitness in my bringing the subject forward at this time. Though not belonging to the naval profession, I again venture to address its members on a professional subject. I assert, and, I trust, in a fair, liberal, and becoming manner, a parent's right to a high profes-

* A Statement of some Important Facts, supported by Authentic Documents, relating to the operation of Breaking the Enemy's Line, as practised for the first time in the celebrated battle of the 12th of April, 1782.

sional honour, which, though claimed in part by others, has been awarded exclusively to him, by professional writers of the first distinction, upon the evidence of living witnesses; and I shall establish this by proof, such as no son, properly tenacious of his Father's fame, could feel justified in withholding from the public, in such a case as this.

It is well known that my honoured and respected Father was Captain of the Fleet to Admiral, then Sir George, Rodney, in the glorious battle of the 12th of April, 1782, upon which occasion, the operation of breaking the enemy's line was first attempted, and successfully executed.

The circumstances of this celebrated action are detailed in Admiral Ekins's Treatise on Naval Battles, and my Father's share in the proceedings of that day, correctly and fairly recorded, upon evidence which the gallant author appears to have taken much pains to collect; and which I shall confirm by authentic communications from my Father, as well as from officers, now high and distinguished in the service, who acted in important situations near the persons of the Commander-in-Chief and the Captain of the Fleet, on that memorable occasion.

It appears that, some time after this important action had taken place, rumours were put in circulation, stating, that the operation by which that victory had been gained, was the invention of a distinguished and scientific person,* for whose memory and family I entertain sincere respect—the principle of the manœuvre having been communicated to Sir George Rodney, and likewise to my Father, by a friend of Mr. Clerk's, previous to their departure to the West Indies.

Mr. Clerk, in his Preface to the Essay on Naval Tactics, does not positively assert that such a communication was actually made. He only says, that in January 1780, being in London, he communicated to a Mr. Atkinson, a friend of Lord Rodney's, the whole of his (Mr. Clerk's) "acquisitions on naval tactics;" and that this gentleman *undertook* to communicate these suggestions to Sir George Rodney accordingly. But whether Mr. Atkinson did so or not, is distinctly admitted by Mr. Clerk to be doubtful; in another passage of the Preface, in which he observes, that although Sir George should be supposed to have had the merit of adopting the manœuvre practised on the 12th of April, 1782, without any previous suggestion, or knowledge of his (Mr. Clerk's) ideas upon that subject, still that it is impossible to deny the efficacy of the method; and that, had it not been for his work, the system on which it proceeded might have remained unknown or unexplained.

This will not, perhaps, be *generally* admitted; for the system appears to have been taught and explained by Paul Hoste, in his Traité des Evolutions Navales, published in 1727—a work which, Admiral Ekins observes, "may fairly be considered to be the root from which all other treatises on naval tactics have grown;"† for it treats, expressly, among other "Mouvemens de l'armée navale,"—of the operations—"Disputer le vent à l'ennemi"—"Eviter le combat"—"Forcer les ennemis au combat"—"Doubler les ennemis"—"S'empêcher d'être doublé"—"Recevoir les ennemis"—"*Traverser l'armée ennemie.*"

But I am neither disposed to deny to Mr. Clerk, *a* merit of originality in his ideas and investigations, nor to doubt the value, or underrate the importance of his work. It is sufficient for my purpose to show, that his studies and his inventions were alike unknown to my Father at the time this battle was fought; and in the shape in which they first appeared,‡ were, at all events, totally inapplicable, as an instruction, to the actual circumstances of the case. Mr. Clerk does not, indeed, assert that they were communicated to my Father. *He* is not mentioned or alluded to by *Mr. Clerk*, as having been put in possession of his "ideas" or system; and all that I need say upon the subject of the communi-

* Mr. Clerk, of Eldin. † Naval Battles, p. 85. ‡ See note, p. 567.

cation stated to have been made of them to Sir George Rodney is, that to the best of my Father's knowledge and belief, and that of other officers, as will be shown hereafter, no suggestion of this nature had at that time been made to Sir George, who, my Father declares, had never in any way whatever alluded to such a suggestion or communication, in the numerous conferences which he and my Father held upon the difficult operations they had in charge, in preparing for the great and critical battle which it was distinct they would soon have to fight. And the fact, that the manœuvre of breaking the line does not appear to have come within Lord Rodney's plan of attack, would seem sufficient to show that Mr. Clerk's suggestions had not been made known to him, as Mr. Atkinson is said to have undertaken to do.

This fact appears, indeed, to be completely established, so far as Mr. Atkinson is supposed to have been the medium of communication, by Scrutator, whose letter to that effect is published in the Naval Chronicle;* from which it appears that Sir George Rodney sailed from Saint Helen's before the period at which Mr. Atkinson undertook to communicate Mr. Clerk's theories to that Admiral.

In the introduction, by a Naval Officer, to the third edition of the Naval Tactics, it is asserted, that the simple, bold, and decisive manœuvre, of passing through the enemy's line, was suggested by Mr. Clerk;—that the importance and originality of his views are completely established;—and that it is to these, as communicated to Sir George Rodney, that the country is indebted for the brilliant and most decisive victory gained on the 12th of April, 1782. In reply to this, I shall first prove, that the suggestion for breaking the line in the manner practised, came *from* my Father during the battle;—it is not asserted by this author, that Mr. Clerk's ideas or theory had been communicated *to* my Father, I need only therefore refer the writer of the Introduction, to the following proof, that it is to Sir Charles Douglas the country is indebted for the manœuvre by which that brilliant and decisive victory was gained.

But another author has expressly named my Father as having been put in complete possession of Mr. Clerk's system, by Mr. Clerk himself.

In a Memoir relating to naval tactics, by Professor Playfair, published in the Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and reprinted in the third volume of the Professor's works, it is asserted that

"In the following year, he (Mr. Clerk) visited London himself, and had many conferences with men connected with the navy, among whom he has mentioned Mr. Atkinson, the particular friend of Sir George Rodney, the Admiral who was now preparing to take the command of the fleet in the West Indies. A more direct channel of communication was the late Sir Charles Douglas, who went out several months after the Admiral, in order to serve as his Captain, and did actually serve in that capacity in the memorable action of the 12th April, 1782. Sir Charles, before leaving Britain, had many conferences with Mr. Clerk on the subject of naval tactics, and, before he sailed, was in complete possession of that system."

Verbal assertions and rumours of this nature were contradicted on my Father's authority, when he was living; and publicly denied by the family many years ago, upon evidence which I shall now adduce. And here I may be permitted to express some surprise, that they should be repeated at so late a period as the year 1821. Had conferences between Mr. Clerk and my Father really taken place, as the Professor has asserted, would Mr. Clerk have failed to bring forward and prove, as in that case he might have done, *that* material circumstance, in the Preface to his Naval Tactics, instead of confining himself to the mere presumption, that the friend, who *undertook* to communicate his "acqui-

* "So far was this from the possibility of having occurred in London in the month of January 1780, that Admiral Rodney sailed from St. Helen's, with his whole fleet, on Saturday, the 25th of December, 1779!"—*Naval Chronicle*, vol. xxv. page 405.

sitions on Naval Tactics" to Sir George Rodney, had found an opportunity of doing so, and had done it in a proper manner? No conferences could have taken place with my Father at the period mentioned in the Memoir, for he was not then in England; and some other person must therefore have been mistaken for him by the Professor's informants. If it should now be said that meetings with Mr. Clerk took place at some other period, it will be necessary first to explain the error that has been made as to time, and then to state where—at whose house—on what day—or about what time nearly; and reference will then be made to diaries, which have enabled me to prove this great mistake, and from which I can trace every action, and almost every thought, of my Father's professional life, to show what further may be necessary.

The Professor was mistaken; doubly mistaken. My Father did not go out several months after Sir George Rodney, in order to serve as his Captain of the Fleet. *They went out together.* Sir George first hoisted his flag in the Arrogant, of 74 guns, which ship was appointed to receive his flag, till the Formidable could be got ready. They sailed in the Arrogant; but being detained in the Channel by contrary winds, they put in to Plymouth Sound, where Sir George Rodney's flag was shifted to the Formidable, and these two officers left England together in her for the West Indies. With respect to the assertion, that my Father was put into possession of Mr. Clerk's system, in conference with him, my Father shall first speak for himself; and I shall afterwards show, from the actual circumstance of the case,—the unexpected nature of the operation, and other facts, abundantly clear and well-certified, that there was no premeditated plan of passing through the enemy's line entertained either by Sir George Rodney, or my Father.

It may here naturally occur to my readers to ask, why I did not reply more immediately to the Professor's erroneous assertions? I answer, I was abroad in 1821, and, with the exception of a few months, I have, till very lately, been out of the country ever since. I never saw or heard of the Memoir in question till a few weeks ago; and, to reply to it as quickly as possible, I send the whole of this to the press sooner than I should otherwise have done.

In the consultations which took place between Sir George Rodney and the person whose duty it was to arrange the details of intended operations, and to circulate and explain the requisite instructions and orders for carrying those operations into effect, it is scarcely possible to conceive that the Admiral should fail to impart to the Captain of his Fleet, (with whom, moreover, he was in great confidential intimacy,) any mode of operation, novel in principle, or untried in practice, which he, Sir George, might have intended to attempt. The Admiral and his Captain of the Fleet spoke constantly of the approaching contest; and discussed, fully and freely, the operations they were conducting to that desired issue. It was obvious to every man in the fleet, that a general action was certain, and that it would, in one way or other, prove the most critical that Great Britain had ever fought upon the ocean. That great event must, therefore, have been the subject of daily and hourly discussion amongst all ranks, preparing themselves in their respective stations and duties for the day of trial. Is it credible, under such circumstances, that any copy of a printed or manuscript memoir of the nature alluded to, could have been on board the Formidable, or in any ship in that fleet; or even that a suggestion of this nature could have been conveyed to Sir George Rodney, or to my Father, in any shape, and yet neither be seen, heard of, nor discussed? Is it credible, that such a suggestion as that stated to have been given, could have been imparted in any way, and noted for execution on the coming occasion, by either of the persons who, charged with the chief responsibility, and having most at stake upon the issue, were deeply engaged in considering by what nature of operation the approaching contest might be most advantageously brought on, and most decisively consummated, and yet that no mention of, or allusion to, such a communication or suggestion, should appear to have been made? Yet who in that

ship, or in that fleet, ever saw or heard of such a suggestion, as that which Sir George Rodney or my Father, or both, are stated to have received, and to have accepted as a rule for their guidance on the approach of the enemy's fleet?*

In the introduction to the third edition of the Naval Tactics, by a Naval Officer, blame is cast upon Lord Rodney for not having imparted to those under him the tactics of which he was in possession. Is it possible that he could have been in possession of such a work, and deliberately entertained such a purpose as that stated, and yet have failed to impart it to the chief executive officer of the fleet, though three days previous manœuvre passed in seeking to bring the enemy to action, until the flag-ship had approached to the very centre of the hostile line? This cannot be; and the only explanation that can reasonably be admitted is, that no such communication had been made to Sir George Rodney. If otherwise, he kept it entirely to himself; for the successful manœuvre is proved to have been suggested, and urged, by my Father, at the decisive moment which admitted of its application.

With respect to that manœuvre having been suggested to my Father—amongst some important papers now in my possession, is a letter, by which it appears that a member of the family had communicated to my Father the grounds upon which the claim I have adverted to had been advanced. From my Father's answer to that communication I shall first prove, that he had no knowledge whatever of the existence of such a tract or manuscript as that stated to have been in Sir George Rodney's possession;—that he, my Father, had never received such a suggestion from any person whatever;—that it appeared to him to be equally unknown to Sir George Rodney, as he had never, in the remotest degree, mentioned such a circumstance to my Father. And here let me observe, that even when the communication of the claim which I have mentioned, was received by my Father, namely, in March 1783, and by him made generally known in the fleet, and the subject thoroughly canvassed in consequence, yet these discussions did not bring out one single proof of the existence of such a tract, or the knowledge of such a suggestion having been made or received *at the period claimed*, nor any thing to show that any such communication had ever been received by Sir George Rodney, or my Father, from the author.

My Father's letter to which I refer (and which shall be shown to any person desirous of perusing it) is now before me. It is dated "Formidable, St. Lucie, March 2, 1783." After acknowledging the receipt of the letter communicating Mr. Clerk's claim to the honour of having suggested the manœuvre of breaking the line, by which the victory had been gained, my Father declares "the whole story to be so far-fetched, improbable, and groundless, as not to deserve a serious refutation." That in being so near his Commander-in-Chief, he had a far more experienced instructor to guide and direct him in the execution of his duty, than the author alluded to; and so entirely positive was he that he had never spoken on such matters with any civilian of the name, that he took the person to whom the allusion had been made, to be a Lieut. Clark of the navy; but that even of such conversation he (my Father) had no recollection whatever. He then instructs his correspondent, that "forasmuch as he is mentioned or alluded to, the subject should be treated as a production offensive to himself,

* I have been assured by a distinguished and learned person, who was several years in Lord Rodney's flag-ship, at the head of an important department, and who was present with him in six general engagements, including that of the 12th of April, 1782, that he never heard of Mr. Clerk, nor any mention of his work, till some time after the peace of 1783. This distinguished person was in habits of considerable intimacy with the Admiral and the Captain of the Fleet, and was present at many conversations between them on tactical subjects. His situation necessarily brought him much about the person and into the society of the Admiral; and it is scarcely possible to conceive that he could have remained ignorant of a matter of such interest and importance as that which Mr. Clerk is asserted to have communicated.

and as highly injurious to the person who commanded in chief on that celebrated day;" and who certainly did not stand in need of any instruction derived, or that could be derived, from Lieut. Clark, or any other person, that he knew of.

My Father never could be prevailed upon to claim more than Sir George Rodney had publicly given him. There are some very high-principled professional sentiments, beautifully and strongly expressed in several of my Father's letters, severely reprobating all assumptions, whether vain or just, of persons claimant of credit, which, if not officially reported or acknowledged by the chief, should be deemed by the public to be derogatory to his honour; and there are many persons still living who remember, well, the delicacy with which my Father waved this subject, when pressed or complimented upon the question. The letter to which I have now referred concludes thus: "He it is in whose mind the ideas rise with the occasion, and who seizes the decisive moment when it presents itself, that gains a decisive victory;" and that he did "not remember any, even the faintest trace" of any such conversation or communication as that rumoured.

I shall now appeal to the circumstances of the action, even such as are given by Mr. Clerk in his Essay, to show that the opportunity which offered for breaking the line, and which, in fact, suggested the operation, was accidental, and could not have been foreseen. That the opportunity, when perceived, was seized at once, "the idea rising with the occasion." That, in all the previous manœuvres, from the 9th inclusive, the British fleet was endeavouring to get the weather-gage, and to make, consequently, the attack from the windward. That when the hostile fleets were approaching to, and near each other, it was still doubtful which would gain the weather-gage, when a sudden shift of wind headed off the British ships, and gave the French the great advantage, as it was then esteemed, for which they had each been striving. That the leading British ship fetched the fifth from the enemy's van. That the attack then made was from the *leeward*. That the tract or manuscript, which is stated to have been in existence before this great event, was on the attack from the *windward*, and in no way whatever bearing upon the circumstances and form of the battle of the 12th of April, nor in any way instructive as to the manner in which advantage was taken of the opportunity thus unexpectedly offered, and promptly seized.* That opportunity arose from one of the ships astern of the Ville-de-Paris having been somewhat damaged in her sails and rigging, by the leading ships of the British fleet, which had run down parallel to, and engaging to leeward, the French line; and with every appearance too that the fleets would, as in many previous actions, (Keppel's action for instance,) pass each other on opposite tacks, without any very serious results; and consequently, that the action, to be at all decisive, would have to be re-engaged in some other form.

In the progress of this affair, so far indecisive, the hostile fleets came into the relative positions, shown in the following sketch:—

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* Some "Observations" on the manœuvre of penetrating the enemy's line from the leeward, the adverse fleets passing on contrary tacks, have been *introduced* into the First Part of Mr. Clerk's Essay on Naval Tactics, in later editions. These observations (p. 119, third edition,) are stated to have been written for insertion in the first edition, "but that it was afterwards thought proper to omit them, as it was conceived it might be of prejudice to other parts of the subject, to advance any thing doubtful: no example of cutting an enemy's line, in an attack from the leeward, before that time, having been given." (See note, p. 119, Naval Tactics, third edition.)

Now as those are the only observations in the First Part of the Naval Tactics, at all bearing upon the circumstances of the battle of the 12th of April, it is clear, that the tract stated to have been in existence before that event, contained nothing that can be considered as giving the author a fair claim to the merit of the *idea*, or to the credit of having recommended such a *manœuvre* as that by which that victory was gained,

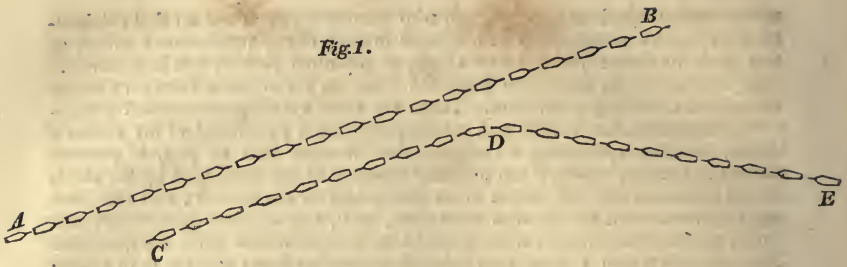


Fig. 1.

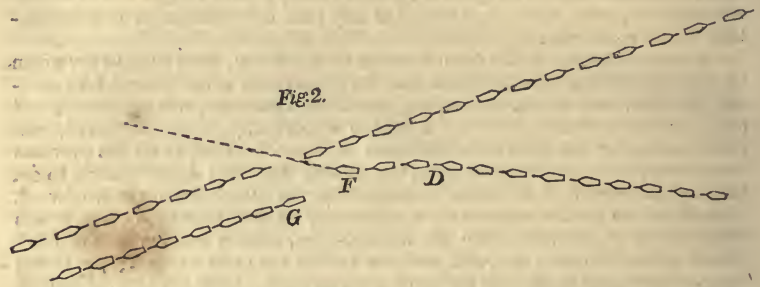


Fig. 2.

A B, fig. 1, the French line passing on. C D E, the British fleet, (the leading ship having fetched the fifth or sixth from the enemy's van,) bearing up, in succession, into the position represented.

The Formidable, F, fig. 2, bore up in her turn at the point D; and was following her leader, the Duke, G, going off, as represented, along the enemy's line, when my Father observed the opening between the third and fourth ship astern of the Ville-de-Paris. No general signal had been made, indicative either of an intention to break the enemy's line, or to cut off any of his rear ships. Had such an operation been discussed, or predetermined, and announced for execution accordingly, as must have been the case had a plan of attack been formed upon Mr. Clerk's ideas, or any other preconcerted manœuvre of this nature, the Duke, of 98 guns, commanded by the gallant Gardner, had done the happy deed; and there is nothing which more clearly shows that no plan or intention of such a nature was entertained by Lord Rodney, than what is stated in Sir Charles Dashwood's letter,† respecting Lord Gardner's reply to certain questions which were put to him on this subject, on a particular occasion.

Here, then, I claim for my Father's memory, what he never could be prevailed upon to claim publicly for himself. That he should be inspired with the happy thought at the important moment, when, perceiving the opening, he at the same time observed that the course of the Formidable might be made to lead through the enemy's line, will appear a probable and most reasonable circumstance. That the "idea" did "arise" at that particular conjuncture, we learn from the letter which I have cited, and from other testimony which I shall now adduce; and the intuition, thus derived from the chance position of his gallant ship, is the only suggestion which can be admitted to have been given or received. It was at that conjuncture that the short conversation between Sir George Rodney and my Father took place, which, as will appear from the following letters, Admiral Ekins has correctly stated; and which terminated

† Page 572.

most satisfactorily to my Father, as was evinced to all on the quarter-deck of the Formidable, by the air and tone of exulting confidence with which he turned and gave directions for the Formidable to luff, and stand through the enemy's line, and for the stern ships to follow!—I need not go at length into the sequel of this gallant history: the enemy's line was broken—the victory was decisive.

The service actually rendered to the country by my Father, on this great occasion, was, in point of fact, so signal, that his reputation might well dispense *him* from entering into any public controversy as to the merit of the bare idea—the abstract maxim. For it is clear, that, had it not been for him, the *idea*, whether his or others', would not have been acted upon; and the circumstances of all the previous manœuvres of the hostile fleets, as well as the action itself, were so different from any that could have been foreseen, and so dissimilar to any treated of in the first edition of the Naval Tactics, that, even supposing my Father to have been in possession of Mr. Clerk's tract, as he admits it to have stood at that time, there would be little of credit to take from the Captain of the Fleet, as to originality of idea: but even that little is his due. For, as has been ably remarked, if the operation of breaking the enemy's line had been predetermined, it would have been attempted by the van of the British fleet. Such an operation was obviously pointed out by the relative positions in which the hostile fleets were drawing towards each other, and appears to have been spoken of accordingly: but instead of this, the British van was directed to run down, ship after ship, to leeward of, and along nearly the whole French line; and the rest of the British fleet would certainly have followed their leaders, to a very indecisive result, had it not been for chance circumstances, and the advice of the Captain of the Fleet. The plan acted on was therefore entirely unpremeditated; quite original; and admirably suited to the occasion. The van made an unforeseen impression, and the centre instantly took advantage of it in an unexpected and decisive manner. This it is which will for ever render the operations of that day more instructive, more serviceable, and far more safe in principle of conduct, than any theory can teach: they will show, that it is not altogether on plans of operations previously formed, however ably conceived, that success will chiefly depend; for the contingent combinations to which, in naval tactics particularly, preconcerted plans must be much exposed, are so numerous, and so little to be foreseen, or depended on, that the intended operation may not only be defeated by circumstances, but the result prove highly disastrous. It is on the talent, science, and watchfulness of the officer, and a mind inspired with that rapid decision which a crisis demands, that success will greatly depend; and these qualities and circumstances eminently characterised the battle of the 12th of April.

I would that I could feel dispensed from replying to some things that have been asserted; particularly to what has been advanced by a learned and distinguished person, now no more. But I put it to the reader, whether, after all that has already been published on this subject, and being in possession of such facts and materials as those I now present, I could be justified in abstaining from this duteous course?

I shall now lay before my readers some highly-important extracts and communications from officers of the highest authority, completely establishing what I have advanced.

Admiral Ekins states, Naval Battles, p. 178—

"A gallant officer, now an Admiral, who was present on the 12th of April, has assured the writer, and shown him, clearly described in an old engraving of that battle, that the 'Duke,' Lord Rodney's second a-head, had it in her power to have passed through the French line; but that Captain (afterwards Lord) Gardner, not knowing it to be the intention of Lord Rodney so to do, and considering it his duty to follow the van, put his helm up, that he might preserve his station in the wake of his leader. The engraving in question shows the Duke coming close round to leeward of the French ship, when, by the change of the wind, and the space left in the enemy's line, he might with more ease, by keeping his wind, have been the first, but without signal or previous

design, to cut through the French line. In bearing up to follow the British van, so close was he to a French ship abreast of him, that he nearly ran on board of her in the operation. The opening then becoming wide, Lord Rodney in the Formidable, followed by the Namur, kept his wind, and separated the French line of battle. Another distinguished officer, who commanded a ship of the line in this battle, has assured the writer, that no previous intention of cutting the enemy's line was made known by Lord Rodney to his fleet, nor appeared on the day of battle.*

" Of the character and talents of Sir Charles Douglas, then Captain of the Fleet, the service at large cannot be ignorant; yet it may not generally be known, that to him, by passing through the enemy's line, are we indebted for the fortunate result of that day. Lord Rodney had at first opposed it, by directing the helm to be put to starboard, when Sir C. Douglas had ordered it to be put 'a-port;' and the master, seeing the inconvenience likely to arise from this difference of opinion, caused the helm to be kept amidships; soon after, Sir C. Douglas urging it a second time, the Chief said, 'Then do as you please.'"

An honourable and gallant Admiral, to whom Admiral Ekins acknowledges himself much indebted for many valuable remarks and much useful information, states—

" The case was this; Rodney's fleet, being to leeward of the enemy, was enabled by a shift of wind during the action to lead through the enemy's fleet."—Preface to Ekins's Naval Battles.

Upon this another officer remarks—

" I doubt whether, on the 12th of April, the breaking of the line came within Rodney's plan of attack, or he never would have allowed his van to have run down to leeward of the enemy. I suspect it was change of wind, and the Captain of the Fleet, that caused the Formidable to do it." †

Copy of a Letter from Capt. Sir Charles Dashwood, K.C.B. &c. &c. &c.

" Torquay, July 8, 1829.

" Dear Sir,—I am very much obliged for the trouble you have taken in forwarding me the various documents, (which I herewith return,) relative to the glorious battle of the 12th of April, because, if I cannot throw any new light on this interesting subject, I can, at all events, corroborate the statement made by Admiral Ekins.

" Whether Sir George Rodney, or Sir Charles Douglas, had any conversation with Mr. Clerk previous to their leaving England, relative to the practicability of breaking an enemy's line; or whether these great and gallant officers ever conversed or consulted together on such a subject, is impossible for me to say; but I think I can sufficiently prove from circumstances that eventually occurred, and which came within my own knowledge, the absolute improbability of such a conversation having occurred with Mr. Clerk, or that the Admiral and Captain of the Fleet had previously consulted together on the important subject; but that the idea emanated from the mind of your excellent Father, in the hour of battle.

" I shall simply relate facts, to which I was an eye-witness, and can vouch for their truth. Being one of the aide-de-camps to the Commander-in-Chief on that memorable day, it was my duty to attend both on him and the Captain of the Fleet, as occasion might require. It so happened, that some time after the battle had commenced, and whilst we were warmly engaged, I was standing near Sir Charles Douglas, who was leaning on the hammocks, (which in those days were stowed across the fore part of the quarter-deck,) his head resting on one hand, and his eye occasionally glancing on the enemy's line, and apparently in deep meditation, as if some great event was crossing his mind: suddenly raising his head, and turning quickly round, said, 'Dash! where's Sir George?' 'In the after-cabin, Sir,' I replied. He immediately went aft; I followed; and on meeting Sir George coming from the cabin close to the wheel, he took off his cocked-hat with his right hand, holding his long spy-glass in his left, and making a low and profound bow, said, 'Sir George, I give you joy of the victory!' 'Poh!' said the Chief, as if half angry, 'the day is not half won yet.' 'Break

* The officer here alluded to is, no doubt, Admiral Sir James Saumarez, Bart. from whom I have received some valuable information, in a letter which, having his permission to use in any manner that I may think proper, the reader will find at page 572.

† See Preface to Admiral Ekins's Naval Battles, page xviii.

the line, Sir George,' said your Father, 'the day is your own, and I will insure you the victory.' 'No,' said the Admiral, 'I will not break my line.' After another request and another refusal, Sir Charles desired the helm to be put a-port; Sir George ordered it to starboard. On your Father ordering it again to port, the Admiral sternly said, 'Remember, Sir Charles, that I am Commander-in-Chief:—starboard, Sir,' addressing the Master, who, during this controversy, had placed the helm amidships. Both the Admiral and the Captain then separated; the former going aft, and the latter forward. In the course of a couple of minutes or so, each turned, and again met nearly on the same spot, when Sir Charles quietly and coolly again addressed the Chief—'Only break the line, Sir George, and the day is your own.' The Admiral then said, in a quick and hurried way, 'Well, well, do as you like;' and immediately turned round and walked into the after cabin. The words 'Port the helm!' were scarcely uttered, when Sir Charles ordered me down with directions to commence firing on the larboard side. On my return to the quarter-deck, I found the Formidable passing between two French ships, each nearly touching us. We were followed by the Namur, and the rest of the ships astern; and from that moment the victory was decided in our favour.

"You may naturally suppose I was very young at the time; but the circumstances made such an impression on my mind, that they are as fresh in my memory as if it occurred but yesterday; and I much doubt if there is a man now living who saw and heard so much of the transaction as myself, except, probably, my friend Sir Joseph Yorke, who was also a brother aide-de-camp.

"Having thus stated mere matters of fact just as they occurred, and within my own knowledge, I leave any man to draw what inference he pleases; but I would ask him, supposing the Admiral had had such a conversation, either jointly or separately with Mr. Clerk, previous to their leaving England, or that these great and gallant officers had ever consulted together on the subject of breaking the enemy's line, would such a difference of opinion have existed, or such a kind of controversy, as I have related, have taken place? I say, no. I am most clearly convinced, and my mind most thoroughly satisfied, that the idea of breaking the line never entered into the imagination of even your gallant Father, till the moment of his leaning on the hammocks, and looking towards the enemy's ships. His deep thought at that instant—his sudden raising his head from his hand, as if he had just then settled something in his mind—the quick way of his turning round, and the anxious look he gave when he said, 'Dash, where's Sir George?'—all convince me that the idea of breaking the line first entered his mind at that moment, and that he seized it with avidity.

"I think I have sufficiently shown, to the satisfaction of every impartial man, the great probability, if not *absolute certainty*, that the idea rose in the mind of your excellent Father at the very time I have pointed out; and that this great event decided the battle is beyond doubt. This is my firm opinion; I have held it for seven-and-forty years, and I shall continue in the same sentiments to the last moment of my existence.

"I had the good fortune to be much noticed by the Captain of the Fleet, daily and hourly in his cabin, and my time was much occupied in copying various documents; amongst them was a 'Comparative Statement of the Force of the French and English Fleets, showing the Weight of Metal and Shot thrown in a Broadside from each.' If, peradventure, you could find such a document amongst your Father's papers, I shall be thankful for a copy. I am sure I wrote some hundreds, and kept one myself, but it has disappeared in the lapse of time.

"I shall feel great satisfaction in giving the son of so good and great a man any further information in my power.

"I have the honour to be,
"With great esteem,
"Your very obliged and devoted humble servant,
CH. DASHWOOD, Capt. R.N."

"Major-Gen. Sir Howard Douglas,
&c. &c. &c."

Extract of a Letter from Captain Sir Charles Dashwood, K.C.B. to Sir Howard Douglas, dated Torquay, 28th July, 1829.

"I have often heard it said, that the Duke (our second a-head) had the merit of performing this great and novel evolution; but this I can positively deny, upon the authority of Captain, afterwards Lord Gardner himself, who, whilst at dinner at Lord Rodney's table, (at which I was present,) was publicly asked the question by Sir

Charles Douglas. Captain Gardner replied, 'No, certainly not; I trust I know my duty better, than to do such an act without orders; I had not any such idea, till I saw the Formidable had broken through, and then I followed the example two or three ships distant.' This was certainly the purport, if not the very words."

Extract of a Letter from an Officer of the Formidable, (now a Flag Officer,*) dated Formidable, "just now chasing the French Fleet," April 13th, 1782.

"About — minutes past seven o'clock yesterday morning our van ships began firing; but the enemy had the weather-gage. The Formidable was in the centre of our Fleet, and the Duke ahead of us, the Namur astern. The Duke went to leeward, as the rest of the headmost ships did; but the Formidable cut through the French line, and Sir Samuel Hood, who was in the rear, when he saw the bow of the *Formidable* open through the French line, gave three cheers, and said the day was ours."

Notes written at the time, by an Officer, (now a Flag Officer,*) who served in the Formidable in the Battle of the 12th of April.

"About six o'clock on the morning of the 12th of April, 1782, Sir Charles Douglas went into Lord Rodney's cabin, who was then abed, and told him that Providence had given him the French fleet on his lee-bow, on which the Admiral got up, and gave his general orders to prepare for battle. At half-past seven the engagement began. At eleven A. M. there appeared an opening sufficient for our ships to divide the French line. Sir Charles observed to the Admiral, that there was now a fine opportunity for severing the rear and half the centre from the Ville-de-Paris; to which Lord Rodney replied, that it was a very hazardous experiment. Sir Charles said, the more danger the more glory, if it succeeded, which he doubted not it would. But the Admiral still objected, and called out to the helm, (for we were then, as the wind favoured us, luffing up,) 'No nearer!'"

A discussion, which it is unnecessary to repeat, then took place between the Admiral and his First Captain, in which

"Sir Charles maintained his opinion, and again called out to the helm 'to luff!'"

Upon farther consideration, Sir George Rodney determined, most gallantly, and with true greatness of mind, to adopt the advice of the Captain of the Fleet; and the writer adds—

"The Formidable *then pushed through the line*, amidst the *shouts* and *applauses* of our fleet, and by this *gallant manœuvre fixed the fortune of the day*."

The gallant officer, by whom the letter and narrative, of which the preceding are extracts, were written, had confidential access to the cabins of both those officers, and knew perfectly well all that was going on; and he has assured me that there was positively "no premeditated plan of breaking the line entertained."

I have now to close the evidence on this interesting case with the following Letter from Admiral Sir James Saumarez, Bart. G.C.B. Vice-Admiral of Great Britain, dated Saumarez, Guernsey, 19th September, 1829:—

"Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, with the documents which accompanied it, and I beg to assure you, that it affords me real gratification to have this opportunity of bearing my testimony to the highly-distinguished merits of your excellent Father, and at the same time to convey my decided opinion on a subject upon which I never have entertained the smallest doubt.

"I have no hesitation in declaring my firm conviction, that neither Sir George Rodney nor the Captain of the Fleet were in any manner actuated by having perused Mr. Clerk's Essay on Naval Tactics, in the manœuvre of breaking through the enemy's line on the 12th of April, nor have I ever believed that either of these eminent officers were in possession of Mr. Clerk's publication.

"The Russel, which I had the honour to command, was the eleventh ship from the van, and next to the leading ship of the centre division, a position—I will admit, that prevented my being able to see the ship bearing the flag of the Commander-in-Chief

* Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir Joseph Sydney Yorke, K.C.B.

when she broke through the enemy's line; but I have ever heard it stated to have been accidental and unpremeditated, and to have occurred in the manner described in the documents you have been pleased to transmit for my perusal, and which are returned herewith.

"With sentiments of the greatest consideration and esteem,

"I have the honour to be, Sir,

"Your faithful and most obedient Servant,

(Signed) JAMES SAUMAREZ."

"To Major-Gen. Sir H. Douglas, Bart.
&c. &c. &c."

My Father's consideration and delicacy towards his Chief will, I think, be considered to have been finely and properly expressed and displayed in the letter to which I have referred; and they are apparent in other documents relating to this subject. He never, I repeat, asserted, or would accept when complimented upon it, greater share in the honours of that day, than had been publicly and officially given him; and I am sure his spirit would not approve of my reclaiming any of the laurels of that achievement from the tomb of his Chief. By this rule of his professional life, and by kindred sentiments to regulate my own, I have been deterred from advancing the claim I now assert, until time should be afforded to others to reply to what has been advanced on the part of Mr. Clerk, but which, unanswered, has so changed the question, that the competition lies not between the Chief and his Captain. If the honour, to whichsoever it was due, had been permitted to rest, as it most undoubtedly did, exclusively, with those distinguished persons who stood on the quarter-deck of the Formidable, in leading situations, on that brilliant occasion, there never would have been any contention obtruded on the public, as to which had the merit of conceiving and applying the successful manœuvre; and assuredly none would have been advanced on the part of my Father, or of his family. But as the matter now stands, his reputation as a scientific officer, and a most efficient Captain of the Fleet, might suffer, if the delicacy which, in the true spirit of the service, he had observed towards his Chief, were now to prevent me from replying to what has been advanced by others. Were I to remain silent upon a subject so nearly affecting my Father's professional reputation and services, and injurious to the paternal honours which it is my duty to uphold and to secure to his manes, I feel that I should be deemed neither to possess the means nor the desire to establish this claim, but tacitly to admit that the officers who conducted this great operation, would have been incompetent to improve the opportunity which offered, had they not been previously instructed how to take advantage of it: and I should commit the grievous sin of letting this question go by default, having at the same time in my possession proof such as would ever reproach me with the heartless omission. On my Father's testimony, and by what else I have advanced, I reject this course. His letter pleads as much for Lord Rodney's reputation as for his own; and there I should have let the matter rest, to guard the fame of both, if it had not been asserted, that the suggestion alluded to was likewise imparted to my Father, and that they acted conjointly upon it. The honour, in this great degree, is thus in danger of being taken from both; depriving my Father even of the share which has so far been assigned to him, and which was permanently settling on his urn.

Since the question is made to take this form, it is not from the escutcheon of Lord Rodney that I would claim the merit of the deed, which, I trust these pages will most clearly prove, may now incontestably be inscribed amongst the public services of the late Sir Charles Douglas.

Mr. Clerk has composed, with much ability, an admirable code for conducting a more decisive character of Naval operations. He is justly celebrated as one of the first to write upon, and to illustrate, the practice of a system more congenial with the gallant spirit of the British Navy; and his memory is adorned by honorary participations with those leaders who avowedly acted upon the principles he had previously laid down. But Sir Charles Douglas, on this

great primary occasion, saw, intuitively, the opportunity; "the idea rose with the occasion;" and the daring principle of action was instantly applied, which has furnished a great practical illustration of the decisive advantages which such an unexpected mode of operation was then eminently calculated to produce, and which may still attend it, *if properly executed, and not met by suitable and timely counter-manœuvre.*

I am very sensible that the public have nothing to do with my feelings upon the subject; but if I should be considered to have explained the real circumstances of this important and instructive operation clearly, correctly, and acceptably to the public, as an act of justice due to the memory of a public servant, and usefully to the profession to which he belonged, I shall ever feel the greatest satisfaction in having at the same time accomplished an object of the highest moral interest to myself; and I have only to hope that I have not failed in my endeavour to execute this duty in a manner expressive of my respect and consideration for all the other distinguished persons concerned, taking as little from what may have been erroneously ascribed to them, as is consistent with my obligation to establish my Father's just title to the honour of having suggested the manœuvre of BREAKING THE LINE, and likewise to show the leading share he had in carrying that operation into effect.

"PALMAM QUI MERUIT FERAT."

As this work was published with the approbation and permission of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, it is proper I should explain to the reader, lest he should suppose that the preceding statement had likewise been submitted to their Lordships, that this has not been the case. I make use of the present edition of the Naval Gunnery as a vehicle to bring this subject before the public; and make this explanation from motives of delicacy to their Lordships.

REMINISCENCES OF GENERAL BURNE, AND THE 36TH REGIMENT.

BY A FORMER CHAPLAIN TO THE REGIMENT.

My first acquaintance with the regiment was more than twenty years ago; they had then just returned from India, where they had been long stationed, and were sent to Dublin. At that time it was necessary to keep up a large garrison in the city, and several temporary accommodations were appointed for regiments that could not find room in the extensive barracks. The 36th regiment occupied the old Custom-house, immediately under Essex Bridge; and the large yard of the edifice, on the banks of the river, was their parade. It had been the wise regulation of the army some time before, to dispense with chaplains, as useless appendages. This corps, however, did not think them so; they were generally men of a serious turn of thinking, and application was made to Government, that some chaplain might be sent to do duty for the regiment; and on this occasion I was appointed. I had been but just ordained; they were my first flock; and I retain for them the strong impressions of early partiality. They were commanded by Lieut.-Col. Robert Burne, a veteran soldier of fortune, who had been bred, and, I believe, born, in the regiment. For the last forty years, he had never been known to be absent from it for a week together. On his return from India, he went on leave to see his friends; in a few days he came back. "You have been but a short time at home, Sir," said an officer. "Away, you mean," said the

Colonel; "I have returned home;" for so, in fact, he considered the regiment in whatever part of the world it was, and he loved it accordingly. He was distinguished in Dublin by his gray hair, and tall erect figure. He had been a grenadier when a subaltern, and still retained the air and manner of one. He wore the cock of his hat before, and he established it as a point of etiquette, that no officer should wear it *fore and aft*. His feather, cockade, and figure formed one right line, and he stood at least eight feet perpendicular. They had erected a pillar of granite in Sackville-street to the memory of Nelson, that cost more money than it was worth, and after all was crooked. It was remarked of the stately old Colonel, in an elaborate pun, when he walked by it, that the "gray grenadier" was more erect than the "dear gray granite."

I had the good fortune to engage the good-will of my venerable commander in a greater degree than I had a right to expect, and it was never interrupted but on one occasion. I met him in College Green, and was about to join him as usual, but he turned away from me with a distant and haughty air. "What have I done to the Colonel?" said I to an officer I afterwards met; "he won't speak to me." "Perhaps," said he, "you did not put your hand to your hat." When he next passed me, I saluted him with the gravity and decorum of an orderly-sergeant. My old friend immediately wheeled round, shook me cordially by the hand, and resumed his usual kindness.

The men were very correct in their conduct; they had come to Ireland when the disturbances of 1798 and 1804 had not yet subsided, and the spirits of the parties were bitter and irritable. Yet they continued to steer so even a course, that they "gained golden opinions from all men." They were known only as peace-makers and friends. When a disturbance occurred in the streets, or a fire broke out accidentally in a house, they were always seen with their prompt assistance to appease the one, or subdue the other. Their facings were green, and that national colour, as well as the good conduct of those who wore it, always rendered their uniform in the streets a popular object, whenever it appeared. On one occasion, however, it was seriously compromised. Several robberies had been committed in the vicinity of Dublin, near Ranelagh, and some gentlemen in the neighbourhood associated to apprehend the depredators. A person was stopped on the bank of the canal, and notice was immediately given to the association; they went in pursuit, and apprehended two fellows near the spot. A brass facing was found, turned inside, in one of their caps, and they were recognized as soldiers of the 36th regiment. I was greatly vexed at this, and inquired into the former habits and means of life of these men; I learned that they were always considered the only scamps in the regiment, whom discipline and example restrained, but could not reclaim; that one of them had been a *Clergyman*, and the other an *Attorney!* After being punished in the regiment as deserters absent without leave, they were handed over to the civil power, and, like Dogberry, "we thanked God we had got rid of the knaves."

The officers had one common character, and that was a singleness of disposition and a total absence of every thing that was knowing or affected. They were more like what I had conceived of sailors than soldiers, and from the same cause; they had lived secluded in distant

parts in India, and had all the recency and originality of men retired from the world, unhacknied in its ways, and unspoiled by its habits. Many of them were gentlemen of considerable literary attainments, and were literally "men in wit and children in simplicity." When I first dined at their mess, I went with the feelings of a person young in his professional duties, and with high notions of their responsibility; and I wrought myself up to the determination of repressing any tendency to indecency and profaneness whenever I heard it, and I thought I should be likely to meet it, if any where, at a military mess. I was, however, greatly and agreeably disappointed. They annexed to my clerical function a certain sanctity, which they never violated. Grace was said with solemnity, every man standing up in his place; and the conversation was always restrained by a sense of decorum and propriety, as if a lady were present; yet there was no lack of cheerfulness and good humour, for I never met a merrier set of men; they were full of droll anecdotes, and curious information about India; of the latter kind I remember the following:—I had often heard of that curiosity in natural history, that in India it rained fishes, and I interrogated them as to the circumstances. They had heard of it in the country, and several had found small fishes in the gutters and virandahs of houses after rain; but on one occasion they were all eye-witnesses of the fact. When stationed at Bangalore, one day at dinner, the messman informed them, that the sentry had called out, that it had "rained fishes." They all rushed out to the esplanade before the mess-room, and saw a quantity of young fry, about the size of small minnows, floundering and splashing in the pools which the rain had formed. It was a sudden shower, like the explosion of a thunder cloud, very violent, but only of a minute's duration, and was nearly over when they ran out; they were bareheaded, but one man had taken the precaution of putting on his hat; when he returned, and took it off in the mess-room, he found a small fish, quite alive, and floundering in the cock. "I tell you this tale as it was told to me," and have no doubt of the veracity of the narrators; they imagined they were absorbed by a waterspout, and again discharged on the land, when the cloud it formed burst, and the current of air which raised, no longer supported them. That extraneous bodies, specifically heavier than the atmosphere, are supported there for some time in the same way, there is no doubt. The ashes of a volcano and the sands raised by the Harmattan have covered the decks of ships many leagues from the place where they were first raised in the air; and I myself was witness to the abreption of a stack from a farmer's yard by the current of a whirlwind, which carried it a considerable way, with a rotatory motion, before it separated; it was then broken into fragments, and for a mile or more, it was raining showers of hay and straw along the road.

Divine service was performed every Sunday morning on their parade, and it was announced by a *gong*, which was suspended from a triangle in the yard. The extraordinary sound of this outlandish instrument never failed to attract a crowd of people, and it was astonishing to what a distance it was heard in the remote streets of the city. During prayers, the battlements of the bridge and the parapets of the quay, were generally filled with people to see a sight, which, I am sorry to say,

was very unusual to them, prayers at the drum-head, with a military congregation collected round their chaplain. I never addressed a more attentive and serious audience. On one occasion, I remember, they were particularly so. A man had committed suicide. He was much respected in his rank, and had been pay-serjeant of his company; but from some negligence he could not balance his accounts, and the sense of shame from exposure became intolerable. He brought a soldier's musket into bed, and contrived to pull the trigger with his toe, and shoot himself through the head: he was found weltering between the sheets with the musket in his arms. Our funerals were conducted with solemnity, and the men seemed to regard it as a decency of respect to their comrades, in which they felt a pride. On this occasion, I explained to them in my sermon, that a suicide was a being which the law had denounced and religion had rejected; that the body, therefore, was excluded from consecrated ground, and cast, like that of a dog, into some common pit; that I could not, therefore, perform the usual rites of burial over an unhallowed thing which the laws of God and man had equally stigmatized. This notification seemed to be received with deep concern, and I had reason to think that not burying the body in the usual way had made a strong impression.

Many of the men were married: there was a number of children, particularly boys, in barracks, and they talked on the propriety of establishing a school for them among themselves. To this end, I was requested to draw up a plan, which I did with pleasure, and promised of course my attendance and assistance as far as it was required. The children were to be clothed in uniform; to be instructed on week-days in reading, writing, and arithmetic; and on Sundays to attend divine service in a body, and afterwards be taught by the chaplain the duties of religion. The officers were zealous to promote, and sanguine in the hopes of, this school; as they expected, among other advantages, that it would form an excellent nursery for non-commissioned officers, to be promoted in the regiment. They were ordered, however, from Dublin, before the school was actually in operation. The plan was afterwards adopted by others; but it is only justice to say, it originated with the 36th Regiment.

From Ireland they went to Buenos Ayres, and many of my old friends perished in that wretched expedition. They were knocked over in all directions by fellows firing from the tops of the houses, while they marched up the streets with *wooden flints* in their muskets. A detachment of them perceived a battery in a square which commanded the street by which they were advancing; they rushed forward to seize it, but, before they could reach it, a dense shower of grape-shot literally tore them to pieces, so that their mutilated bodies could hardly be afterwards recognized. It was in this way that my old and worthy friend Capt. Williamson, of the Grenadiers, perished.

They were next sent to the Peninsula, and were present at the battle of Vimiera. On this occasion, they were allowed *flints*, but directed to reserve their fire; which they did, and afterwards employed it with decided effect. As they advanced under a heavy fire of the enemy, the men were dropping on all sides, and a hot-headed Irish recruit from Dublin could bear it no longer; so he pointed his musket and returned

the shot. Col. Burne, who was at the head of the regiment, immediately turned about, and shaking his cane, said, "Tell that Paddy O'Raffarty, if I was near him, I'd knock him down."

After a long interval of years, I again met my old messmates in Zante, where they were stationed; and I had agreed to dine next day at their mess, to talk over old times. In the interval, an awful earthquake shook the island; and of 5000 houses in the town, not one escaped its effects, the walls being generally split from top to bottom. The mess-room was in one of the largest houses, built of hewn stone, which had been a palace. When I visited it afterwards with some of the officers, it presented an awful spectacle. The walls were rent into great chasms, the stone stairs were upturned in the most extraordinary way, as if some force from below had acted perpendicularly and propelled them upwards: the dining-room was a heap of ruins; the walls and roof had fallen in, and, if we had been sitting round the table, would have crushed us to pieces. Providentially, the great shock took place early in the morning; had it been postponed a few hours, not one of us would be alive to tell of it. While yet the shocks continued, accompanied by a furious storm and showers of hail of a portentous magnitude, I was called on to visit a sick man in the regiment. He was a non-commissioned officer, and, having heard of my being on the island, had requested my attendance. In all my professional duties, I never witnessed so awful a scene. The man was dying; he was surrounded by his family in the deepest affliction. The house had been shattered by the earthquake a few hours before, and it was expected that every shock, which nearly shook the book from my hand, would prostrate it. The storm of wind, thunder, and lightning, was raging without, and hail-stones, as large as eggs, were battering on the roof and dashing in the windows; and in this appalling war of elements, the soul of our brother was about to leave its mortal tenement. In a few hours he died, and I left the island.

When I returned to England, after a long absence, I inquired for my old commander, and learned he was a General, and Governor of Carlisle Fort: a situation given to him for his long and meritorious services. I found he was then visiting near London. I wrote to him, apprising him of my return, and that, if he still remembered me, I should be happy to hear from him. I had an answer by the next post. It is now before me, written like copper-plate, by a man at the age of eighty-two, in a character as upright and steady as his own. "When I received yours," said he, "my fingers were tingling, as the saying is, to answer it;" and it concluded with a pressing invitation to visit him at his cottage. I was preparing to go, when I received an account of his death a few days after.

On looking over the Army List of this year, I cannot find the name of a single friend, of those who some years ago composed the officers of the regiment. Time, climate, and the battle, have taken off the greater number, and the few who survive have quitted the service. I send you these reminiscences as a brief tribute of respect and esteem for the memory of the dead, and of great good-will and good wishes for the health and happiness of the living.

SKETCH OF A SHIP-CARRIAGE, CONSTRUCTED AND USED IN SIBERIA.

BY GENERAL SIR SAMUEL BENTHAM.

To the Editor of the United Service Journal.

October 8, 1829.

Sir,—In looking over the copies of my letters to my friends in England, written during my stay in Russia, betwen forty and fifty years ago, I met with some accounts and drawings of an amphibious carriage I constructed in Siberia, which afforded me much convenience and pleasure, during journeys of several thousand miles in that country. Conceiving that carriages, constructed on a similar principle, might become useful to travellers of the present day, and as no account of them has, I believe, ever been published, I herewith enclose extracts from such parts of my letters as relate to this subject, together with a drawing of the first amphibious carriage which I made use of.

This carriage was built during my first visit to Siberia, in 1781. Some years afterwards, whilst in the Russian service, having requested and obtained leave to exchange my regiment at Cherson, for a command in Siberia, consisting principally of two battalions, stationed one of them at Kiachta, on the frontiers of China, the other along the banks of the Irtish, above 1200 miles from each other: the amphibious carriage presented itself to me as peculiarly suited to the enabling me to vary my route, in passing from one to the other. I accordingly constructed two carriages of a more simple form than the first: in which, while travelling post, I crossed several rivers without any stoppage at the banks, the horses continuing their course across the river, swimming whenever they got out of their depth.

On my return, in these carriages, from Siberia to Prince Potemkin's head-quarters at Jassy, previously to the taking of Ismaïloff, the Prince, impressed with the importance of amphibious carriages in a military point of view, ordered a corps of Chasseurs to be furnished with some of them, according to the general idea I gave of the requisite modifications: but as I then obtained leave of absence to visit my friends in England, I did not stay to direct the correction of some imperfections I observed in the only one which I saw. I never returned to the service of Russia; and Prince Potemkin dying soon afterwards, it does not appear that any farther steps were taken towards the adapting these vehicles to military purposes.

On my return to England, I constructed a model of a military baggage-waggon on the same principle, which the late Duke of York saw at my house, together with some other of my mechanical contrivances. On this occasion His Royal Highness suggested some improvements of his own, according to which a carriage was executed, and exhibited on the Thames above bridge; when His Royal Highness seemed determined to make use of the invention; but as I was at that time completely engaged in the duties of my office, of Inspector-General of Naval Works, I neglected to draw any farther attention to this invention. At a later period, during my mission to Russia, the Emperor Alexander caused a carriage of this kind to be constructed; a model of which

I suppose to be the one mentioned by Dr. Granville, in his account of St. Petersburgh, as being deposited at the Admiralty. This carriage was several times tried on the Neva; but the Emperor wishing to see it farther improved, so as to be adapted to the use of the sick and wounded, and as I was at that time called home, I do not believe that the idea has been any farther pursued.

The materials of which these several carriages were constructed, were such as the different places afforded. The ribs were formed of ash, or other tough and flexible wood: the planking of the first was composed of two strakes of three-tenths of an inch thick, placed diagonally, crossing each other at right angles, with a stratum of thin linen impregnated with tar between them. In other carriages, instead of the planking, the ribs were covered with raw hides, which after being affixed, were smoked by burning saw-dust under them for a week,—a mode of preparing leather for boots, practised in some parts of Russia, instead of tanning. The amphibious baggage-waggon, made according to the instructions of the Duke of York, was of tinned copper.

If these amphibious carriages were adopted for military purposes, supposing that all the carriages attendant on a regiment were constructed on the same principle, and that the number be the same as was in the Russian Service, there would be, in constant readiness, a sufficiency of water conveyance to enable the whole of the *personnel* as well as the *materiel* to cross any river without farther stoppage than the time necessary to take off the covers from the carriages, turn them upside down, and embark on board them. And so far from any addition being required to the usual number of horses, these carriages, from the superior lightness of their construction, would actually need a less number than are usually employed. But even if the number of amphibious vehicles furnished means for no more than one-half of the *personnel* to pass a river at a time, they would be found exceedingly useful; and if similar means were adopted for passing the artillery in a state ready for immediate action, such an advantage might, on many occasions, be made productive of most important results.

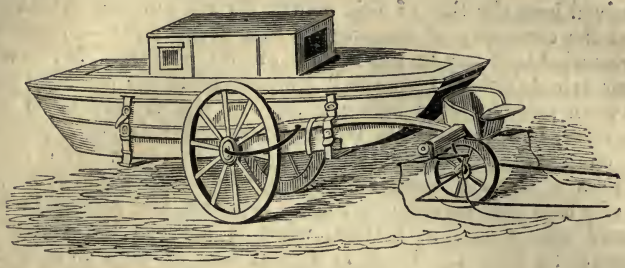
I am, Sir,
Your very obedient servant,
SAMUEL BENTHAM.

To His Excellency Sir James Harris, &c. at St. Petersburgh.

Nighni Taghil, May 18, 1781.

Dear Sir,—As at my return to this place I was in want of a carriage for the summer roads, and under some difficulty about the procuring one, I was very glad to accept of the offer which Mr. Dimidoff's intendants made me of building one, in consequence of a letter I brought them from him. Finding some good workmen, I determined to put in execution an idea I had of an amphibious carriage, which might serve me as a boat to go down the rivers in, and as an easy wheel-carriage by land. The construction of such a machine being entirely different from any work the men had been accustomed to, it was necessary I should work myself at such parts as I could not make them understand.

THE SHIP-CARRIAGE REPRESENTED IN ITS SEVERAL FORMS.



To J. B.

Perme, October 20, 1781.

I arrived here the 9th of this month, for the purpose of being present at the ceremony of opening the new government—an epoch the most remarkable of any in the history of this country. My new amphibious vehicle afforded no small amusement to the principal people in the town to-day. Just before dinner, at the Governor's, it sailed up the river, in view from the windows; and after dinner it presented itself, on wheels, drawn by three horses to the door. It is nothing more than a carriage hung on springs, the body of which is in the shape of a boat; the carriage part takes to pieces, and with the wheels, is stowed within side at bottom, when it goes on the water, and then serves for ballast. There is a good deal of work in it, and the materials are costly; but Mr. Dimidoff, at whose iron fabric it was made, so far from permitting me to pay for it, expressed himself much obliged to me for the preference I showed to his fabric, in having it built there, and spending so much time there myself. Strangers receive not such treatment in any other country, nor I believe did ever stranger receive such in this but myself.

December 21.

The greatest part of this government is the property of the Strogonoff family. The principal of this family is the Count Strogonoff; he and the Baron were both here at the opening of the new government. The Count is the greatest lover and encourager of science, particularly of natural history, of any of the Russian nobility of distinction; he has resided many years in France, and made the tour of Europe. He was infinitely pleased with my amphibious carriage. After he had seen it in the water, I drove out in it one morning to call on him at his quarters, nine versts out of town: we were both together to dine at the Governor-General's, in town, and therefore he must needs return with me in my carriage. From the vehicle being exceedingly easy hung and commodious, but more probably from the singularity of it, he was highly delighted with his ride. He told me, that of all the curiosities he should give the Empress an account of his having seen during his journey, my carriage would be the most remarkable; and he would not for any thing but have ridden in it, that he might have to tell her so. When we came to the Governor's, seeing my carriage from the windows, he and all the company came to the door, and were not a little surprised to see a little blue ribbon first disembark. The Count ordered a French painter he has with him, to make a sketch of this vehicle, that he might the better be enabled to give the Empress an idea of it. I have got a drawing of it done here, and have given it to the Governor-General, that he may show it likewise to her Majesty; a third copy I have sent to Mr. Dimidoff, a fourth I shall send to you.

The Count was so very desirous that I should go to see the salt-works belonging to him and his family, that I could not but make him a promise to go thither: they are situated on the borders of the river Kama, about thirty versts below Solikamscaja. I had heard much of a subterraneous cavern, situated about a hundred versts farther, from whence very curious stalactites and calcareous crystals are obtained: the adding to my collection of minerals, and the exploring a subterraneous

chasm, which fear and impatience of fatigue had deterred every body from penetrating to the end of, were motives sufficient to carry me thither. I set out upon this expedition in my vehicle, mounting the Kama against the current, but with a fair wind, as far as the salt-works. I learnt on my way, that Baron Strogonoff, who had left Perme about a week, was still at those salt-works: upon my arrival thither, therefore, I gave him a good salute with my guns in due form, the English colours flying, I may safely say, for the first time, in that part of the world. As soon as the Baron's people could collect their guns for the purpose, my salute was returned doubly and trebly. I went directly on shore to the Baron's; and after the first compliments, tea was presented according to the custom of the country. In the mean time he ordered quarters to be got ready for me next his own, and supper to be prepared for me there, as the state of his health obliged him to observe a regimen. It was already dusk, so that after sitting two or three hours with him, talking over my passage by water, my desire of informing myself thoroughly of the whole of the salt-works, and the process of making it, and my intended expedition to the cavern, I took my leave of him for the night.

As the windings of the river had exposed us to the opposite actions of the wind as well as to the current, we were not a little tired; and as we had pretty well consumed our provisions, the appearance of the preparations for supper was far from disagreeable. My interpreter and I were soon seated to a succession of twenty dishes, served in silver, by ten or a dozen servants, with all that neatness as well as delicacy which would scarcely have failed to procure us an artificial appetite, had our natural one not been so keen.

The next morning, as I wished to visit the salt-works belonging to the Crown, about four versts off on the other side of the water, and had fixed about eight o'clock for setting out, came an officer from the Baron, about half an hour past seven, with apologies for not accompanying me himself on account of my early time of setting out, and to tell me that a carriage was prepared for me on the other side of the water, and that he, the officer, was to conduct me himself. Accordingly, we crossed the water in a small boat, and there was the Baron's English chariot, with six fine horses, which had been transported over the river, broader than the Thames at London, on floats.

We drove to the commander of the salt-works, who went round with me to show me the whole of the works, and particularly a new boiling pan, an invention of a common peasant; he was to have the execution of it at his own expense, in hopes of a reward in case of its succeeding. The commander of the works gave me models of the set of instruments used in boring the salt-holes; and after my promising to spend a day with him at my return from the remaining part of my expedition, we hastened to get to the Baron's to dinner.

When we came to cross the water again, instead of the small boat that we came over in, was a very large *house*-barge, something in the manner of those of the London Companies, rowed with fourteen oars, and decked with colours. When we came near landing, a number of guns were fired in salute from the shore; but you will have all this in my journal one day or other.

S. B.

MEMOIR OF GENERAL SIR DAVID BAIRD, G.C.B.

"There were many heroes before Agamemnon; but all are unwept, unknown, left to a long and dark oblivion, for no record was saved to them."

THE brilliant services of Sir David Baird, whose death was noticed in our obituary of September, date from an early period, and although they live in the recollection of this generation, still we feel that the above lines from Horace are fitly applied on the present occasion. We shall endeavour to place upon record the services of this gallant soldier, and we have to regret that the limits of our publication confine us to a sketch.

After serving as Ensign and Lieutenant with the 2d Foot at Gibraltar, to which corps he was appointed in December 1772, he obtained, in 1778, the Grenadier Company of the 73d regiment, then raised, by Lord Macleod. Scarcely were the commissions filled up, when the 73d was ordered to embark for India, and there entered upon a scene, and on a service, which crowned it with glory, and almost annihilated every thing belonging to it but its name,—so effectually annihilated it, that we believe Sir David Baird was the last of the survivors of the original 73d.

Capt. Baird arrived with his regiment at Madras in 1780, just after Hyder Alli,* having concluded a secret treaty with the Mahrattas and the Nizam of the Deccan, the purport of which was the expulsion of the English from the Peninsula, had forced his way through the Ghauts, and burst like a mountain-torrent into the Carnatic, no care whatever having been taken to guard these mountain-defiles. Such was the state of things when the 73d arrived, and, before the whole of them had landed, the corps was ordered to prepare for immediate battle.

The forces of Hyder were estimated at 100,000 men; whilst the English army, ready to oppose this invasion, and stationed at the Mount, under the command of Sir Hector Monro, consisted of less than 6000. On the 21st of August, Hyder sat down before Arcot,† as the first operation of the war; that place contained immense stores of provisions, and what was equally wanted, a vast treasure of money. There was another very important reason which, on the part of the English, required an immediate attention to this movement. Col. Baillie, in command of a detachment, was in the northern Circars; and Hyder, by besieging Arcot, had interposed himself between this detachment and the main English army. Orders were accordingly sent to Baillie to hasten to the Mount to join the main army; and Sir Hector, at once to meet him and to raise the siege of Arcot, marched with his army for Conjeveram, distant forty miles from Madras, on the Arcot road. This movement caused Hyder to raise the siege; but he immediately threw his army across the only possible road of Baillie's detachment, so as to

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* Hyder Alli, a man who, from a soldier of fortune, had become a sovereign Prince; and a barbarian who, to a ferocious ignorance and contempt of all that in Europe is called public law, united a military skill, an active ambition, and a refined policy, which has been possessed by few European Princes.

† The capital of the territory of the only Prince in India who was then friendly and in alliance with the East India Company.

prevent the desired junction. On the 6th of September, Hyder detached a large force against the Colonel: they attacked him at Perunbancum, but after a severe and well-fought action of several hours, the enemy were routed, and Baillie gained as complete a victory, as a total want of cavalry and the smallness of his numbers* could possibly admit. Even this victory, however, by diminishing his numbers, only added to his distress. The English force was within a few miles, but Hyder's army lay full in his way, and he was, moreover, in the greatest want of provisions. In this dilemma, it was determined by a council of war, to send such a reinforcement under Col. Fletcher to Baillie, as would enable him to push forward in despite of the enemy. The main force in this detachment consisted of the grenadier and light infantry companies of the 73d, commanded by Capt. Baird: there were two other companies of European grenadiers, and eleven companies of Sepoys: in all, about a thousand men. As their security depended upon the remoteness and difficulty of their way, as well as the silence and secrecy of their march, Col. Fletcher refused four six-pounders which were offered, and set out from the camp at nine o'clock at night.† Hyder, however, through his spies, had such excellent intelligence, that he was aware of all the circumstances of this detachment; such as the time of its march, and that it was proceeding without artillery; and accordingly he dispatched a strong body to cut them off on their way: but Col. Fletcher and Capt. Baird, having some suspicion of their guides,‡ suddenly changed the line of their route, and by a wide circuitous sweep through rice-fields and swamps, effected the desired junction. Hyder now determined that they should not return. Under his own inspection, the most covert and difficult ground on the road which they were to pass was occupied and enfiladed by several batteries of cannon; and as the time and circumstance of their march were known, large bodies of the best foot in Hyder's army lay in ambuscade on either side; he himself, with almost his whole force, being in readiness to support the attack.

At daylight on the 10th, the unfortunate detachment silently advanced in column into the very centre of the toils prepared for them. On a sudden, whilst in a narrow defile, a battery of twelve guns, loaded with grape, poured in upon their right flank. The English faced about, and another battery instantly opened on their rear. They had no chance therefore but to advance; other batteries met them here likewise, and in less than half an hour fifty-seven pieces of cannon were so brought to bear, as to penetrate into every part of the English line. By seven o'clock in the morning, the enemy poured down in thousands, and every Englishman in the army was engaged. Capt. Baird and his grenadiers fought with the greatest heroism. Surrounded and attacked on all sides by 25,000 cavalry, by thirty regiments of

* His whole force did not exceed 2000 Sepoys, and from one to two companies of European artillery.

† An idea of the distress of Baillie's detachment may be formed from the circumstance, that every man of Col. Fletcher's detachment carried two days rice, with biscuit and arrack, for the relief of their friends at Perunbancum.

‡ They were, in fact, secretly in the pay of the Sultan: and Fletcher's conduct on this occasion was considered by the European officers in Hyder's service as an able piece of generalship.

Sepoy infantry, besides Hyder's European corps, and a numerous artillery playing upon them from all quarters within grape-shot distance, this heroic column stood firm and undaunted, alternately facing their enemies on every side of attack. The French officers in Hyder's camp beheld the scene with astonishment; and their surprise was still greater, when, in the midst of all this tumult and extreme peril, they saw the British grenadiers performing their evolutions with as much precision, coolness, and steadiness, as if under the eye of a commander on a parade.

The British had but ten pieces of cannon, but these were so excellently served, that they made great havoc amongst the enemy, and after a contest of three hours, victory began to declare for the English. The flower of the Mysore cavalry, after many repulses, were at length entirely defeated with great slaughter, and the right wing, composed of Hyder's best forces, was thrown into disorder and began to give way. Hyder himself was about to give the orders for retreat, and the French officers who directed the artillery began to draw off. At this moment of exultation, by some accident, the tumbrils which contained the ammunition suddenly blew up with two dreadful explosions, in the centre of the British lines. One whole face of their column was thus entirely laid open, and their artillery overturned and destroyed. The fortune of the day was thus changed, and the conquerers thrown into the arms and power of those whom they had vanquished.

After successive prodigies of valour, the brave Sepoys were almost to a man cut to pieces. Cols. Baillie and Fletcher and Capt. Baird determined on one more desperate effort, rallied the Europeans, and under the fire of the whole artillery of the enemy, gained a little eminence, and formed themselves into a new square. In this position did this invincible band, though totally without ammunition, the officers fighting only with their swords, and the soldiers with their bayonets, resist and repulse the overwhelming enemy, in thirteen different attacks; until at length, incapable of withstanding the successive torrents of fresh troops which were continually pouring upon them, they were borne down and trampled upon, many of them still continuing to fight under the legs of the horses and elephants. The loss of the English amounted to about four thousand Sepoys, and six hundred Europeans. Col. Fletcher was amongst the number killed, and Col. Baillie with Capt. Baird, who was severely wounded in four places, together with several other officers, and two hundred Europeans, were made prisoners.* They were subjected to an imprisonment, of which, confinement in a horrible dungeon was the least circumstance; Capt. Baird, in particular, was chained by the leg to another prisoner, as much of the slaughter in Hyder's army was imputed to the English grenadiers.

Capt. Baird remained a prisoner at Seringapatam three years and a half; he was released in March 1784, and joined his regiment at Arcot: he came home on leave of absence in 1787, and in 1791 re-

* They were carried into the presence of Hyder, who received them with the most insolent triumph and ferocious pride. The English officers retorted his pride with coolness and contempt. "Your son will inform you," said Col. Baillie, appealing to Tippoo, who was present, "that you owe the victory to our disaster rather than to our defeat." Hyder angrily ordered them from his presence, and commanded them instantly to prison.

turned to India, having obtained the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of his regiment, which, in 1785, had changed its number to the 71st.

In the years 1791 and 2, Col. Baird commanded a brigade of Sepoys, and was present at the attack of a number of hill forts, and at the siege of Seringapatam. In the next year he commanded a brigade of Europeans, and was present at the siege of Pondicherry. In October 1797, he embarked at Madras with his regiment for Europe, but on arriving at the Cape of Good Hope, he was appointed Brigadier-General, and placed on the staff in command of a brigade. In June 1798, he was appointed Major-General, and removed to the staff in India.

The 1st Feb. 1799, Major-Gen. Baird joined the army forming at Vellore for the attack of Seringapatam,* and was appointed to the command of a brigade of Europeans. On the 4th May, he commanded the storming-party with success. About half-past 1, P. M. every preliminary arrangement being concluded, Gen. Baird stepped out of the trench, drew his sword, and with animated heroism, exclaimed to the troops, "Come, my brave fellows, follow me, and prove yourselves worthy of the name of British soldiers!" This gallant appeal was not without effect; they rushed forward into the trenches, and entered the bed of the river, under cover of the fire from their own batteries; but, being discovered by the enemy, they were immediately assailed by rockets and musketry. Every obstacle, however, which could be opposed to their progress, was surmounted by the valour of the troops; and in a short time the British colours were displayed on the summit of the breach. For this service Gen. Baird was presented by the army, through Lieut.-General Harris, the Commander-in-Chief, with Tippoo Sultan's state sword, and also a dress-sword from the field officers serving under his immediate command at the assault. History, as observed by a distinguished writer, has seldom presented a more striking difference in the fortunes and circumstances of a man's life, than in the case of this officer. He now entered as a conqueror within the walls of a town where he had been led in as a prisoner, and kept in chains for years, suffering under the most cruel treatment. His revenge, when retaliation was in his power, was shown by endeavouring to save the now prostrate enemy and the inhabitants from the fury of his troops, who knew what he and his brave fellow-sufferers had been made to endure, and were, consequently, more than usually exasperated.

In 1801, Gen. Baird was appointed to command an intended expe-

* The late Lieut.-Col. Lambton, whose scientific labours are well known to the learned of every country, was attached to Major-Gen. Baird's brigade during this siege. On the 4th April, the General received orders to proceed, during the night, to scour a tope, where it was supposed that Tippoo had placed an advanced post. Lieut.-Col. (then Lieutenant) Lambton accompanied him; and after having repeatedly traversed the tope without finding any one on it, the General resolved to return to camp, and proceeded accordingly, as he thought, towards head-quarters. However, as the night was clear, and the constellation of the Great Bear was near the meridian, Lieut. Lambton noticed that, instead of proceeding southerly, as was necessary for reaching the camp, the detachment was advancing towards the north, that is to say, on Tippoo's whole army, and immediately warned Gen. Baird of the mistake. But the General (who troubled himself little about astronomy) replied, that he knew very well how he was going, without consulting the stars. Presently the detachment fell in with one of the enemy's out-posts, which was soon dispersed; but this led the General to apprehend that Lieut. Lambton's observation might be correct: he ordered a light to be struck, and on consulting a pocket-compass, it was found (as Lambton used humorously to say) "that the stars were right."

dition against Batavia, but which was sent to Egypt. He landed with his army at Cosseir, in June, crossed the Desert, and embarked on the Nile: he arrived at Grand Cairo in July, from thence at Rosetta, and joined Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Hutchinson's army, a few days before the surrender of Alexandria. In 1802, he returned across the desert to India, in command of the Egyptian-Indian army.* In 1803, he obtained permission to repair to England. He sailed in March with his staff from Madras, and was taken prisoner by a French privateer; but in October, was retaken, as the ship was sailing into Corunna. He arrived in England in November, having given his parole that he should consider himself a prisoner of war, and was shortly after exchanged for the French General Morgan.

In 1805, he commanded an expedition against the Cape of Good Hope. He landed on the 6th Jan.; on the 8th attacked and defeated the Dutch army; and on the 18th, Gen. Jansens surrendered the colony. In 1807 he returned to England; and in the same year commanded a division of Lord Cathcart's army at the siege of Copenhagen, where he was twice slightly wounded.

In September 1808, he embarked at the Cove of Cork, in command of a division, consisting of about 5000 infantry, for Falmouth, where he received reinforcements. He sailed for Corunna in November, with about 10,000 men, and formed a junction with Sir John Moore's army. At the battle of Corunna, on the 16th Jan. 1809, he commanded the first division of that army, and lost his left arm before the fall of its heroic commander. In reply to the votes of thanks from the Houses of Parliament on this occasion, Sir David observed, "I trust that God will still spare me, to devote to my King and country the remnant of that life hitherto spent in their service." This was, however, the last foreign service of the gallant Baird. He subsequently held the appointment of Commander-in-Chief in Ireland; and we believe that it was the intention of his Sovereign to confer on him the dignity of the Peerage.

TO THE SEA-BIRD.

BY EDWARD AUGUSTUS KENDALL, ESQ

PLEASED I behold thee, rover of the deep,
That brav'st the terrors of this raging world;
And follow still, with curious eye, thy sweep
O'er emerald waves, with snowy heads y-curled.

Pleased I behold thee o'er the expanse ride,
Now poised aloft amid the lurid skies;
Descending now the watery valleys wide,
Now, rising slow, as slow the billows rise.

Pleased I behold thee, and think blest it were,
Like thee, the dark seas dauntless to explore:
Like thee, to toil unwearied, and to dare;
Nor, with a coward's haste, to seek the shore.

Tempt, while I please, the fortunes of the day;
Then, spread the wing, and bear, at will, away!

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* The Sepoys on this expedition are said to have recognized a great resemblance to their Indian Gods in some of the gigantic figures amid the ruins of Egypt.

PITCAIRN'S ISLAND—THE BOUNTY'S CREW.

In our July number we presented our readers with an account of the Mutiny on board the Bounty. We have been favoured by Capt. Dillon with the subjoined narrative of events connected with this interesting subject, communicated to him by an Otaheitan woman, named Jenny, the wife of Isaac Martin, one of the mutineers, in the presence of Mr. Nott, a missionary, who resided on Otaheite for twenty-seven years. Capt. Dillon also speaks the Otaheitan language fluently, and has acquired perhaps a more intimate acquaintance with the manners and customs of the South-Sea Islanders, than any other person living, from his having been in constant correspondence with the natives in the course of his numerous voyages.

As all accounts hitherto received respecting his Majesty's ship Bounty, have only been obtained from John Adams, who, it is more than likely, would have his own private motives for deviating from the truth in many important particulars, for perverting many facts, and suppressing others, the following details will no doubt be read with much curiosity, and we see no reason why they should not be entitled to some degree of credit.

It appears that Jenny remained on Pitcairn's Island about thirty years, that she left it in the American ship, Sultan, Capt. Rogers, for the Coast of Chili, and thence for the Marquesas, and afterwards returned to Otaheite, after an absence of thirty-one years. But let her speak for herself:—

"The day on which the Bounty returned to Otaheite, in charge of the mutineers, I went on board of her at Matavai: we shortly afterwards sailed towards Tabouai, and in a few days made that island, and came to an anchor in the mouth of the harbour. Four days after, we weighed anchor and hauled the ship farther upwards, between the reef, and anchored again. We went on shore the next day, and commenced the building of a very long house and two smaller ones; also began to erect a fort. Part of the crew wished to destroy the ship. This was opposed by Capt. Christian and some others, who said, that if the vessel might be the means of their detection, she might also be the means of their escape. One of the Otaheitans, who belonged to the Bounty, proposed to the Tabouai people, that in case the Englishmen should settle on the island, they should unite and take the ship, murder the crew, and share the property. This coming to the ears of Christian's wife, she informed him of the plot, but did not tell him that an Otaheitan was the contriver of it. The secret having transpired, led to a battle between the mutineers and the Tabouai people, in which the latter were defeated with considerable loss. One of the mutineers was mortally wounded with a spear.

"After this affray the mutineers were afraid to remain on Tabouai, and embarked in the Bounty, and sailed for Otaheite, where several of them proposed to stop.* In a few days we reached Matavai, where some of the crew went on shore, and took a proportion of the property with them. Only nine remained on board, attracted by the native

* The men who remained at Otaheite were taken off by Capt. Edwards, of the Pandora; some of them were brought to England, and executed.

females who were in the ship, about nineteen in number, and told the women that the vessel was to proceed to Paré, the king's district, the next morning.

"The same evening, while the women were below at supper, the mutineers cut the cable and stood to the northward. Four natives of Otaheite and two Tabouai men were then on board. When the ship got about a mile outside the reefs, one of the women leaped overboard and swam ashore. Next morning the vessel was off Tethuroa, a low island to the northward of Otaheite, but not so near as to permit any of the women venturing to swim ashore there, which several of them were inclined to do, as they were much afflicted at being torn from their friends and relations.

"The ship now tacked and stood to the southward, and next morning was close in with the island of Eimeo, about five or six leagues distant from Otaheite. A canoe shortly afterwards came off, and six of the women, who were rather ancient, were allowed to depart in her: twelve then remained on board. Next morning they were out of sight of land, and sailed before the wind to the westward. After many days had elapsed, a small island was discovered, called by the natives Purutea. A canoe came off, bringing a pig and cocoa-nuts. One of the natives ventured on board, and was much delighted at beholding the pearl-shell buttons on the jacket of Capt. Christian, who, in a very friendly manner, gave the man the jacket. The latter stood on the ship's gunwale, showing the present to his countrymen, when one of the mutineers shot him dead: he fell into the sea. Christian was highly indignant at this; but could do nothing more, having lost all authority, than reprimand the murderer severely. The other natives in the canoe immediately picked up their dead companion, and paddled towards the shore, uttering loud lamentations.

"In a few days we saw one of the Tongataboo, or Friendly Islands. Several canoes came off with abundance of hogs, yams, and poultry. The natives said that Totee (Capt. Cook) had been there, and that the horned cattle left by him were living. Continued our course to leeward, and discovered a small low island, where Christian proposed to stop. The boat was sent on shore to ascertain whether it was inhabited. Before the crew had time to land, people were seen on the beach. After landing and remaining awhile on shore, the boat returned to the ship with the news. Had this been an uninhabited island, Christian would have destroyed the ship and remained there. Finding the inhabitants were numerous, they sailed away that night to windward. Two months elapsed before land was again seen, during which time all on board were much discouraged: they therefore thought of returning to Otaheite. Pitcairn's Island was at length discovered in the evening. It was then blowing hard, and no landing could be effected till the third day, when the boat was lowered down, and the following persons went on shore, Christian, Brown, Williams, M'Koy, and three of the Otaheitan natives.

"The ship now stood out to sea, and returned towards the island the second day, by which time the boat returned. The crew reported that there were no natives on the island; that it abounded with cocoa-nuts and sea-fowl, and that they had found traces of its having been once inhabited. Charcoal, stone axes, stone foundations of houses, with a

few carved boards, were discovered. Christian got the vessel under a rocky point and came to anchor. The mutineers began to discharge the ship, by means of the boat and a raft made out of the hatches. The property from the ship was landed principally on the raft, by means of a rope fastened to the rocks. When all they wanted was brought on shore, they began to consider what they should do with the vessel. Christian wished to save her for awhile. The others insisted on destroying her, and one of them went off and set fire to her in the fore part. Shortly after two others went on board and set fire to her in different places. During the night all were in tears at seeing her in flames. Some regretted exceedingly they had not confined Capt. Bligh and returned to their native country, instead of acting as they had done. The next morning they began to build some temporary houses. Between the huts and the sea-shore were a number of trees, which concealed them from the view of any vessel that might pass.

"After a few weeks they ventured upon the high land, and began to erect more substantial buildings; to plant sweet potatoes and yams, the seed of which they brought with them. They shortly after divided the ground, and allotted to each his proportion. The cloth plant of the South Sea Islands was discovered growing upon one of the lots, about which some squabbling took place, but they afterwards agreed to divide it equally among them. One of the women who lived with Williams died of a disease in her neck about a year after their arrival. The Taro-root plant was found on the island, and means were immediately taken to cultivate it. Christian had a son born about this time, whom he named Friday;* he was baptized by Brown.

"Williams, whose wife died, now proposed to take one of the Otaheitan men's wives, there being only two among them; and lots were drawn which it should be. The chance fell on the wife of an Otaheitan, called Tararo. Williams accordingly took her from her husband, who was in consequence much afflicted, and betook himself to the hills. After three days, he returned and got his wife away, and took her to the mountains with him. The native men now proposed to kill the English, who were, however, upon their guard: three of the principals in the plot thought proper to seek refuge in the mountains. One of the natives who remained with the English, was sent by Christian to the mountains, for the purpose of shooting the principal conspirator, whose name was Oopee, promising to reward him handsomely if he succeeded, but, if he did not, he was to lose his own life. This man took a pistol with him as directed: he found Oopee among the craggy precipices and killed him. Tararo, who had taken his wife from Williams, and was still in the mountains, was shot by order of the Europeans: his wife now returned to Williams. After this the mutineers lived in a peaceable manner for some years, (it must be recollected there were now only four native men remaining).

The next affair of consequence that occurred was that of Manarii, the Otaheitan, who stole a pig belonging to M'Koy, for which offence the English beat him severely. Teimua afterwards stole some yams, and one of the women informed of him. He was also severely chastised.

The natives again concerted among themselves to murder the Eng-

* This differs from all the other accounts. His name, according to Sir T. Staines and Capt. Folger, is Thursday October Christian.

lish, and went about from day to day with their muskets, on a pretence of shooting wild-fowl. The mutineers did not suspect their intentions: Williams was the first man shot, while putting up a fence round his garden. The natives next proceeded to shoot Christian: they found him clearing some ground for a garden, and while in the act of carrying away some roots, they went behind him and shot him between the shoulders—he fell. They then disfigured him with an axe about the head, and left him dead on the ground.

The natives next proceeded to another enclosure, where they found Miles and M'Koy: the former was shot dead, but M'Koy saved himself by flight. They now went to Martin's house and shot him: he did not fall immediately, but ran to Brown's house, which was not far off. He was there shot a second time, when he fell; they beat him on the head with a hammer till he was quite dead. Brown at the same time was knocked on the head with stones, and left for dead. As the murderers were going away, he rose up and ran. One of them pursued and overtook him. He begged hard for mercy, or that they would not kill him until he had seen his wife. They promised they would spare his life; however, one with a musket got behind him and shot him dead. Alexander Smith (*alias* John Adams) was next fired at in his own house; the ball grazed his neck and broke two of his fingers. He was saved by the women, who were at this time assembled. The murderers, after wounding him, permitted him to take farewell of his wife. The women threw themselves on his body, and at their entreaties his life was spared. Teimua, one of the four natives, was next shot by his countryman Manarii. M'Koy and Matthew Quintil were still concealed, in the mountains. One of the mutineers was spared by the murderers, and lived with Smith and the woman.

"Manarii was now afraid of his two surviving countrymen; he therefore fled to the mountains, joined Matthew Quintil and M'Koy, and told them that they must not attempt to go down, as the other two Otaheitans would be sure to kill them. He offered them his musket, and said he would remain in concealment with them. One or two of the women now went in quest of M'Koy and Matthew Quintil. They met with them, and strongly advised them to kill Manarii, which was accordingly done that night. The two remaining Otaheitan men next went in search of M'Koy and Quintil to kill them; they found them among the mountains, shot at them, and supposed that one was wounded; this however, was not the case.

"The Otaheitans proceeded to the house where the women, with Smith and Young, were, and boasted that they had wounded M'Koy. One of the women proposed to her two countrymen to go into the mountains, and see if this was the case, and bring them correct information. To this proposal they gladly acceded; but the real object of the woman was to advise M'Koy and Quintil to come privately at a certain time that night, and assist the women to kill the two remaining natives. The Englishmen promised to do this, but did not keep their word. Next day the women agreed with Smith and Young to kill the two Otaheitans. About noon, while one of the Otaheitan men was sitting outside of the house, and the other was lying on his back on the floor, one of the women took a hatchet and cleft the skull of the latter; at the same instant calling out to Young to fire, which he did, and shot

the other native dead. Thus ended the whole of the six Tahitans and Tabouaians. There now remained on the island eleven Otaheitan women, and four Englishmen, viz. Alexander Smith, M'Koy, Young, and Matthew Quintil. They soon began to distil a spirituous liquor from the tea-root. In a drunken affray, Matthew Quintil was killed by his three countrymen. M'Koy came by his death through drinking spirits, which brought on derangement, and caused him to leap into the sea, after having tied his own hands and feet. Young died a natural death on a Christmas-day. Sunday was observed by Christian, and divine service read. He left his wife and three children: she had more children by another husband.

"A ship was seen before Matthew Quintil was killed, and after the death of Christian, when only four of the mutineers were left. A long time after, another vessel appeared, and sent a boat on shore to take off cocoa-nuts; the people on shore beckoned to the ship to send the boat a second time, she did not do so, but stood out to sea. The next ship that arrived was the Topaz, Capt. Folger. He promised to return in eight months. A vessel may anchor where the Bounty did; wind at south and south-east. The island abounds in yams, taro, tea-root, cloth-plant, bread-fruit, hogs, poultry, &c."

Such were the fatal consequences of a crime foreign to the character of British seamen, and originating in the abuse of the extensive authority necessarily vested in the commander of a man-of-war, for the preservation of good order and discipline; furnishing a memorable example of the effects of undue severity in the first instance, and the absence of salutary control in the end.

THE SOLDIER'S CAMP-SONG ON THE EVE OF BATTLE.

Comrades! drain the sparkling glass!
And raise the goblet high!
For quick the hours of pleasure pass
As glance from beauty's eye!
Then drain the glass,
Ere pleasure pass—
Ere long we shall have time to sigh!

Comrades! taste life's good to-day,
We may be gone to-morrow;
And why, till forc'd, should we give way
To that grim monster, Sorrow?
Drain the glass,
Ere pleasure pass,
We will its brightest treasures borrow!

Comrades! take a last farewell,
To-morrow comes the fight,
And ere it end shall toll the knell
Of many a living wight!
Then drain the glass,
Ere pleasure pass—
And then!—strike home for England's right! G. O. G.

DIBDIN'S SEA SONGS.

"Versus inopes rerum, nugæque canoræ."

Amongst the prevailing symptoms of "the march of intellect," is an inane contempt for every branch of those institutions which have elevated our island to its unprecedented wealth and power. Nothing, it seems, has been working rightly,—our Government, our discipline, our manners, are all under reform; and at last forth steps Mr. North,—yea, Christopher North himself, to show how mistaken we have hitherto been as to the lyric effusions of Dibdin; that they are "a tissue of trash," consisting of "vague thoughts," and "claptrap sentiments," and were never "as popular in the galley" as we, from many years' auricular evidence, innocently thought they were. Assailed by such revolutions of taste amidst those, whose credulity leads them to credit the assertion in the *Malade Imaginaire*, "*qu'on a changé tout cela*," it is rather difficult to discover when or where to be pleased; and in looking to the Blackwood critic for information, we gather no comfort, because he expresses a sense of his own unfitness, in a motto, candidly prefixed, to typify his own characteristics,—

"When men are most sure and arrogant, they are commonly the most mistaken."

Now, Mr. North, after this confession, is it not rather malicious in indulging a fling against English merit, to place the scene of your libel in the gun-room of a British man-of-war? Have we not permitted the Caledonians to appropriate as national such songs as "Roslin Castle," "Oh! Nanny, wilt thou gang with me," "The yellow-haired Laddie," and other popular strains, although they had been screamed from one end of London to the other before they reached Scotland? Why, then, in return, so feloniously attempt to rob us of one of the few feathers with which we decorate our plume? Why revel in a tirade, as sparing of wit as it is lavish of words, merely to expose a few technical inaccuracies, laboriously gleaned from a writer who, amidst the toil of upwards of eighty dramatic pieces, and nearly a thousand songs, devoted no less then ninety-nine of the latter to cherish the maritime prepossessions of our nation?

Fortunately, "for the ends of justice," it is easily demonstrable, from the internal evidence of his paper, that Mr. North is no sailor, although he has collected a few words, rather the slang than the phraseology of sea-life, from some wandering beggar, perhaps, who may have served two or three months in a man-of-war. The alleged conversation has nothing colloquial in it. The ass of a master, who by the orthography is meant either for a Scotchman or an Esquimaux, ought, in talking of the impossibility of getting "soondings in the goot o' Gibraltar," to have known that the said "goot" has been sounded in every direction. In a life passed at sea, we have had ample proof that the roughest tar is capable of social affection and rational attachment; and moreover, that love may impel a man to be cheerful and attentive to duty, without any thing "ridiculously maudlin;"—for as North's nurse must have oft repeated to him, "Love's as warm amang cotters as courtiers." But this is "kittle shooting;" it is a mere truism to quote the empire held by the little blind deity through all stations, ages, languages, and nations,—whereas the vulgarism of the sighs for "lickor" must be

more appropriate for a "sure and arrogant" individual, than it can possibly be for any class in the community. We have personally witnessed the hilarity, contentment, and good-feeling, disseminated by those vilified verses, in the merchant service, in the East India ships, and in men-of-war; in ship's galleys and 'tween decks, in store-rooms, and in cockpits; in guard-boats and in gun-vessels; and from habitually hearing, we, as well as thousands of our Neptunian brethren, have got most of them "by heart." We have heard many of the best officers in the service, express their conviction, that a spirit of loyal bravery, resignation, and humanity, had been thereby fostered; and that they have been thus considered by the Naval Administration also, is evident, from the boys in the Greenwich Asylum being taught to sing them.

The *cacoëthes carpendi* is a formidable disease, and induces many an appetite to prey upon garbage, to the rejection of wholesome nutriment; for it raises petty personages into momentary self-importance; and like the reptiles mentioned by Pilpay, or somebody else, devouring the dead elephant, they absurdly think their mischief very annoying to the feelings of their betters. "Criticism," according to Johnson, "affords opportunity to the envious and ill-natured of gratifying their malignity:" and what but malignity could induce a writer to wade for faults through a huge volume of songs, which, however short of the sublimity of ancient lyrics, are as superior to the indecorous canzonets, the flames, darts, sighs, tear-drops, and other puerile blandishments, now so exclusively warbled by our fair ones, as "Gray's Elegy" is to the *Lieutenant's Lament*. After all the display of presumptuous verbiage, the crimes dragged to light from this sink of iniquity are few indeed; and those few are not ingenuously stated. A song, besides its perfect adaptation to music, demands a polished regularity, with uniformity of design, and from its necessary brevity, an epigrammatic turn of wit; sacrificing neither rythm nor judgment at the shrine of technicality. Nothing is more usual than for those poets who, with the applause of contemporaries, alluded to recent facts and reigning customs, to have their reputation questioned in succeeding times, by the constant changes in the opinions and manners of the civilized world. Yet had Mr. North been accustomed to the sea, he would have found flip in being, even since the death of the bard, though his stale and flippant pun would have been ruined by the recollection; but, alas! not only a change of taste is creeping over us respecting flip, but grog,—ay, Vernonian grog itself—is fading before the tea-drinking tars of the present day. Instead of the quid-cheeked, pig-tailed rough knots we formerly encountered, who delighted—as of erst did Isaac Vossius—in combing their hair, we now meet with cropped and be-gallowsed beings, who will soon, I suppose, wish to be supplied with tooth-brushes, to hog their headrails with.

It appears then, that in a scrutinizing analysis of ninety-nine songs, the scrupulous critic has thought his discoveries so important, as to deserve being blazoned to the public eye. Objecting "*in toto*" to the idea that the mind of a sailor can possibly be above that of a brute, he at once condemns every sentiment of feeling or affection as absurd. He then pounces upon supposed violations of nautical phraseology; and how many "gentle reader," after long paragraphs of vituperation

does he expose? Six. Six whole defects has he detected,—happy man,

> "With mind well skill'd to find or forge a fault,
> And turn for punning—call it Attic salt."

Of these six most heinous offences, one is the parson's coiling and belaying his palaver, "all one as high Dutch." Now the universal saying among seamen for language above their comprehension, is "double Dutch coil'd against the sun;" whilst the "but" which follows, points out the parts which "Poor Jack" did actually understand. Another vaunted discovery relates to top-lifts, though it is evident that top-sails are meant; and he must be a poor sailor, indeed, who cannot perceive, however awkwardly expressed, that by "right fore and aft we bore," the vessel was running before the wind. A similar ambiguity exists, and is duly hit off, at fishing the anchor; but in another song, by reading "the flowing sails we tars *do* bend," all the point occasioned by a mistake of two letters only, vanishes. And yet for such nonsensical hypercriticism, we are to spurn the sweet associations of melody, meaning, and measure of speech, which Dibdin created; and without which the assimilations of mere harmony are vague and indeterminate. Labours which placed British song in a respectable birth between the madrigals of Italy, Spain, and France,—and the ode of the ancients, are to be cast adrift! A vein of sterling morality is to be cut away, to establish a jury dependence on the hunting, bacchanalian, amatory, and other flimsy compositions of the theatres! In truth, Mr. North, we will do no such thing. We never dignified the object of your spleen with the style and title of "mighty," but however we may regret his Anacreontic heel, we fully recognise his brilliant claim to that of "useful." When you, or any of your squad, produce such expressive strains as "Poor Jack," with all its analysed faults, "Lovely Nan," "Tom Bowling," and a dozen others we could easily name, you will then, and not till then, be entitled to be so "sure and arrogant."

At all events, "'tis better to fill the wame with a cutty than want a spoon,"—or, as the before quoted nurse would exclaim, "sma fish is better than nae fish," and we must rest contented with Dibdin till a better appears. We confess ourselves enamoured of his union of characteristic simplicity, with the energy and pathos of musical power, without expecting lofty elevation or extensive knowledge, still less that which is not only technical, but also variable. Sentiment and feeling, rather than theoretical dogmatism, will ever form the ultimate and infallible criterion for appreciating the true merit of works of imagination. Deviations from minor exactness are of less import than the excellence of an attempt to arouse moral and patriotic feelings, in a class which had heretofore been merely supplied with such monotonous ditties as the "Fatal Ramillies,"—"From Ushant to Scilly,"—"William Riley,"—and the "Disasters of the Grand Fleet," wherein,

> "Lord! how our noble Admiral did curse and swear,
> To see as none of his goodly ships would either stay or wear."

Although the sage critic cannot "see the wood for trees" in Dibdin, he affects to be pleased with Gay's well known "Black-eyed Susan," which from its plaintive minor key, has delighted thousands and tens

of thousands; submit, however, this beautiful gem, to as coarse an analysis as that which Ben Backstay has undergone, and what becomes of the poetical imagery of a damsel going on board a man-of-war, and her demanding her "Sweet William" of the jovial sailors? Again, he admires the "Storm," and well he may; but how can our Longinus credulously ascribe to Steevens, the malignant and caustic *Puck* of the scribbling tribe, so correct a sea song? Is it likely that a man whose life was passed in a series of literary forgery and malevolent detraction, could produce such a composition, and yet that it should be his only effort in that style? He might have been as tolerable a soldier as could be made by serving in the Essex militia, but was neither versed in the science nor the practice of seamanship; and all the best authorities restore the poem to Falconer, the true author?

We have nothing to do with the personal vanity of Mr. Dibdin; let it lie lightly with him, as with the rest of his *genus;* for according to Aristotle—and he is very respectable authority in such a matter—the poet, of all artificers, is the fondest of his work. Yet a bard, with whom the public were unequivocally delighted for forty-two years, may surely be permitted to indulge in a foible so glaringly apparent in the "arrogant critics," who are tolerated at the present hour. However, while we waive the discussion of private character, as an ignoble act, we must proceed to examine the tendency of the writings in question, although we suspect our strictures are about as welcome as "water in a river ship," in the quarter where it is only our wish to gratify and instruct. When a man descends from rational inquiry, to debate in the dirty puddles of invective, with groundless and unjust assertions, we not only condemn the conduct, but question the motive. He, himself, may be as heartless as a hawse-plug, and as little affected by sighs as the scales of a crocodile are by vernal breezes,—he may even hold a married sailor as one linked to the treacheries of wind, wave, and woman,—but let him confine his conclusions to the particular instance within him, nor vilify at large the Royal Navy, that glorious right arm of Britain. As to the faint praise with which the bard is "damned" towards the close of the paper—and which appears to be the produce of another hand—like the gilding upon a pill, it redeems but little of the nauseous ingredients of the piece.

By a "dormitat Homerus," the critic loses his consistency in asserting that no sailor can be influenced by the "mongrel, sentimental, sickening, lubberly trash" of Dibdin, and yet making an educated officer deliver a silly message respecting toplifts. It is sagaciously hinted that ships fought battles before this "brawling braggadocio" wrote a song; an announcement at which we were somewhat taken by surprise, and could not but admire the depth (*βαθος*) of information displayed by the Northern Light. To deny, however, that a taste for maritime life has been extensively disseminated by Defoe, Falconer, and Dibdin, requires a hardy pitch of assurance; for to dispute the power of Robinson Crusoe, the Shipwreck, and Tom Bowling, in inspiring patriotic devotion, is to war with the evidence of ethics. As well might it be pleaded, that because vice, fraud, and malice, stalk largely through this "Vale of Tears," morality has never been furthered by books; that Martin's wonderful graphic conceptions are tasteless, because an anatomist may disapprove of the drawing of a figure; or that Scotch-

men were never cheered by bagpipes, because it is easily proved they are of imperfect scale, and dissonant to the Professor's ear. In either case, the obstacle to refutation lies in the general and sweeping nature of the assertion. Cavillers may be as numerous as Negroes at Cape Coast; but that poet cannot be esteemed wholly useless, who, avoiding the more general mischievous topics of excitement, has provided a source of amusement in the very induction of moral argument.

A sneer is thrown upon the *contrapunt* of Dibdin; but it is wholly superfluous. With most respectful admiration of Enharmonics, we consider the vice of harmonizing for several voices, as being decidedly at variance with the vocal and instrumental adaptation of ballads. Counterpoint is, indeed, an object where words only constitute a pretence for singing; but the melodies of Dibdin and Moore, differ as much from such mechanical modulation, as a plain didactic treatise does from the abstruse and abstract vagaries of logic and metaphysics. Neither innovation, nor mistaking difficulty for beauty, is new,—both Aristotle and Pliny regret the despotism exercised by flute-players and actors over the poets, to the lengthening and disuniting the action in proportion as the music became more complicated, refined, and difficult. Vocal effusions have been, through all ages, a source of pleasure, consolation, and instruction, from the sublime flights of the royal Psalmist, and the mimicry of Helen, to the whining recitals of the natives of New Holland. Nor are the English such Tyros as the *contrapuntists* would fain make us: it is true, that the bandied taunt of our possessing no national airs, may be directly refuted, by appealing to our nautical lyrics,—but the claim does not rest there. Street-singing was common in the Anglo-Saxon era; and perhaps the earliest known song extant, with musical notes, is the "Summer is i cumen," of the fifteenth century. The melody of other countries, if we except the harsh and imperfect Celtic scale, has arisen from careful cultivation, at no very distant date. When the critic mentions the infancy of English art, he might have reminded us, that the music which then existed, was a mere succession of chords, with little of art or air, till the virginals of Bird and Farrant introduced unmeaning intricacy. The harmonies of Orlando Gibbons were succeeded by the "Catch," a noisy version of counterpoint, for three or more voices, with rests so contrived, that hacking poesy into cross-purpose, the music of one line must be filled up by a word or two from another. The harmony of a glee is nothing more than the common result of filling up a chord, and its boasted "canon" is but a laborious trifle. It is said to have originated in a Bacchanalian club, and though there are a few popular ones which do not violate decorum, it is undeniable that the denunciation of its consisting of "three parts obscenity and one of music," is not entirely unmerited. Shoal waters, however, make most din, and clubs established a taste, from which the vocal abilities of Handel, Boyce, Arne, and Dibdin rescued us. So much for counterpoint in ballads, a misapplication equivalent to taking a lower-deck gun to shoot snipes.

Without lauding the whole mass of songs, written by a man whose bread depended on their daily production, we think that two or three dozen might be selected, printed, and distributed by Government with much better effect than many of the "tracts," or even the pamphlet of Gazette Letters, which we remember to have seen circulated in our

fleets. Ben Backstay, though so flippantly condemned, is in the spirit of Falconer's beautiful episode of Palemon, which no bungling Zoilus has yet had the temerity to carp at,—and we have frequently heard seamen singing it with regard and animation. Tom Bowling is in so fine a strain of piety, pathos, and melody, that it may be safely recommended as a naval anthem. We cannot reasonably imagine that Dick Dock's misfortunes which "ever claim the pity of the brave;" or Bill Bobstay's never keeping a shot in his locker, when "by handing it out he can succour a friend,"—are repeated by all classes of sailors without producing associations of kindly feelings, and a corresponding impression of principles. The "Venturous die-hards;" the "Sailor's Journal;" "Come all hands ahoy to the anchor;" "True Courage;" "Tom Tough;" and the charming strain of "Lovely Nan," have saluted our ears on many a Saturday night in Europe, and in Africa; in the Atlantic, and the Pacific; and, indeed, in various parts of the world, from the Channel to the most remote stations.

In order to justify our decision as to the moral merit of Dibdin's lyre, we shall conclude by subjoining a few random extracts from his songs.

"Yet shall poor Tom find pleasant weather,
When He who all commands,
Shall give, to call life's crew together,
The word to pipe all hands:
Thus Death, who kings and tars dispatches,
In vain Tom's life has doff'd;
For though his body's under hatches,
His soul is gone aloft."

"I've sail'd round the world without fear or dismay,
I've seen the wind foul, and seen the wind fair,
I've been wounded and shipwreck'd, and trick'd of my pay,
But a brave British sailor should never despair."

"What argufies pride and ambition,
Soon or late Death will take us in tow;
Each bullet has got its commission,
And when our time's come, we must go."

"D'ye mind me, a sailor should be, ev'ry inch,
All as one as a piece of the ship;
And with her, brave the world without off'ring to flinch,
From the moment the anchor's a trip;
As to me, in all weathers, all times, tides, and ends,
Nought's a trouble from duty that springs;
My heart is my Poll's, and my rhino's my friend's,
And as for my life, 'tis my King's.
E'en when my time comes, ne'er believe me so soft
As with grief to be taken aback:
The same little cherub that sits up aloft,
Will look out a good berth for Poor Jack."

"The cannon's pois'd, from its fell jaws
A fatal shot takes him aback;
But since he fell in honour's cause,
'Tis all one to Jack."

" But sailors were born for all weathers,
Great guns let it blow high blow low,
Our duty keep us to our tethers,
And where the gale drives we must go."

" Come, never seem to mind it
Nor count your fate a curse,
However sad you find it,
Yet somebody's is worse;

In danger some must come off short,
Yet why should we despair?
For if bold tars are Fortune's sport,
Still they are Fortune's care."

" Come, then my hearts, we 're prov'd in war,
We dare meet ev'ry trial,
In peace by our demeanour fair,
Let 's show we 're subjects loyal."

" Why what 's that to you, if my eyes I 'm a wiping,
A tear is a pleasure d' ye see in its way;
'Tis nonsense for trifles, I own, to be piping,
But they that ha'n't pity, why I pities they;
Says the Captain, says he, ' I shall never forget it,
If of courage you 'd know, lads, the true from the sham,
'Tis a furious lion in battle, so let it,
But duty appeased, 'tis in mercy a lamb.' "

We now leave it to the sane moments of our Northern friend, whether the man who propagated such doctrines, and moreover instilled them by the alluring pilotage of pleasing tunes, deserves, in the wrath of the *indignant seamen* to be *tarred, feathered, and ducked along side, then to be drummed all dripping round the fleet, as a warning to all scribbling lubbers how they dabble out of their depths.* We, on the contrary, are inclined to think, in phrase not unknown to North's ear, that the name of Dibdin will live, when "oblivion shall have rescued that of his shallow Detractor from contempt." We could add more; but it is needless to pour water over a drowned rat.

*** *Monstrum Horrendum!* We have just discovered that the critique we have here been discussing, and which we considered the rhapsody of a rabid Mac Nicoll, had been hawked about London, and rejected as scurrilous, before its visit to the "Modern Athens." Can it be that we ourselves were so fastidious? 'Tis just possible; and if so, of a surety we have a clue to the ingenuous and disinterested counsel upon our flagrant demerits, proffered through the medium of a Sunday Paper. Had we time, we could say a thousand sweet things of "The Blackwood," a great favourite of ours by the way, to mitigate impending wrath; but we trust he will recollect the provocation of adopting a paper which he could not have read. We shall escape, if he will but allow——

" That sailors, though they have their jokes,
Can love and feel like other folks."

LIGHT INFANTRY MOVEMENTS.

An article in the June number suggests an improvement in the method prescribed for the arrangement of a battalion employed in skirmishing at a distance from the line. The arguments of H. in favour of his plan are sound and judicious; I beg leave, however, to submit to him and to your readers a mode of formation, differing in some slight particulars, from that which has been suggested by him. I offer it as the result of experience, having been practised by me experimentally and very satisfactorily.

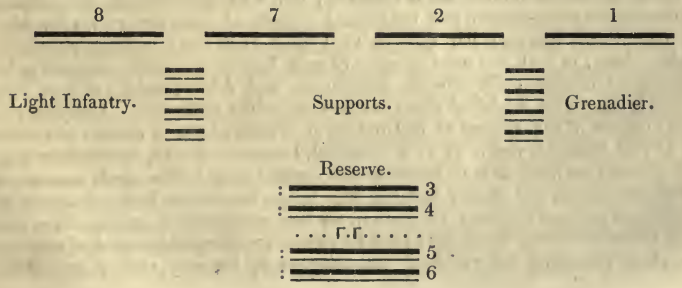
The battalion now consists of ten companies:—when required to engage in a skirmish, the companies 1 and 2, 7 and 8 advance, extending obliquely to their right and left, until they have obtained the necessary distance in an extended line equal to the front of the regiment. The grenadiers and light infantry follow as supports in columns of sections in the rear of the advanced line, and in the positions marked down. The reserve consists of the four remaining companies, formed in column at quarter distance, the colours and a serjeant coverer *from each detached* company in the centre. If the *supports* are obliged to take a share in the skirmish, numbers 3 and 6 are moved on to occupy the vacated positions; but the two centre companies are not under any circumstances to act on the offensive; although the other eight companies may be cut to pieces, *they* may bear off their colours and secure an honourable retreat in a grand division square.

The advantages of my proposed arrangement are, that each section column can follow the advance of the skirmishers with facility, and can, if necessary, defend itself in a small square by closing to the head section and facing outwards; it likewise forms a nucleus for a rallying square, should the skirmishers be assailed by cavalry: but should the skirmishers and *supports* be obliged to retire in confusion on the reserve, the serjeant coverers who have remained with the latter, immediately step out and take up quarter distance in column for their companies, and every man running to his respective serjeant, the companies are instantly formed, and the column stands in readiness to form square, to deploy, or to act in any manner that may be requisite.

It is to be observed, that when the precautions which I have pointed out are attended to, the formation into order from disorganization is accomplished with the utmost rapidity and safety.

C. J. T. S.

LINE OF SKIRMISHERS.



THE EDINBURGH REVIEW ON MILITARY EDUCATION.

THERE are probably few of our readers whose attention has not been attracted to a well written article in the last Number of the Edinburgh Review, on Military Education; and no candid and competent observer who has perused it, can have failed to recognize the general justice of the writer's opinions on the proper objects of professional instruction. But they who are best enabled to bear testimony to the soundness of his views, and most disposed to give him full credit for the ability with which he has developed them, cannot have observed without surprise his want of correct information in many very important particulars relative to the actual state of our establishments for Military Education. And his erroneous impressions on this head are the more to be regretted, because they have led him to undervalue the existing systems of instruction for our army, and to depreciate the real utility of Institutions, which it is his professed object to uphold and extend. In justice to the character of these Establishments, and that they may effectually promote the salutary ends to the service which the Reviewer himself desires, it is proper that no unmerited statements to their prejudice should be suffered to go forth and rest uncontradicted upon the public mind; and we shall therefore endeavour to apply the simple corrective of facts to the obvious misconceptions which abound throughout the paper before us. The solicitude which its writer expresses "to avoid any tone of asperity and censure in his remarks," will entitle him at our hands to at least an equivalent measure of courtesy; and the importance and interest of the subject to the whole service, may well supersede the necessity of any farther reason or apology for the examination, to which we shall proceed to reduce the justice of his strictures.

The object of the Review appears to be twofold: to indicate the course which *ought* to be adopted in Military Education; and to deduce a conclusion that the system which *is* actually maintained at our National Institutions, is either at variance with the sound principles of professional science, or at least deficient in results of practical utility. It will be our business to pursue a similar train of induction, but with the confidence that we shall be able to justify a directly opposite inference. And this we propose to do, not by impugning the theory of the Reviewer,—though even here we may see occasion to dissent from one or two of his opinions—but merely by showing, from his own premises, that the charges of error and inefficiency, which he advances against the plan of instruction in use at our seats of military learning, are entirely destitute of foundation.

But that we may not be compelled to battle only with general assertions, we must be permitted at once, before we go farther, to bring the allegations of the Reviewer to a determinate point. That a charge may be openly met, it must be reduced to a clear and tangible shape: not vaguely couched or obscurely generalized. In his anxiety "to avoid the appearance of particular censure," the Reviewer has declined "to distinguish the particular school" against which any or all of his condemnations is directed; and with this needless forbearance, his charity for the common and individual defects of our Institutions for Military Education, has only led him to visit upon each the imaginary sins of the whole. Now, in fact, the total number of such Institutions in the empire is but three: the Colleges of Woolwich, Sandhurst, and Addiscombe; and of these the last is avowedly modelled upon one or both of the other two. Into any particular details of the system of instruction at Woolwich, it is neither our intention at this moment, nor is it at all needful, to enter: partly, because its principal distinction from that of Sandhurst is created only by the more special nature of its objects, but chiefly because the latter Institution being designed for purposes of *general* Military Education, we are contented to oppose its system singly to the wholesale strictures of the Reviewer and the rigid ordeal of enquiry. Though of Woolwich we will here just observe by the way, that if, as the Re-

viewer correctly insists, " in all education the purpose is use; the test, the capacity of practical application," the system which has prevailed at that Academy cannot be very bad: since its results have been the formation of two corps of officers, yielding at this moment, in acknowledged reputation for theoretical science and practical skill, to no military bodies of the same arm in all Europe.

Before the Reviewer describes the circle of strictly professional science, which he would embrace in a course of Military Instruction, he offers some sensible remarks on the necessity of giving to every officer the greatest possible amount of general and extra-professional information. He maintains that " whatever kinds of knowledge are requisite in the upper ranks of life, or in all those whence individuals may be called to hold offices under government or to assist in legislation, are equally requisite for the army;" and justly observes, how " many circumstances combine in this country to render such general education almost indispensable for those who mean to follow, without disadvantage, the honourable profession of arms." To all his reasoning on this part of his subject, we yield the most unqualified assent; and are convinced, that in any plan of education for a British officer, no other limits should be opposed to the extension of his general knowledge, than are necessitated by the shortness of the period in which the elements of professional science must also be acquired, and the early time of life at which it is necessary that he should enter on the active duties of his calling. For it is to be remembered that, to give the youthful aspirant any fair chance of rising to command—and the too early attainment of rank is at least not one of the faults of our service—his career must commence not later than with his eighteenth or nineteenth year; and it is also to be taken into account, that the intellect of a boy is seldom sufficiently matured to begin the rudiments of military science with advantage before the age of fourteen.

A period of about four years is therefore the utmost that can be assigned for the acquirement of an elementary Military Education; and when it is considered how much professional instruction is to be crowded into this interval, it will readily be admitted, that but little leisure can be spared for the simultaneous pursuit of more general knowledge. Accordingly, the standard of instruction must here be regulated, not by the sum of all that could be named as desirable, but upon the scale of what may be proved to be practicable. There is nothing more easy than to draw out upon paper very magnificent and plausible schemes of education, and to exhaust the verbal catalogue of sciences in a syllabus, without deigning to consider, whether it may not be a work of more difficulty to compress their acquirement into the compass of an academical residence, or even of a life. It is one thing, in short, to dogmatize on the theory of education, and quite another to select among a wide range and perplexing choice of subjects, all useful in themselves and all even highly desirable, the few which are also attainable within the limits of time and opportunity. At a military school, this difficulty is doubled, by the twofold necessity of blending the education of a gentleman with that of a man of technical science; and, moreover, of accomplishing both objects at once, before the age at which, in preparation for the learned professions, or for the higher ranks of civil life, the pupil is dismissed from the preparatory school or the tutor, to the public and private instruction of an University. Circumscribed, then, as is necessarily, the period allowed for Military Education, the utmost that can be done is to implant in the mind of the youth who is destined for the profession of arms, the seeds of those intellectual accomplishments which he may easily cultivate, without other aid than his own intelligence and industry, in maturer years; to awaken his attention and stimulate his ambition, by good elementary instruction, to the proper objects of future self-improvement; and, in a word, to inspire him with a taste—which without some early direction is seldom created—for those liberal studies which will occupy the dangerous idleness of garrisons, relieve the dull inactive routine of voyages and quarters, and enlarge the honourable sphere of his usefulness to himself and to society, to his profession, and his country.

Of the branches of knowledge not directly professional, which the Reviewer

deems essential for military men, he has particularized only Geography, Statistics, and Geology: though he has remarked in general terms the necessity under which officers of rank in the British service are frequently placed, in their colonial commands, of deciding on the most delicate and abstruse questions of civil and political government, commerce, and public economy. That the range of political science required for the competent discharge of these high duties, should form part of any general system of Military Education, he has not asserted; and the opinion therefore shall not be inferred. But when on the subject of Statistics, after enumerating all the knowledge which comes under that head—"the physical and political geography, the agriculture, the seasons, the climate, the nature of the winds and weather, the state of the soils as to moisture or dryness, the mineralogical or geological characters; the population under all its circumstances and distributive numbers and character; the commerce, external and internal," and so forth:—when, after this laborious enumeration, he makes it a charge that "there is no system of Military Education in this country that has ever attempted to teach one of the branches of knowledge on which this variety of statistical information can alone be founded," we cannot help asking, with no small astonishment, whether he is serious in his accusation, whether he really believes it possible to crowd the statistics of the universe into the mind of a boy of eighteen?

But that no attempt has been made at our Military Schools to teach one of the branches of knowledge on which statistics are founded, is a complete mistake: for a course of elementary geography has always formed a part of the studies of the lower school of Sandhurst; and at that Institution the acquirement of these useful rudiments is in every case followed by instruction in a most important branch of knowledge—which the Reviewer, by the way, has entirely overlooked—General History, both Ancient and Modern. In fact, a public and *vivâ voce* examination in history—not by rote or in the suspicious shape of question and answer, but in the form of narrative, through epochs chosen at hazard by the visiting Board of Commissioners, and delivered in the unassisted language of the pupil—has for many years formed one means opened by the regulations of the College towards the attainment of a commission; and every individual who has been present on these public occasions will confirm our assertion, and must have shared our surprise at the extent and accuracy of the information elicited from the youthful students. From the mode in which the examination is conducted fortuitously on three or four epochs, there is no room left for a doubt that the outline of historical information is possessed, and that the chain of narrative could be continued by the class, through a period which embraces above twenty centuries, and would probably consume as many days in the delivery. It is impossible, indeed, that any public ordeal could be more satisfactory as a test of acquirement than these historical examinations at Sandhurst; and we know nothing more creditable to the excellence of the instruction at that Institution. The youth who is sent into the world with this elementary knowledge on a subject of all others the best calculated to expand his mind and excite his powers of reflection, has had provided for him some of the best elements of mental improvement. He brings, for example, to the aid of his statistical and political studies, on which our Reviewer lays so much stress, a mass of intelligence and pre-apprehension, and a habit of classification and comparative observation, which are above all value; and if, indeed, after this he should still fail to make the best use of his advantages, the fault is wholly in himself, and in no degree rests with the system under which he has been educated.

Another branch of general knowledge which is engrafted upon the Military Education of Sandhurst, is Latin. And here we may observe that it is surely an example of strange contradiction in the Reviewer to find him complaining "how miserably deficient the public reports of the proceedings of our army have generally been, in matter as well as *manner*, in arrangement, *style*, instruction, every thing," and yet, almost in the same breath, censuring "the attempt to preserve the knowledge of Latin in our military schools, as entirely fruitless."

For, to say nothing of the facilities afforded by a knowledge of Latin for the acquirement of many of the modern languages, we would merely ask, whether there is any medium of instruction which promotes so effectually the right understanding and use of our own: which so well impresses on the mind the general principles of grammar, methodises the habit of correct composition, and tends to the cultivation of a lettered taste and to the formation of an elegant style. Besides, it would ill become a British soldier, according to the Reviewer's own tenet, to be ignorant of that, with which every British gentleman in civil life is presumed to be familiar; and which by the common consent of British society, is held to be the indispensable foundation of liberal and gentlemanlike education.

It therefore appears to us, upon the very principle which the Reviewer advocates, to be an essential advantage, instead of a defect, that the study of the Latin is prosecuted at Sandhurst. It is one of those elements of general knowledge which must be given in boyhood, or will never afterwards be patiently sought and acquired; constituted as are our public civil schools, it is literally all the useful knowledge, (beyond reading and writing and an imperfect acquaintance with the four first rules of arithmetic) that a boy often carries with him to Sandhurst; and it is a merit in the system of that establishment that, when the foundation of some classical education has thus been laid, it is not suffered to be lost, but is preserved and improved. Unless the boy of thirteen or fourteen enter the College sufficiently advanced in his Latin studies to construe one of the easier authors with tolerable facility, his instruction in this branch is not pursued: but otherwise it is carried on into the higher or more difficult authors; and the thorough "getting up" of one of these for public examination is allowed to number as one in eight subjects, of which five constitute the minimum of qualification required for a commission. It will thus be seen, that a degree of proficiency in Latin which is seldom exceeded at the civil public schools, is permitted, like the attainments described in General History, to form a portion —though not an indispensable one—of the title to a commission; and we have yet to learn that a course of instruction which opens to the military student the pages of a Livy or a Cæsar, familiarises him with the beauties of classical poesy, and cultivates his taste on the graceful periods of a Cicero or the pregnant conciseness of a Tacitus, forms an useless mental accomplishment either for the soldier or the gentleman: we have yet to gather from the oracles of critical wisdom how far the acquisition of this accomplishment deserves to be considered as "a waste and misdirection of time."

It is very difficult to propitiate that contradictory spirit of censure which at once deplores the absence of literary education among the officers of our army, and condemns the effort to infuse some degree of classical knowledge into a course of Military Education: but we have been particular in referring to the extra-professional studies of Sandhurst, because the extent to which these are pursued, proves that, even beyond the mere objects of technical science, the instruction there held out is not limited to the narrow and mechanical routine which the Reviewer assumes as the characteristic of all our established systems of Military Education; that, on the contrary, a far more enlarged and liberal view is, in fact, taken of their proper purpose than he supposes; and that, while with youths from the age of fourteen to eighteen the attempt is not made —as absurd the attempt would be—to grasp at a scheme of universal instruction, every reasonable and practicable effort is used, to combine in the same course of study all the most useful elements of civil and military knowledge.

But it is high time to pass to the consideration of those branches of professional knowledge which should compose—still more indispensably in proportion as they are more strictly and immediately—integral parts of every system of Military Education. And here, too, again, we are disposed to concur most heartily with the opinions and feelings of the Reviewer, in his "desire to see no limitation as to the course of Study, with the exception perhaps of certain technical matters appertaining to the engineers and artillery." We shall only qualify his

meaning or our own, so much as to add—no narrower limitations at least than those which are imperiously prescribed by the actual amount of time that can be afforded and the immoveable scale of real practicability. Neither have we any defect or omission to notice either in the accuracy or copiousness of the particular enumeration by which he proceeds to define what should be the principal subjects of a complete military course. Following the heads of his syllabus, these are, Modern Languages,—Drawing and Military Surveying,—the Elementary Mathematics,—Engineering and Fortification,—and Artillery; and pursuing the same order, we shall devote a few comments to each subject in succession, for the purpose of noting:—how much he declares *ought* to be taught;—how much he complains is *not* taught;—and how much, contrary to his belief, *is* actually and effectually performed.

And first, with respect to the Modern Languages, there is, at least on this point, no room or necessity for any difference in opinion or statement. He truly enforces the paramount and universal necessity, in the first place, of a knowledge of French for every military man, and places "in the next rank that of German." The usefulness of the other modern languages he considers as more problematical, and at best but occasional, and local. As he neither gives our Military Schools credit for the study, nor expressly imputes blame to them for the supposed neglect, of any of the modern languages, we cannot be aware whether or not he means to include this item in his catalogue of deficiencies: but in any case we shall take leave to assure him, that both the French and the elements of German are taught, and well taught, at Sandhurst; that both these languages form integral parts of the course of instruction at that establishment; and that public examinations in each are among the steps to a Commission. These examinations in the former consist in rendering any part of a classical French author, *vivâ voce*, into English, and, with equal fluency, any portion of a common English author into French. It is evident that the extent of grammatical and familiar knowledge satisfactorily evinced in a trial of this kind, constitutes all that is desirable for the ready employment of the language, either in study or composition, and prepares also, for its colloquial uses, every facility which can be given to a youth, short of the practice acquired by actual residence or service among its natives. If the instruction in German at the College does not reach the same height, it is only because that language is more difficult of attainment, because it is necessarily commenced later in the course, and because there is not time for every thing. But the public examination in German is necessarily preceded by a thorough series of grammatical instruction, and requires the power of reading and construing fluently a classical native author; and the elements of the language being thus mastered, there is nothing left for the pupil to attain but the practice, which may subsequently and with ease be improved by his unassisted study.

On the recognized value of drawing as a general art, and especially in its application to professional purposes, it cannot be necessary for us to enlarge; still less shall we be called upon to repeat any opinion on the necessity of efficient instruction in Military Surveying, since our own pages have borne ample testimony to our sentiments on the vast importance of that branch of science. The reviewer's elaborate dissertation on this head, therefore, to prove what no educated soldier ever doubted—that a knowledge of ground, and the power of delineating it, are indispensable for the conduct of strategical operations, may safely be passed over, or left to astonish and edify his unmilitary readers. His views of the neglect of this science at our military schools, have at least the merit of more novelty. "That an officer should be able to copy a drawing is," he fears, "the general limit of instruction in this department;" the whole art he thinks, "has been too much limited to certain services or departments by the superintendents of such schools, as if it was needful to those only." And as to the science of delineating ground, he declares that "it has been most wilfully neglected;" and that "though taught systematically in the military schools, it is seldom thoroughly taught; nor can it be considered as well understood, even

by the teachers, when there are half-a-dozen conflicting systems, and no two teachers can agree on the best."

To the whole of this charge so confidently advanced and so sweepingly extended, we are able to oppose a plain, total, and absolute contradiction. It is not the case, as the Reviewer has been led to apprehend, that to copy a drawing is generally, or ever, the limit of the instruction in the art which is given to an officer at the Military College; it is so far from being the case that the whole art is there confined to certain services or departments, that Military Drawing is taught without exception to every officer who studies, and to every cadet who is educated, at the Institution; it is also so far from being the case that the science of delineating ground for strategical purposes has been "wilfully neglected" in our Military Schools, that no officer can obtain his certificate of qualification, no cadet can receive his recommendation for a commission in the army, who has not learned how to sketch ground from nature, and actually performed a series of surveys and reconnoissances over given districts of country. And lastly, the objection that the representation of ground cannot be well taught, because there are half-a-dozen conflicting systems in existence, is applied with singular infelicity and ignorance of the fact to our Military Schools: when, to our certain knowledge, no other mode of delineation has been permitted, during the last fifteen years at least, than that which on a former occasion we have characterized as our national style; and which in fact, out of the judicious improvement and adaptation of foreign science, was in the outset gradually created, and has long been perfectly matured, at the Royal Military College. The absurdities of the "conflicting systems," to which the Reviewer refers, are the produce, not of England, but of France and Germany; and upon countries whose presumed superiority, especially the first, on matters of military science he is sufficiently disposed to extol, must the ridicule of these contradictions in art be more appropriately visited. Experience has shown that our national style of Military Drawing and Surveying is admirably adapted to nature, and sufficient for every purpose of practical utility; and instead of the instruction at Sandhurst being distracted by any toleration of "conflicting" methods of drawing, the mere theoretical and fanciful systems of the Continent have been steadily rejected, and uniformity most advantageously preserved.

We had, indeed, imagined that the excellence of the instruction given at the Royal Military College in all that comes under the head of Military Surveying, was a merit universally admitted; and it does excite our especial wonder, that any writer, professing to understand the subject, should betray such want of acquaintance with the fact. It is notorious through the army, that from the Egyptian expedition to the close of the Peninsular war and the crowning glories of Waterloo, the knowledge which was practically contributed to the service in the field in this branch of art, was contributed almost exclusively by the College, and that the ranks of the Quarter-master-General's staff were filled, with few exceptions, by the pupils of its Senior Department. From the foundation of that Department to the present hour, an extensive course of instruction in sketching and laying down country, has always been made one of the highest points of attention in its studies; and at the end of the course a combined survey, at the rate of fifteen or twenty square miles to each individual, performed in a class unattended by a master, and in a part of England at some distance from the seat of the Institution, has ever been made the regular, strict, and indispensable test of qualification.

A similar course of instruction, though necessarily somewhat more circumscribed in the localities of practice, has been in activity during very many years for the junior part also of the establishment. At Sandhurst, at this moment, according to a regulation rigidly enforced, no cadet can receive a commission as the reward of merit, without having gone through a full course of field practice. He is instructed in the outset in the manual and mechanical art of mere drawing, because a facility in the use of the pen and pencil must necessarily be ac-

quired by copying plans, before any thing farther can be done; but no more time is thus employed than is absolutely requisite for the purpose; and as soon as this is attained, the pupil is taken out into the country under a master. As a preparative, however, for the delineation of ground itself, and to enable the eye and hand of the learner to catch the ready power of expressing its forms with his pencil, there are provided a set of very beautiful models, carefully done after nature, and exhibiting every variety of feature; and at intervals also, when the practice out of doors is suspended by bad weather, this useful substitute for it is frequently resumed. But, in the field, the pupil is first taught the use of the theodolite and chain trigonometrically, as for the elaborate operations of civil surveying, in observing angles and laying down roads and boundaries; he afterwards returns to a hall of study to plot his work, as it is technically called, or commit its results to paper; and having obtained his directing lines and points by intersection, he is next taught to fill in all the minor details, and sketch the features of ground from nature, on the plane table and with a compass. A more rapid mode of working is then communicated to him by the use of the pocket-sextant and the simple sketching-case; and, finally, he is dismissed to make his trial survey in class unaccompanied by a master. Here the theodolite being discarded, and the employment of the plane table and compass, or the sextant, alone permitted, the result is properly a *military* survey, the unassisted correctness of which is closely examined. Nor is this all; for in order that the pupils may be habituated to depend entirely on the resources of the eye and hand, in situations on service where no more than paper and pen and ink, or a black lead pencil, are at command, they are again sent out, day by day, in class, to lay down a few miles of road or country at a time, without the slightest assistance from instruments. Each takes his portion simultaneously, sketches it, and links it into the work of those who touch his allotment in the chain at each extremity: the whole sketch is then brought home and united for inspection.

By this course of proceeding, the pupils of the institution—mere youths, be it remembered, of seventeen or eighteen—are regularly and effectually taught the whole practical business of copying, surveying, and sketching ground, even from those principles of slow and laboured exactitude which compose the real trigonometrical basis of the science, down to its most rapid and instantaneous application to military purposes. Can any proceeding, we confidently demand, be more thoroughly scientific and satisfactory in itself, or more conducive to practical utility and the wants of actual service? And yet it is in the face of this system, all the details of which we pledge ourselves have been actually performed within the present year, and must have been in active operation at the very moment when the Reviewer was composing his philippic, that he has been misinformed to think the whole science of surveying "wilfully neglected," or, where taught at all, "seldom thoroughly taught at our Military Schools!!"

Proceeding to the next subject, that of the Elementary Mathematics, if we feel any difficulty in meeting the allegations of the Reviewer, it is only because with some abstract truths, he has mixed up so many mistaken impressions of existing facts, and in so indefinite a shape, that it is not easy to separate the latter from the former. On the one hand, he admits the general importance, and even the absolute necessity of a course of Elementary Mathematics in any system of military instruction; on the other, he insists, and truly, that "mathematical knowledge can only be useful in a professional education, in so far as it is the means of attaining something of a practical nature." But he "conceives it to be the leading error of all our Military Institutions to consider the study of elementary mathematics, as not only the basis of this education, but the very education itself, and almost the sole one;" he most erroneously assumes, that "the acquirement of mathematics is made the only test of abilities, and the sole source of honours and rank, appointment to a commission, &c.;" he declares that the pupils of the Military Schools, "certainly learn very little that is practically useful;" and he calls upon "these academies to lower their fanciful standard of elementary mathematics, reduce the time wasted on them, and teach,

by actual example and practice, what their pupils will have to execute hereafter."

We shall first endeavour to gather the Reviewer's idea of how much is requisite in elementary mathematics, and next compare the sum with the actual extent of what is taught. As in different places he specifies Plane-Trigonometry and Mensuration among the requisite foundations for a knowledge of surveying and fortification, and notices Euclid's Geometry and Algebra, as far as "a power over quadratic equations," among the useful items of elementary knowledge, it is to be presumed that he would include all these subjects in his mathematical course. Now it will surely surprise him to learn, that these constitute at Sandhurst the most that is ever required—and in many cases even more than is required— as the mathematical part of the regulated qualifications for a commission! It will surely gratify him to hear that, as far as regards that Institution at least, "the absurdity of compelling the acquisition of fluxions and conic sections" has absolutely no existence but in his own imagination; and we are convinced that he will thank us for relieving him from his apprehension of these follies—even at the hazard of spoiling not a few well-turned jests and sarcasms, which lose their only point with the truth of their application, and retain no more of the ridiculous, than may justly attach to the mistakes of their author. Of this number especially, are his facetious but inapposite comparisons on the use of the integral calculus, or method of finding fluents, which unluckily, to judge from the nature of his illustrations, can serve no other purpose than to betray his own perfect innocence of such studies; since assuredly, as they never entered into the course of instruction at our Military Schools, they can have as little relation to the subject of the review.

It is true that it is part of the system of instruction at Sandhurst, to accommodate the course of study, as far as may professionally be permitted, to the various direction of youthful intellect: and therefore as, on the one hand, it is allowed that, by superior and more numerous acquirements in other branches of instruction, the qualifications for a commission may be completed without the whole, even of the small sum of mathematics which we have detailed; so, on the other, for the encouragement of ability in that department of knowledge also, some opportunity is afforded for rather more mathematical acquirement than is exacted by the regulation; and the College is guilty of permitting youths, who show a decided talent or predilection for the subject, to occupy a small part of the four last months of their residence—after they have passed for commissions—in acquiring a very brief course of spherical trigonometry, and conic sections. But the Reviewer will rejoice to hear, that the instances are rare in which the time of young men of talent is so shockingly misapplied, merely that they may not be totally ignorant of things, which not only are susceptible of application to the purposes of their profession, but which the progress of science has made familiar among their countrymen of liberal education and professions in civil life.

It is also true that, at the Senior Department of the College, where the maturer years of the students admit of a rather more extended and enlarged course of instruction, the mathematical studies are carried somewhat farther than is general in the junior branch of the Institution. And it is probable that, if the Reviewer had known any thing correctly of the system adopted in this respect, he would have included in his censures the instruction in spherical geometry and trigonometry, which is, to a certain extent, provided for the officers; and he would have urged with equal plausibility and injustice, the inutility of those sciences to military men. We think it worth while, however, to suggest this additional subject of blame or praise, for the sake of the opportunity it affords of showing the dependence of no unimportant part of the military service on a branch of mathematics, with which, at first sight, it would seem to have not the least connection. In fact, the study of spherics is necessary for the purpose of conveying a knowledge of so much practical astronomy as will enable an officer to fix the geographical position of the places, or to draw a meridian line on the

plan of the country which he has surveyed; not to mention the necessity of qualifying himself for bearing a part in some of the geodetical operations which will, probably, for ages to come, be undertaken by Government in various parts of the world; and we feel convinced, that when the critic shall have considered these circumstances, he will admit that a course superior to that which he has indicated, will be in many respects desirable.

The use, indeed, of some knowledge of astronomy to a military man is further evident, if we consider the circumstances of any night march in a country but little known; where, as Scharnhost observes, a knowledge of some of the constellations may be the only means of ascertaining the direction of the route to be pursued. And an interesting example of the importance of a correct determination of time in military affairs, presents itself in the failure of Cleomenes to surprise Megalopolis, which, with several other circumstances of a like nature, and of great consequence even at the present day, is mentioned by Polybius.*

Having proved with how much reason the Reviewer censures our Military Schools generally, for setting up a fanciful and useless standard of elementary mathematics, and in particular, with compelling the acquisition of conic sections and fluxions; we may next weigh the justice of his opinion, that the pupils there learn very little that is practically useful. The main charge, indeed, which pervades his strictures is, that the instruction at these Institutions is *not* practical: our answer is simply, that nothing is there taught without its application to practical purposes. So far as the mathematical elements bear upon Military Surveying, the details which we have already given will make the fact sufficiently manifest; and we shall presently extend the same proof to the instruction in Fortification. Meanwhile, for the direct application of mathematics, we may just particularize, that the common geometrical problems for tracing figures, and measuring and calculating heights and distances, are carefully taught in both Departments *on the ground*, and therefore by practical examples; that the short course of Astronomy at the Senior Department, is similarly elucidated, for which purpose a small observatory, with some excellent instruments, is provided; and that the greater portion of the time, which the Reviewer imagines to be wasted in the mere theoretical acquirement of abstract science is, in fact, laboriously devoted to this practical instruction by the Professor of the Senior Department: a gentleman whose zealous exertions in this respect, no less than the variety of his great scientific acquirements, and the urbanity with which he communicates his knowledge to all, cannot be passed over without the highest tribute of respect, as they have also won for him the esteem and gratitude of every officer, who has had the good fortune to enjoy the benefits of his tuition.

So much then for the Reviewer's charge of the inutility and vicious excess of the course of mathematical instruction at Sandhurst, and the alleged absence from it of practical application. We have shown that, as regards the qualification for commissions for cadets, the amount of mathematical knowledge is, so far from being more in any, even less in most instances, than he admits to be useful; we have shown that, whether more or less extended, it is, both to officers and cadets, not merely theoretically taught, but practically applied; and it only remains to add that, instead of being made, as the Reviewer asserts, "the only test of abilities, and the sole source of honours and rank, appointment to commissions, &c." it forms but one subject of qualifications, in which both Fortification and Military Surveying are in every case at least equally demanded. It is scarcely worth while, therefore, to notice the fallacy of the impression, that at the College "no respect whatever is paid to those acquisitions, however practically useful, nor any regard shown to abilities that have not displayed themselves in this particular department of mathematics; and that an exclusive education in them is forced on boys, who, from whatever cause, cannot or will not acquire it." For we have explained that, in proportion as

* Vide p. 587, of the present Number for an instance in point.

more aptitude and progress are displayed by a youth in other studies, such as languages, history, &c. the less advancement is required in the mathematical branch; and the "fanciful standard" of qualification is in such cases reduced to the lowest point of attainment on which it is possible to engraft a practical knowledge of Military Surveying and Field Fortification. But we cannot help here adverting to the inaccuracy of another statement, which implies that the higher branches of pure mathematics are forced upon boys under fifteen years of age, since no youth at Sandhurst can be put to the study even of the simplest elements of Euclid before he has attained that age; and the few who proceed to higher matters, cannot possibly arrive at them until they have entered their seventeenth or eighteenth year.

With respect, indeed, to the usefulness of some of the higher branches of mathematics in military science, though it may neither be desirable nor practicable to communicate a knowledge of them to officers in general, yet in cases of individuals who show a particular bent and capacity for those studies, and for the professed services of the artillery and engineers more especially, there can be no doubt that their cultivation is expedient. In every professional body it is necessary that there should exist, among some portion at least of its members, the highest degree of abstract science which is capable under any possible circumstances of being brought to bear upon professional objects. Thus, though the real trajectory of a shot or shell is not always a parabola, yet, in many important cases, its deviation from that curve is but small; and the course described by a shell when moving with great velocity and fired at great elevation, approaches to that of an hyperbola. So that, if the science of projectiles is at any time to approach perfection, that state can only be brought about by one who is able to combine a knowledge of the conic sections with that of the expansive power of gunpowder or steam, and of the resistance of the air. The places of the centre of percussion, oscillation, &c. in compound bodies, must be found in many propositions of military mechanics, for examples of which we need only refer to Dr. Hutton's tracts. The place of the centre of gravity in a mass of material is even required in determining the pressure of earth against a revêtement.

So again, the Reviewer requires for military men "an universal, ready, and versatile knowledge of machines and machinery;" yet how is this to be acquired without a scientific knowledge also of the principles of mechanics, and the conditions of mechanical power? Without a knowledge, in fact, of pure mathematics, the most useful part of mechanics can neither be understood nor reduced to practice. The engineer employed to build an arch may see it fall before his face, when the centring is removed, if he be ignorant of the conditions of its equilibration. A man may happen to execute a work by the simple application of a rule, when the application to that particular example has been learned; but to apply a rule to any unforeseen case, is only possible to him who has thoroughly studied the principles of the science on which it is founded. Indeed, it is one of the Reviewer's most pointed illustrations against the dependence of mere men of routine on rules, that "if our engineers failed to blow up the sluice gates of the Antwerp canal, it was because there was no rule for such an operation in Landmann, or any other book. But the man of science would immediately have seen where the line of least resistance lay, &c." After this, we ask, was there ever a stranger contradiction than to find him, a few pages further on, declaring that, if there are a few practical uses derived from the higher branches of mathematics, "they are better executed through rules!!"

Over the remaining subjects of Engineering and Fortification in general and of Artillery, we shall pass as rapidly as possible; for, sooth to say, we begin to be somewhat weary of the monotonous and ungrateful task of opposing mere dry details of stubborn facts, in endless contradiction, to the erroneous information and the obvious misconceptions of the Reviewer. Once more we have to record our community of opinion with him on the necessity of a general acquaintance with the complete science of Fortification, and a full and practical knowledge of Field En-

gineering, in especial, for all officers of whatever arm: once more we are compelled to deny, *in toto*, the correctness of his impressions on the imperfect and even ridiculous mode in which he believes the tuition in these branches of professional science to be conducted at our Military Schools. After one of his assertions, that the instruction in drawing consists in nothing more than copying, he adds, that "it was a greater abuse, and he fears it is not quite corrected yet, that fortification was taught in no other manner;" that "all that was required was to copy plans of works of different kinds;" and that "thus it happened that the pupil left the Academy, and received his commision as an engineer without even knowing what the profile was, or what it meant; without knowing more about it than that there were so many lines and shadows on his 'Plate,' while so not a single principle or purpose of the whole art was ever explained to him; so that had he been asked to build even a redoubt, he would not have known what it was, far less how to construct it." If this charge is levelled, as it seems to be, especially at the Academy at Woolwich, we shall only say that we are not aware of any period in the present age to which it could justly apply; but most assuredly it is impossible that any engineer can have joined his corps in ignorance of his practical duties during the last eighteen or twenty years. For it is a fact, of which we had supposed every man in the service must be aware, that no cadet, after being thoroughly instructed in the theory of the science, is suffered to join the Engineers, either of the King's Service from Woolwich, or that of the East India Company from Addiscombe, before he has gone through a regular course of practical instruction in sapping, mining, and the whole processes of a siege, as well as in other departments of field engineering, pontooning, the construction of military bridges, &c. at the admirable establishment under Colonel Pasley at Chatham.

But if the mode of instruction at Sandhurst be included by implication in the censure, the charge is still more infelicitously directed, since there, at least, the inculcation of theory and practice is simultaneously pursued. Not that, when the object is the education of officers for the general staff and the line, it is ambitiously attempted to make them—what they never can be made without the neglect of other instruction more immediately required for their duties—special and regular engineers: but merely to enable them to bear their part with intelligence and skill in such siege duties as may devolve upon them in the trenches and in assaults; to be familiar with all the parts and localities of a fortress, the uses of each work and the comparative merits of each system; to assist even, if required, in the proper labours of the engineers; but, above all, to know how to throw up field works, fortify temporary stations and provide the best defence, consistent with the means at hand, for any post with which they may be entrusted. With these views they are, in the first place, instructed in a course of permanent fortification; they are next taught to trace on the ground profile, and defilade all kinds of field works; including, of course, the preparation on paper of working plans and calculations for the proportions, the excavations, and the elevations of each. They are then made actually to assist in the construction of fragments of intrenchments, forts, &c.* with a detachment of the corps of Sappers and Miners, which is stationed during a portion of the year at the College

* These exercises, we presume, will satisfy the intentions of the writer, where he recommends that the time wasted *in learning to dance* should be "better occupied in such military amusement and instruction united," as the construction of models or of actual works on a small scale. "That dancing and a dancing-master have recently formed an integral part of such establishments, is another of those follies" at which we also, like the Reviewer, "might smile"—but that unluckily, at Sandhurst at least, no such occasion of merriment has ever been provided! The Cadets are there taught, indeed, not how to dance, but how to ride, and we are persuaded that the gallant officer will not consider, that the time may be better occupied, which is passed in acquiring so manly and soldier-like an accomplishment, when he is informed, that every youth receives three lessons a week in the spacious riding-school of that Establishment.

for the purpose; afterwards they are initiated in the whole process of a siege, first by drawing systematically a plan of the attack and defence on paper, and next by lectures delivered on one of the finest models in existence; and finally, they witness the actual operations of the sap on the ground: and in both departments, moreover, the officers and cadets are strictly examined on the theoretical accuracy and practical extent of their knowledge, first privately, from time to time, through the different stages of the course; and finally, at its close, and in public, for their certificates of qualification, or for their commissions, as the case may be. After this, we shall again ask, whether it be indeed true that little or nothing that is useful is taught at our Military Schools, or if any system of instruction could be devised more really useful, or to all intents and purposes more practical throughout? *

With respect to the science of Artillery, its study has certainly formed no part of our courses of general Military Education, but has been confined to the special schools of Woolwich and Addiscombe: and for this plain reason, that at Sandhurst there is really no time for this branch of instruction, without the neglect of others more directly and indispensably requisite for officers of the staff and line. For here again the extent of acquirement is necessarily limited by the bounds of practicability. And though we by no means wish to deny that a knowledge of Artillery, like knowledge of any kind, professional or general, may be of use in some possible situations, and at least can never be an incumbrance in any, to officers of whatever arm, we shall yet insist that the necessity for it to officers of infantry and cavalry is much more remote, and likely to be less frequently called into occasion than any other kind of professional science. To take for example the other branch of knowledge, which is usually considered to belong specially to the ordnance, we know that it does frequently happen that officers of the line are called upon to act as assistant engineers; and, on detached service, in the colonies especially, numerous instances might be adduced where, in the absence of any officers of the special corps, those of the line have been compelled, as well as they were able, to undertake all the duties of field engineers. But this can scarcely happen with the artillery service: in which, since the abolition of the system of battalion guns, which prevailed in "the by-gone time," artillery is always attached to the infantry in brigades or field batteries, so that wherever there are guns there are artillerymen to serve and officers of their own to direct them. And if officers of the line have the ambition—which we agree with the Reviewer that they ought to have—of acquainting themselves as much as possible with every branch of science, they will readily find opportunities of extending their acquirements, in this and other respects, to subjects which no general school course can embrace, though it may have furnished them with intelligence and elementary knowledge to smooth every difficulty in the way of their self-improvement.

As to the special instruction given to artillery officers themselves, it can surely never have been overlooked by the author of the review, that the most scrupulous attention is paid to the performance of all the duties required in the service of that arm. For in addition to the study of what is necessary in its theory, the pupils of the Academy at Woolwich are made to attend the whole course of field practice which is carried on for the men of the corps at that place. And, in fact, in any investigation of the means of instruction and improvement provided for the service of the British artillery, not merely the Cadet Academy,

* The writer of the Review remarks by the way, "We cannot see what difficulty there would be in planning a Military College, for example, on some system resembling our *Universities*, &c." In this observation we of course concur, having ourselves offered the suggestion, as well as others touched upon by the Reviewer, seven months ago! (Vide No. 4, for April, p. 505-6.) We may also be allowed to adduce, in attestation of the *desire* for general instruction diffused and rapidly spreading amongst officers, the plan for establishing a Museum of the United Services;—an institution which we strenuously advocate, and trust to see speedily organized, in conformity with the urgent wishes of numerous members of both services, and of all ranks.

but the whole vast establishment at Woolwich—its arsenal, its repository, its laboratories,—are to be considered as component parts of one and the same great school of science. Hence,—moved by the genius and ingenuity of numerous officers of the highest attainment, all '*anciens elèves*' of the Academy,—hence, have proceeded those astonishing and innumerable improvements in the equipments and exercises of the corps itself, in the construction of guns, carriages, machines, and projectiles of all kinds—the whole *matériel*, in a word, of war, which have been continually progressive, even from the commencement of the revolutionary contest with France to the present hour, and have deservedly raised the excellence and reputation of our artillery to the highest rank in Europe. And it is not a little honourable to the scientific character of our ordnance service, that these have been the original works of British genius, and had already commenced at an epoch when other departments of the army had not yet started from the lethargy and ignorance engendered by a long peace and a defective organization. For, while we are induced in candour to admit that in other branches of military science, the French have unquestionably been our instructors, it is a curious and gratifying fact, that in all that relates to artillery, they have been compelled to follow in our track, and have but endeavoured to imitate our inventions and copy our improvements. Witness, among many other details, their repeated and still (we believe) unsuccessful attempts on rockets and spherical case shot; and above all their study and adoption of our carriages, &c. for field ordnance. Nor need we remind our military readers, that this superiority of the British artillery has excited the study, and has been acknowledged in the writings of some of the most distinguished officers of the same arm in the French service.

They, indeed, however reluctant the offering, have, at least in this respect, paid a higher tribute to the state of science in the British army, than we seem ourselves always disposed to render. And here, in conclusion, we cannot help observing, that the brethren in science and, possibly, in arms of the Reviewer, have some reason to complain of the tone in which he has depreciated the labours of those who have contributed not a little by their writings and their personal services to advance the practical knowledge, and raise the intellectual character of the British army. However he may think that "it is no lack of charity to pass over" the writings of such men as "Douglas, and Pasley, and Jones," he may be assured that the works of these highly-talented officers are very differently regarded by the service at large. To Sir Howard Douglas, besides his able superintendence for many years of one branch of our military schools, is due the merit of having suggested several important improvements in Naval Gunnery, and of having developed many useful principles of construction (in his work on Military Bridges) for a branch of art, which has since been carried to such a perfection by the inventions of Colleton, Blanchard, and Pasley. To this last distinguished officer, it is almost superfluous to say, that the service is in the highest degree indebted; since the foundation of the corps of sappers, miners, and pontooneers, and the incalculable utility of the establishment at Chatham under his direction for their instruction, as well as that of the young officers of Engineers, will permanently associate his name with the best practical improvements of the last twenty years. But a better commentary on the previous want and the value of that establishment than any we can pretend to offer, has been furnished in Col. Jones's Journal of the Sieges in the Peninsula,—a work of which, as embodying in the lessons of experience more practical science than any similar production of the boasted French school,—we might presume to express our opinion of its real character, like the services of its author, were it not too well appreciated by the great masters of the art to stand in need of our worthless commendation.

ON DISTANCES AT SEA.*

BY LIEUT. HENRY RAPER, R.N.

In the method given in the preceding paper for determining the distance of land by means of its altitude above the sea horizon, the height of the summit above the level of the sea is supposed to be known. In the present paper, which will conclude the subject, a method is offered of determining the distance, when the height is *not* known, by means of two altitudes, and the distance run in the interval between them; this is the case alluded to in the concluding sentence of the former paper.

The operation is very simple, and in most cases may be effected by multiplication and division. This method will be found chiefly useful in taking departures with reference to land of considerable elevation, since the probability of mistake in estimating the distance increases with the height. The difficulty becomes still greater, when the elevated summit makes its appearance by the clouds first clearing away from above, a case in which the estimation of distance is liable to very great error. It has likewise been often remarked, that although we may commonly succeed in guessing the distance of land with which we are well acquainted, with tolerable accuracy for the purposes required, yet the unassisted judgment cannot be depended on in cases where we are not so familiar with its appearance in different kinds of weather; and this is proved by the great difference of opinion that sometimes exists as to the distance of strange land.

This case of two altitudes, and the distance run between them, will be shown to include, by proper modification, nearly all the problems which arise out of the subject of distances at sea, that is, in which the conditions of the question are the height of the spectator, and the elevated object and its altitude, above the sea horizon, at a given distance. These questions likewise are therefore, within certain limits, reducible to operations of common arithmetic; and though the processes are not mathematically correct, yet it appears they are sufficiently so for our present purpose, since the same degree of accuracy cannot be obtained in extreme cases, when the altitudes are small, by means of tables to six or even seven places of decimals.

In this way is derived an arithmetical rule for determining the distance of an object whose height is known, which the reader will, perhaps, prefer to the rule formerly given, except in the particular cases where the logs. required by that method are already computed.

As it will be convenient to refer to the rules in the same order as before, the first here given is an arithmetical method of finding the dip, which is an element in all these calculations; then the rule for finding the distance of an object whose height is known; thirdly, the case of two altitudes, and the distance run between them; and lastly, a short method of finding the height.

To find the dip, multiply the square root of the height by 1,063; the product is the dip in minutes and decimals.†

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* Concluded from page 559.

† Or, to ½ the log. of the height add the log. 0.026685. This rule is derived from a simple proportion in which any given dip is supposed to vary as the square root of its corresponding height.

Example.—Required the dip corresponding to 2160 feet. The square root of 2160 is 46.48 nearly, which multiplied by 1.063, gives 49.4 nearly; or (.1 of 1′ being 6″,) 49′ 24″.

To find the distance when the height is known, by an altitude.

Rule.—Multiply the sum of the dips (in minutes and decimals) of the eye and the elevated object by their difference, and add the product to the square of the difference between the altitude and the dip of the eye. The square root of this sum, being increased or diminished by the latter difference according as the dip of the eye is greater or less than the altitude, gives the distance from the summit in miles.*

Example.—The alt. of a hill 2000 feet high is (corrected for refraction) 50′ 50″, the height of the eye being 22 feet; required its distance.

Dip to 2000 feet . . .	47′.5 nearly	Alt.	50′.8 nearly
Do. to 22 feet . . .	5.	Dip	5.
Sum . .	52.5	Difference . .	45.8
Diff. . .	42.5		
Product	2231.4	Diff. squared	2097.6
		Add . . .	2231.4
		Sum . . .	4329

the square root of 4329 is 65.8 nearly, from which subtracting the difference 45.8, since the dip of the spectator is less than the altitude, gives 20 miles, the answer.

If the altitude had not been corrected for refraction, this distance would have been a little inside the truth, as was observed in the preceding paper, page 420; the altitude being corrected in the manner there described, and the operation repeated, the result would be obtained to great accuracy, without any further repetition.†

This rule supposes the height of the spectator to be less than that of the object whose altitude he observes; if these heights are equal, the distance is twice the difference between the dip and the altitude.

If the altitude is equal to the dip of the spectator, the distance is the square root of the product described in the first part of the rule.

The distance is determined from two altitudes and the distance run between them by the following

Rule.—To the lesser altitude add half the distance run, and call the difference between the sum and the dip‡ of the spectator the first remainder.

From the difference between the altitudes take the distance run, and call the difference the second remainder.

Multiply the first remainder by the distance run, and divide the product by the second remainder; the quotient is the distance in miles

* The altitude of the highest mountain may exceed 20°, without introducing an error of one-third of a mile.

† It is here proper to observe, that notwithstanding the uncertainty of refraction, it will be easy to determine whether the proper correction has been employed or not, by means of another altitude taken after some interval; for the difference between the distances computed from these altitudes corrected for refraction, ought evidently, if the correction has been properly assumed, to agree exactly with the run of the ship in the interval; if this difference *exceeds* the actual run in the interval, the correction has been assumed too great, and *vice versâ*.

‡ The altitudes must be observed from the same height.

(or minutes of a degree) from the summit at the time the greater altitude was taken.

NOTE.—In order to effect the requisite multiplication and division, it will be most convenient to turn the seconds in the remainders into dec$^{ls.}$ of a minute.

EXAMPLE.—The altitude of Dunnose was observed 41′; after a run of 7½ miles directly from it, the altitude was 20′, the height of the eye being 10 feet, required its distance.

Lesser Alt .	20′	0″	Greater alt. .	41′	0″
½ distance .	3	45	Lesser alt. . .	20	0
Sum . .	23	45	Difference . .	21	0
Dip to 10 feet	3	5	Distance run .	7	30
1st remainder	20	40	2nd remainder	13	30
or	20.7 nearly		or . .	13.5	

Then 20.7 × 7.5 = 155.25, which divided by 13.5, gives 11.5 the first approximate distance.

The distance thus found will always exceed the truth, because the lesser altitude is more increased by the effect of refraction than the other, and the consequence of this error is, that the resulting distance comes out too great.*

By correcting the observed altitudes for the effect of refraction according to the distance just found, and employing the true dip, a nearer result will be obtained. Thus, proceeding with the example, suppose the refraction estimated from existing circumstances to be one-twelfth of the intercepted arc, then the correction to be subtracted from the greater altitude is one-twelfth of 11′.5, or 57″, while one-twelfth of the true dip, or one-twelfth of 3′.22″ is to be added to it: hence the greater altitude corrected becomes 40′.20″. Again, since the lesser altitude is observed 7½ miles farther off than the greater, the correction for the lesser altitude is that of the greater, increased by one-twelfth of 7′.30″, or 37″. The operation being now repeated with the altitudes 40′.20″, and 18′.43″, and the dip 3′.22″, gives 10.16 miles.

This distance again deduced by the *second* operation, will always come out *inside* the truth, because the altitudes, having been corrected by an arc which was too great, have been reduced too much, and their difference in consequence made to appear greater than it really is. The true distance will, therefore, lie between the two, but it will be much nearer to the latter distance found than to the first; 10.2 miles in this case will be nearly the exact distance according to these altitudes.

If great accuracy is required, or if the object is so far off, that the distances found as above differ much from each other, the observed altitudes must be corrected by the last found distance, and the operation repeated as often as may be necessary; all the operations of an *odd* number, as the first, third, &c. being *outside* the truth, while those of an *even* number are *inside* of it, until the distance comes out very nearly the same twice successively. In these cases it will be proper to use

* This will be proved towards the end of this paper, to which the demonstrations are deferred. It is indeed evident that whatever tends to increase the lesser altitude more than the greater, tends to place the lines drawn from the eye to the summit at each station more nearly parallel, and therefore to make the summit appear farther off.

logarithms; the log. sine of the first remainder is to be added to the log. of the distance run in miles and decimals, and the log. sine of the second remainder subtracted from the sum. The result is the log. of the distance in miles.*

The accuracy of the result depends, 1st. on the correctness of the altitudes; 2d, on the run of the ship; 3d, on the correction for refraction; but before we proceed to these, it is proper to point out that the degree of confidence to be placed in any case, depends almost entirely on the relative proportions of the two remainders; that is, the sum of the remainders being multiplied by the distance run, should give a product *less* than that of the second remainder multiplied by itself,† (*i. e.* squared); and the less the first product is with respect to the second, the more the result is to be depended on. The example to the rule is, therefore, defective on this account, for the sum of the remainders 34.2, multiplied by 7.5, gives 256, while the square of the second remainder is only 182; the vessel should, therefore, have stood on, had circumstances permitted, until the remainders acquired more nearly the proper proportion.

This proves that the method is particularly adapted to high land, because, the higher the land, the faster its altitude changes.

1. If an error in excess takes place in the greater altitude, the distance comes out too small, whilst a like error in the lesser altitude brings the distance out too great. But an error in the lesser altitude produces a greater effect than one in the greater altitude: hence, if the *same* error of observation pervades *both* altitudes, the effects, though of opposite kinds, will not entirely counteract each other.

The example to the rule may be considered as a fair case of practice, for when I observed the lesser altitude, the vessel had a good deal of motion, and the horizon was at the same time ill defined; consequently this altitude in which, as has been said, correctness is of most consequence, could not, we may suppose, be taken with accuracy. The very near agreement, therefore, between the computed distance and the actual distance at the time (10.4 miles),‡ justifies the inference that the method proposed will usually give the distance to a satisfactory degree of accuracy. In large vessels greater correctness may be expected, because, from the increased height of the eye, the object is seen under a greater angle, and the horizon being more distant is better defined.

It would conduce to the accuracy of the result to observe an altitude about five minutes after each of the first; two cases would thus be obtained having the same distance run.

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* Such accuracy as this will seldom be required; the process of approximation is, however, extremely rapid, for it will always happen that the second remainder, (and therefore its log. sine) becomes constant at the *first* repetition of the operation, and as the first log. is constant (being that of the distance), these two added together form a constant log. to the end of the operations. Hence the labour will be confined to the first column only, (as the work stands in the example) and there is, therefore, no necessity to correct the greater altitude after the first time.

† The reason for this is, that an error of 1′ in the lesser alt. will produce an error in the resulting distance, nearly equal to the quotient of the first product divided by the second: in the example, such error would amount to nearly 1½ miles.

‡ This result, after what has been said, seems too near to be true: there may be, probably, small errors of compensation.

2. The distance run should be noted correctly, its length being determined by the remainders, as before described. If the vessel is not approaching the object, or receding from it in a direct line, the distance may be reduced by the Traverse Table to that made good in the required direction. The difference between the bearing of the object and the course of the vessel should not amount to two points, and if the bearing alters much more than half a point, the best way of reducing the distance will be to draw a figure.

3. If the correction for refraction is too small, the distance comes out too great; this is evident from the example in which *no* correction is applied; if, therefore, it is too great, the distance will be too small.*

When the distance of a hill or mountain is known, its height may be found by the following rule, which determines the height quite near enough for finding the distance on subsequent occasions by a single altitude.

RULE.—To the altitude (corrected for refraction), add half the distance,† and from the sum subtract the dip; multiply this remainder by the distance, and this product again by 1.77; the result, increased by the height of the eye, is the height required in feet:

EXAMPLE.—The altitude of Dunnose (corrected) is 40′ 20″, the distance 10.2 miles; required its height, that of the eye being 10 feet.

Alt.	40′ 20″			42.07
½ distance . . .	5 6		×	10.2
	45 26			429.11
True dip . . .	3 22		×	1.77
Remainder . . .	42 4			759.5
		height of eye		10
or .	42.07			
				769.5 feet, ht. required.

Now the real height is stated at 792 feet above low water, from which, deducting 5 for the rise of the tide, leaves 787 feet for the height above the level of the sea at the time of the observation, consequently the above result being 17½ feet short of the truth, proves an error to have taken place in the distance. The distance of ten miles also is here too great for a satisfactory result, and this particular example is introduced, merely because a real case may appear more satisfactory than a feigned one, at the same time that it is sufficient to show that the proposed method of determining distances, may be likewise turned to good account in finding approximate heights along a coast.

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* Although in most cases it will not much matter whether one-tenth or one-twelfth of the arc is employed as the correction, yet in long distances it becomes of more importance. The correction may be determined by a third altitude, observed after a sufficient interval and combined with the last observed of the other two, for, if the difference between the distance computed at the time the third altitude was observed, and that deduced from the other two angles, *exceed* the actual distance run in the time, it shows that the correction applied to the altitudes was too *small*, and *vice versâ*. This of course supposes the refraction to remain the same during the operation.

† That is, the intercepted arc in minutes and seconds, which, at small elevations, differs little from the distance of the summit: it will, however, be more correct to employ the latter.

If accuracy is required, the log. of the distance, the log. sine of the remainder (as above) the log. secant of the said remainder, increased by half the distance,* and the log. 3.78530† being added together, will give the log. of the number to which the height of the eye is to be added as before; this being done in the present instance, gives the height 771.4 feet, which is not quite two feet nearer the truth. The preceding rules hold good when the object is *on* the horizon.

*** We are reluctantly compelled to postpone to our next Number, the demonstration of this able Article, the whole of which is, however, in print.

RECOLLECTIONS IN QUARTERS.

GEN. MURRAY AND GEN. CHAMBARLHAC, AT BRUSSELS.

In the year 1811, there were not more than a dozen English families residing in Brussels, all of them, of course, upon their parole. We were, as compared with the *detenus* of Verdun, Valenciennes, and Bitche, in an enviable situation, being permitted by the police to remove eight or ten miles from the town. We were, however, under the necessity of presenting ourselves once a week before the Commissary, and inscribe our names in what we used to call the Black Book. This was but a trifling inconvenience, and we deemed ourselves most fortunate in not being imprisoned with our countrymen. For this privilege we were indebted to the strong interest we possessed with some distinguished personage—a Minister of State, a Marshal of the empire, or at least, a French General, had become bail for our residence in Belgium. Most of us were received with the greatest hospitality by the principal families in the town; we assisted at their balls, concerts, and dinner parties; indeed, speaking of myself, a bachelor, I shall always look to this period of my captivity with feelings of pleasure and regret. My little income of £100 per annum, was often reduced by the low rate of exchange to £70 or £75, yet even that small sum enabled me to enjoy most of the luxuries of life. In this almost happy state we expected to remain till peace between England and France was proclaimed, or till an exchange of prisoners should be effected between the two Governments; these, but natural expectations, were, however, thwarted by the conduct of two of our countrymen, Messrs. Henry Wolsey and Chitham. They made their escape from the town, reached a sea-port in Holland, and safely arrived in England. Upon the circumstance being made known to Gen. Chambarlhac, the Commandant of the Sixteenth Military Division, he gave orders to all of us to appear before him. This man was a rough, blustering son of the Revolution; he had rendered himself conspicuous during the civil war in La Vendée by the *acerbity* of his manners and great cruelty,—from such a person we could not hope for much lenity. Gen. Murray and Capt. S. M. dressed in full uniform and wearing swords, proceeded early in the morning, with all the other English *detenus*, to the residence of the Command-

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* If the distance from the summit is employed, the sec. of half this distance should be taken instead of the above.

† The log. of the average nautical mile in feet.

ant. As soon as we were ushered into his presence, the once brutish Republican, but then the stern, haughty, and unpolished Imperialist, thus addressed us, more particularly directing his severe looks towards the two British officers.

" So, it is thus you Englishmen keep your parole. You well merit the epithet so often applied to you of perfidious islanders *(perfides insulaires)*. You have betrayed the faith that had been placed in you: you all deserve to be consigned to a dungeon; but as it is, you shall be conveyed to some citadel, until the pleasure of the Duke de Feltre be known respecting you!" Gen. Murray, in the mild and gentlemanly manner which distinguished him, then addressed our inexorable judge. " Sir, we all feel that the conduct of our two countrymen is highly improper, perhaps dishonourable; but it is impossible that any of us can be accountable for the actions of others. As a British officer and your equal in rank, placed also in a situation which among the rudest people claims respect, I ought to have expected more courteous language from a French general. The terms you have thought proper to apply to me are such that I cannot listen to them and at the same time wear a sword by my side!" Saying this, Gen. Murray hastily drew the weapon from the scabbard, and placed it upon the table before the Commandant. Capt. M. followed his example. Chambarlhac did not reply, but dismissed us by waving his hand. We went into an adjoining room, and in about five minutes Pradhel, his aid-de-camp, came to us, and said that the General's orders were, that we should go to our homes, and hold ourselves in readiness to depart, some for Verdun and others for Valenciennes. In less than twelve hours we were proceeding on our painful journey, escorted by *gendarmes*.

NAVAL REMINISCENCES.

NARROW ESCAPE OF HIS MAJESTY'S SLOOP CYGNET, CAPT. THOMAS BENNETT, R. N.

THE first part of this account, which announces the commencement of as heavy a gale of wind as was ever known at the Cape of Good Hope, will be extracted from the log-book of his Majesty's Sloop Cygnet, to which ship I then belonged, and at the time of the disaster was her commanding officer.

July 9th. Wind NW. Hard gales and squally weather, with a heavy sea running into the bay, struck topmasts and pointed yards to the wind. P.M. at 4. 30. ranged the sheet cable, observed several ships driving at their anchors; at 5. observed the ship Madras part from her cable and drift past us. Midnight, heavy gales and squally weather, ship riding and pitching very heavily.

July 10th. Wind NW. Gale increasing, with a tremendous high sea rolling into the bay. I shall now, in order to make this account more intelligible, give it in the form of a narrative, adhering to the facts of the log-book as closely as possible.

From the tremendously high sea rolling into the bay, accompanied with a heavy underground swell, our ship was pitching her forecastle entirely under water, and the seas made a clear breach fore and aft:

at 1. 30. A.M. observed the ship Sarah, commanded by Capt. Norton, now Commodore in the Brazilian Navy, part one cable, and bring up with the other close in our hawse, but she appeared to ride so heavily at her anchors, that we feared she would drive down upon us; at 2. 30. the gale increased to an awful height, and the Sarah was observed to be driving fast towards us; all hands were immediately turned upon deck, and we veered away to the end of our chain-cable, shortening in on the best bower to keep out of her way; at 2. 50. she neared us so close as to hail us, and said, they had sprung a leak and required assistance; we sent a boat on board with our boatswain, who shortly returned with the information, that the ship was in a very dreadful state, having sprung a leak forward, which her pumps could not keep free, and that nothing could save her from foundering. We then sent another boat to attend her, and desired them to cut her cable, and if possible, run the ship on shore before she went down: shortly afterwards observed her settling in the water very fast; we now fired signal rockets and guns of distress. The Sarah again hailed us, saying they were sinking. We observed they were loosing her foretop-sail and preparing to cut her cable; she now neared us so close, that we were obliged to slip our chain-cable, and sheeted home our close-reefed foretop-sail to back out of her way. At 4h. 15m. the Sarah cut her cable, and cast with her head towards us. Our situation was now truly dreadful, for the lives of all hands depended upon heaving in on our best bower cable fast enough to keep out of her way, in order that she might pass clear of us; it was a moment of anxiety for all on board—every breath was suspended. The roaring of the gale, and the quick heavy tread of the sailors heaving round the capstan, without uttering a syllable, convinced us that our safety entirely depended on their Herculean strength; all other exertions were hopeless. The Captain and myself stood upon the poop of our vessel, silently watching the progress of the Sarah, as she rolled fearfully towards us, an unmanageable log. At every plunge she gave in the sea, we distinctly heard the crashing of her decks, as they were forced up from her timbers by the body of water below; great confusion and loud cries were heard on board. Her foretop-sail was no sooner loose, than it split into shivers, and cracked with the force of the wind like loud musketry, and the seas were flying over her decks, threatening to sweep every soul overboard. She was just on the verge of sinking, but as a last resource another expedient was tried. A loud voice was distinctly heard above all the confusion and roaring of the gale, giving an order for the fore-tack to be hauled on board. It was the commanding officer's, who, as firm as a rock, having the safety of his crew and cargo of the ship in consideration, thought he might be able to force the vessel into shallow water before she went down. However useless his endeavours were, it afforded a noble instance of the man's fortitude and presence of mind in such extreme danger, giving his orders so coolly and collectedly. In five minutes after, she gave a long heavy roll and turned over: we heard the cries of those on board, but saw no more of her, for she had sunk, and scarcely half the ship's length from our quarter did she pass our vessel; had she touched us, water-logged as she was, we must have gone down with her. Our capstan now ceased to be hove, and the silence on board remained unbroken, till the order was given for "All hands

to shorten in the chain-cable." Little did the man whose hoarse voice proclaimed this command then think that it would be the last he should give in this world, for in a few minutes afterwards he was drowned under the following circumstances. Heaving in on our hawser to get the chain-cable again, we found when it came up to the bows that the weight of the chain had nipped the bend of the hawser in the hawse-hole, which prevented its coming through; so, in order to clear it, the boatswain and gunner went forward for that purpose, and although the boatswain was as fine a fellow as ever stepped, it was entirely owing to his own obstinacy that he lost his life, for he would persist in going over the bows without having a rope made fast round his body, although, as I have before stated, the ship was at the time pitching her forecastle entirely under water; and it was while performing this dangerous service that the hawser, (owing to the violent pitching of the ship) was carried away, and knocked the boatswain overboard. A boat was astern, and immediately hauled up, but such was the hurry and anxiety to save the man's life, that several men ran to one of the quarter boats, and lowered her down right into the other boat as she was coming up alongside, which rendered both boats useless; and thus perished Mr. Alexander Simmonds, our boatswain. We just heard him give one cry, but saw no more of him. It was supposed the chain-cable had struck him and carried him to the bottom, for the ship on losing her weather support, immediately drove to leeward, and could not be brought up again till we let go our sheet anchor.

As daylight broke, the bay presented to us a complete scene of devastation. All the shipping had signals of distress flying; most of them had lost anchors and cables; several boats were floating about the bay, bottom upwards; two fine brigs were driven on shore near the wharf, and the Sarah lay bottom up, in the S.E. part of the bay, a complete wreck. At eight o'clock the gale had considerably abated, and our boat returned from the wreck, having, with the assistance of some others, succeeded in saving all the crew of the Sarah but four, who unfortunately perished. Mr. Stephens (the midshipman who held command of the boat on this occasion) received on his arrival in England, the approbation of the Lords of the Admiralty, for his meritorious conduct in saving part of the crew. I can scarcely conclude this narrative without again adverting to the perilous situation of his Majesty's sloop Cygnet, for had the Sarah touched her in passing, waterlogged as that ship was, she must have carried the Cygnet down with her. I mention this circumstance to show, that it was entirely owing to the exertions of the men at the capstan, in heaving round fast enough to get out of her way, that she *was* saved; and had the Sarah gone down but five minutes sooner, it would have been impossible for the Cygnet to have cleared her.

To Capt. Bennett's judgment as a seaman and an officer is every merit due for saving his ship; for, notwithstanding he was very ill at the time, he never quitted the deck the whole night, nor ceased cheering the ship's company up to perform their arduous duty; for my own part, I had only joined the ship five days previous to this disaster, but the facility with which every order was carried into execution, convinced me of the high state of discipline of the ship, and that I had every reason to congratulate myself in joining so fine and brave a set of fellows.

C. B.

CAPT. MIGNAN'S TRAVELS IN CHALDÆA.*

THE region, of which Capt. Mignan's volume treats, is stamped with a grave and imperishable interest, powerfully contrasted by the ruin with which time and neglect have overwhelmed its grandeur and its glories. When viewed with reference to the events of profane, as well as of sacred history, of which it has been the primitive theatre, it is still a site of memorable celebrity;—Cyrus and Xenophon, Alexander and Darius, Crassus and Trajan, Haroun and Vathek, are names of pregnant import, and themes of romantic association: while passing events instruct us to look into the future, where we perceive the possibility of these localities being comprehended in a field of operations scarcely less important to the destiny and distribution of modern empires.

It appears extraordinary, that in the existing rage for topographical investigation, so small a number, comparatively, of modern travellers should have directed their researches to this doubly classical scene. Its remoteness and insecurity may have interposed difficulties; but the snow-capped crags of the Andes and the Himaleh have been scaled, while the "waters of Babylon" pursue, scarce heeded, their lone and level course.

Capt. Mignan, an officer of the Honourable Company's Service, has added his name, with credit to his industry and public spirit, to those of Rich, Porter, Keppel, Kinneir, and Buckingham: setting out from Bussorah, he ascended the Tigris; and in his journey, which was performed on foot, was accompanied by an armed party of Arabs: when we add that his labours have received the approbation of the eminent geographer, Major Rennel, we have offered the best recommendation of their accuracy. Thus, Capt. Mignan acquaints us, that his express object was "rather to delineate the various remarkable objects that presented themselves to his attention, than to enter deeply into useless speculation; in short, to furnish an accurate account of the existing remains of ancient grandeur, to describe their present desolation, and to trace something like a correct outline of the once renowned metropolis of Chaldea." On entering which he states, "our path lay through the great mass of ruined heaps on the site of 'shrunken Babylon;' and I am perfectly incapable of conveying an adequate idea of the dreary, lonely nakedness that appeared around me, on entering the gates of the once mighty metropolis, where the 'Queen of nations' sat enthroned; nor can I portray the overpowering sensation of reverential awe that possessed my mind, while contemplating the extent and magnitude of ruin and devastation on every side."

Our space restricts us from extracts, but the volume itself is within limits, and will repay a perusal. The chaste muse of James Montgomery has shed a later halo over the Garden which constituted "the world before the flood;"—Haroun and the beautiful Zobeide cast a spell upon Bagdad;—while to the antiquary, the astronomer, and the soldier, the clime of Chaldæa, of the Tigris, and the Euphrates, will have an undying attraction.

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* Travels in Chaldæa, including a Journey from Bussorah to Bagdad, Hillah, and Babylon, performed on Foot, in the year 1827, with Observations on the Sites and Remains of Babel, Seleucia, and Ctesiphon. By Capt. Mignan, of the Hon. East India Company's Service. 1 vol. 8vo. with 25 Illustrations.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the United Service Journal.

Sir,—I am requested by my friend, Commander Henry Downes, whom intrepidity has already introduced upon your pages, to make an offer of his services towards the founding of a *United Service Museum*. His words are,—

"It is with much pleasure that I have read, since my return from Africa, the spirited leading article of the 8th Number of the new Journal, for I was immediately struck with the manifest advantages likely to result from the proposed establishment. I earnestly hope that the praiseworthy endeavour to form so noble and beneficial an institution, will every where meet with the warm support which it deserves. Nor have I a doubt that many a valuable rarity, now lying idle in the rooms of Naval and Military officers, will be readily forwarded for so useful a purpose.

"Concluding, from your furnishing that Journal with a Meteorological Register, that you must be acquainted with the Editor, I will thank you to inform him that, as a proof of my personal estimation of the scheme, I beg to offer a collection which occupied me five or six years in gathering together,—time which might otherwise have been misspent. It is, therefore, at his disposal whensoever a suitable building shall be opened; and it consists of about forty cases of stuffed birds and animals, with a cabinet of insects. Any personal attentions, which a practical knowledge in Natural History may render desirable, are also tendered; and should the undertaking proceed, I can venture to assure you of the contributions of some of my friends, who will rejoice in the prospect of so rational a resource against *ennui* being provided for the numerous class we now form in society."

The being made a medium of so gratifying and liberal a communication, obliges me no longer to defer an offer, on my own part, for the same end. I see there are difficulties to surmount, but what are difficulties to those who scarcely acknowledge such a word? Forward! It is high time that a rallying point should be established for depositing the models, minerals, weapons, and specimens of Natural History, with other interesting and delightful objects, which we are daily receiving from all quarters of the globe; and also for the dissemination of knowledge, to the advantage of both the individual and the nation. It was chiefly by the princely munificence of Alexander the Great, and his activity in collecting the rarities of earth, air, and water, that Aristotle was enabled to analyse, define, and demonstrate Nature's mysteries, with such unexampled precision, as to place him at the head of natural philosophers.

It will not be disputed that men liable to become the arbiters of their country's honour, governors of colonies, and members of the highest classes of society, ought to possess a large share of general information; and this, it is easily seen, would be widely engrafted, if your proposal should meet with a full and zealous action. The effects and ultimate influence would be beneficial to all branches; and could not but prove an inexhaustible fund of gratification to the intellectual class, besides improving the understanding, strengthening the judgment, and arousing the energies of research, in the many.

I have, therefore, determined to promote the *United Service Museum*, to the extent of my ability, by presenting it, under similar stipulations to those mentioned by Downes, with the series of objects in geology, mineralogy, conchology, and antiquities, which a course of years has placed in my possession; and I only hope that the contributions, from other quarters, may be such as to throw ours into insignificance.

Believe me to remain, my dear Sir, yours truly,

Crescent, Bedford, Oct. 12th, 1829. W. H. Smyth.

*** We have to acknowledge several communications of a similar spirit to the above, which want of space alone prevents our inserting; we trust, however, to be enabled by next month, to give a decisive announcement respecting this valuable and much desired Establishment.—Ed.

To the Editor of the United Service Journal.

Sir,—Though perfectly ready to do justice to the bravery and gallantry displayed by the French troops on every occasion during the late war, I still think that their whole system of tactics was so completely at variance with the just principles of the science, as to argue a total want of great military talents in all those (Napoleon not excepted) who were high enough in rank and station to have had any influence in upholding it. This impression naturally leads me to question any praise bestowed upon the so-called great commanders of the French school, and was at once called into action by your remarks on Col. Napier's History, and by that officer's panegyric on Marshal Soult: it led me to run over in my mind what I know (and I confess it is but little) of the conduct of that General; and as the battle of Albuera seems to offer not merely a fair field for tactical and strategical inquiry, but also matter for curious speculation, showing—

"What great events from trifling causes spring;"

I beg to say a few words respecting it, at present, however, principally in illustration of the above quotation.

It is, I hope, needless to add, that I am here questioning the skill displayed by the commander in the field only; to any praise bestowed on Marshal Soult as in other respects a man of great talents, and of high and unimpeached courage and honour, I most fully and most willingly subscribe.

You are aware, that after the defeat of the Spaniards, an entire brigade of British infantry was overthrown by the French cavalry in attempting to recover, what was considered, the key of the position; and that another brigade, whose right became thereby exposed, also suffered a heavy loss; so that affairs looked any thing but well, when the late Sir William Myers offered, it is understood on his own responsibility,* to retake the lost ground. The attack was made, but so determined was the resistance, that though the Fusileers succeeded in the end, it was at the expense of half their numbers, nearly a thousand men having fallen in the conflict.

The battle-field of Albuera is not a mile from right to left, and on this narrow ground were assembled fourteen regiments of French cavalry, in all 4000 men. Four regiments† made the attack that overthrew Gen. Houghton's brigade; two were on the right under Gen. Briche, two supported the centre attack, and six regiments of dragoons under La Tour Maubourg, remained, as far as we can make out, quiet spectators of the contest, and allowed a single brigade of British infantry, reduced to a thousand men, to decide the fate of the day; and this, forsooth, is called great generalship!

Let us now trace the events that seem to present themselves as the natural consequences of a different line of conduct on the part of the French cavalry; they are really curious.

For instance, if whilst the enemy's infantry were defending the ground they had before so bravely gained, some of their idle regiments of dragoons had come to their aid, and made as gallant a charge on the advancing Fusileers, as had before been made on Gen. Houghton's brigade, would not the result have been the same; as no infantry can, on open ground, resist the efforts of infantry and cavalry combined?

Cut off by the defeat of its right wing from the road to Elvas, with Badajos and the Guadiana in its rear, followed by a superior cavalry and victorious enemy, is there any fair ground for supposing that the British army could have escaped total destruction?

If not, what would have been the consequences of such a catastrophe?

I shall not stop to inquire whether the victors could have threatened the Duke of Wellington's retreat from Almeida to Torres Vedras; or whether, in conjunction with Marmont, they could have made any impression on the lines; the

* Such, at least, was the report in the army, though of course no commander can divest himself of his responsibility.

† Polish Lancers, 2d Hussars, 10th Hussars, 20th Dragoons.

chances are that neither would have been attempted, but the entire of the Alemtejo, to within sight of Lisbon, would have been occupied. The question then is, could the lines have been maintained under such circumstances; and above all, would the people of England, who were beginning to tire of the Peninsular war, have continued the contest after so signal a disaster? The probabilities are against either of these contingencies; against both a certainty may almost be taken for granted.

That the retreat of the British would have led to the immediate submission of the Peninsula, cannot admit of the least doubt: so that the next question comes to be, Would the Russian war, that arose in a great measure out of the long-continued Spanish struggle, have taken place, had Napoleon come victorious out of that contest? We are of course bound to believe that it would not!—certainly the result of the campaign of 1813, in Saxony, would have been different, for not only would the French armies from Spain have been on the Elbe, but it was the battle of Vittoria that in a great measure revived the spirits of the Allies, already much depressed by their defeats at Lutzen and Bautzen.

Is it not humiliating, when we ascend to the real sources of events, to think on what trifles the fate of nations and of empires is at times found to have depended? Two words, poor alike in look and sound, "*Maubourg, donnez*,"—spoken by Marshal Soult at Albuera, and the Fusileer brigade might have been overthrown, the British army defeated, the Peninsula abandoned, Russia awed, and Napoleon master of Europe from Lisbon to the Niemen!—Unspoken—

> "Behold the grand result in yon lone isle,
> And, as thy fancy prompts thee, weep or smile."

I am, Sir, your most obedient, J. M.

P.S. One word of Col. Napier and his reviewers. He has been justly praised, but those who have taken upon themselves to condemn the stern severity of his censure, seem to forget that war is his theme. In all other professions, folly and presumption may be laughed at, but in the profession of arms, where they can be redeemed only by the blood of the brave, a rod of iron is too light a scourge for them: all those who entail upon themselves the heavy responsibility of commanding, from a subdivision to an army, must be prepared to stand the "hazard of the die." Col. Napier deserves the thanks of the country and the army; he has come forward in the true and manly style befitting his subject; and though I differ from him both in politics and in tactics, I still think that his work places him at once at the head of all the military historians of modern times.

To the Editor of the United Service Journal.

Sir,—The "Peace Campaigns of a Cornet" having, as I have been informed, produced an unfavourable impression upon the members of a distinguished corps, as well as upon other highly respected military individuals, I feel myself, as the principal contributor to the work, called upon to clear my contribution from the motives with which the work is said to have been charged. With reference to those particular incidents furnished by me, they are, as the preface sets forth of the whole, descriptive of positive occurrences in real life; the combination, however, of these incidents, as well as the addition of many minor scenes, are often fictitious, and, although nature has been always kept in view, the productions of her wide field have been indiscriminately gathered, and arbitrarily united. This despotic combination of attributes and events is more particularly to be found in those scenes which may be supposed to refer to the distinguished corps alluded to; here peculiarities drawn from widely separated sources, have been united; anachronistic events have been brought under a common period of time; a high and exaggerated colouring has been given to facts in themselves of little moment; in short, such a construction used as, it was hoped, would, if not unfit those parts for personal application, at least so distort and qualify them as to render the effect innocuous.

In such an anticipation, as to their effect, were those scenes written, which I regret to hear have proved offensive: sketched rapidly, at a period when peculiarly distracting events prevented me from foreseeing the light in which they might possibly be viewed, they were handed over to the Editor without due revision, nor seen again by me until it was too late to make that alteration which a reperusal would unquestionably have suggested. For other parts of the work, and numerous errors throughout the whole, I am not accountable; the various contributions were prepared for the press during my absence from this country, the manuscript of one I have never seen, and the whole did not meet my view until long after it had been before the public. I have only to repeat the assurance, that those parts of the work contributed by me were never intended to molest the characters or wound the feelings of the distinguished individuals alluded to, and to express a hope, that although the execution of the design may have been faulty, the motives which gave rise to it will not be misjudged.

ONE OF THE *FOUR* CONTRIBUTORS TO THE "PEACE CAMPAIGNS."

Bury Street, St. James's, Oct. 7, 1829.

To the Editor of the United Service Journal.

SIR,—As the observations I lately forwarded to you were well received, I shall be induced, through your useful publication, to obtrude from time to time any others that may strike me, that I deem likely to prove useful to the public service; and amongst them the following:—In our late change of uniform, *surtout coats* have been introduced to the discomfiture of the old undress coat, so much admired, and certainly in point of convenience, when compared to its opponent, possessing all the advantages of the pea-jacket over the cumbrous grego. A Naval officer should, on coming alongside in a boat, be ready to spring aloft at a moment's notice; should he fall overboard, or be under the necessity of swimming, however circumstanced, the less he is incumbered the better. The introduction of this surtout is an imitation of the Spanish Naval uniform, or of our own military costume; it is any thing but becoming to sailors, who in general stoop, a habit gained from walking between decks: they have also a roll, to *me* in character, but have little of that military tournure so necessary to the dress in question. May the services, I fervently pray and desire, be always on the same good understanding; but let each preserve the peculiarities attendant on itself intail, nor let either be ashamed of being what it is; rather let common sense predominate, for saith La Rochefoucauld, "*On n'est jamais si ridicule par les qualités que l'on a, que par celles que l'on affecte d'avoir.*"* The present full-dress is a great improvement to the old tawdry livery, so much like that of the Huissires abroad. I cannot quit this subject without alluding to a cap introduced some time since, in its shape also military; it has a large, flat, black, polished leather top, which in warm climates attracts the rays of the sun. I was, I believe, one of the first to use white duck covers to repel this evil,—a truly great one, within the tropics: this, however, is not its only inconvenience; the wind, from its horizontal projection over the head, is continually shaking it, and loosening the leather strap that secures it under the chin so that after two or three gales of wind, there is a Flemish account of caps; and I remember myself being caught, and nearly hanged by it, between the parts of a brig's main-brace. I am not finding fault (a matter at all times so easy) without suggesting a remedy; let the cap have a round padded top of cloth, with a gold tassel; as a remedy for the first mentioned item, restore the old undress coat with its epaulettes. "*Mais ce* surtout *est* surtout, *l'objet de ma detestation, car il n'est pas Anglais.* Ever faithfully yours, F.

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* The very sentinels complain of their want of perspicuity to distinguish the rank of Naval officers, which, as it regards them, reminds me of the story of an Irish soldier, who when reproved for sleeping on his post by his General thus disguised, cried out to the Serjeant of the Guard, "Here, Serjeant, here's this man says he's the General. What am I to do with him?"

P.S. I differ with S. R. whose letter is in your September journal, inasmuch as I see no necessity for the civilians of the navy wearing the epaulette; it would but create a confusion of rank. Nothing can be more gentlemanlike, quiet, and in character, as a full-dress, than a coat to button across the chest, with an upright collar, and device on it, accompanied by a neat straight sword. The aiguillette and sash are extraneous, and would inconvenience the junior executives, catching the rigging, getting into blocks, &c. I am a friend to their being unincumbered, and ready to fly from the dance to the truck.

Extract of a Letter from an Officer recently returned from the Coast of Africa.

My dear ———,—Being compelled to "cut and run" by severe illness, I left Sybille to join a Transport at Fernando Po, in the latter end of May. The Eden, I lament to say, has been dreadfully cut up by fever, caught at Sierra Leone. She arrived at Fernando Po whilst I was there, and although she was not more than a month on her passage from that place, she buried on her way forty-seven hands, including Acting-Commander Badgeley, two Midshipmen, two Assistant-Surgeons, and her Carpenter. Capt. Owen put her under quarantine the moment she arrived, and the following day landed all the sick at Adelaide Point: the moment this was done, the symptoms abated, and a check was entirely put to the progress of the contagion: the ship's hold was immediately cleared, and every precaution attended to, such as fumigation and thorough cleansing, white-washing, &c. Acting-Commander Badgeley was taken ill, with a few others, before she left Sierra Leone, and Lieut. Tambs, from Hecla, was put on board to take her down. The latter, with the Master, were the only two officers carrying on duty when she got to Fernando Po. The Champion, sloop, made her appearance a few days afterwards, with Col. Nickolls and suite, to relieve Capt. Owen, having touched at Sierra Leone. Having all those extra hands on board, with baggage, &c. she was lucky to escape the way she did: there were a few cases of fever, two of which they lost. The Surgeon and his two Assistants (who were appointed to the colony) were landed from her, sick in their cots, on a Monday morning; one of the Assistants died on the Tuesday, and the Surgeon (St. John) on the Wednesday morning. I knew the latter, and was chatting with him on the Tuesday; promised, on leaving, to call and see him again the following day: I did call, but they told me Mr. St. John was dead and buried: the other Assistant weathered the gale, and was getting about when I left. Capt. Owen was excessively kind to me during my stay at Fernando Po, fitted me up with a horse, and nothing seemed to please him more than when he could get me in tow, and go "tail and end" across his *dominions*. He certainly has done wonders the short time he has been there; but I must reserve all the descriptive part of that beautiful colony till I can have the pleasure of doing so personally.

The squadron were all healthy when I left: this I principally attribute to the judicious precautions of the Commodore, who issued positive orders that all the crews, officers and men, should, every night at sun-set, be entirely clothed in *blanket dresses*. They were all on the *qui vive* to get hold of a large Spanish ship, lying at Whydah, waiting for a cargo of slaves: it is believed she will take away one thousand or one thousand two hundred: she is a regular frigate-built vessel, twenty-six guns, one hundred and twenty men, and about the same size as the Donkey frigates. The indefatigable perseverance of Commodore Collyer—on deck night and day in all weathers—has been attended with the success, in the capture of slaves, that might be expected; three thousand nine hundred and seventy had been taken, when I left, since his arrival on the coast. We found Sierra Leone more healthy than we had any reason to believe we should. There were but few deaths whilst we were there, and the medical men seemed to think all contagion would cease the moment the regular rainy season set in, which was unusually late this year, and probably may in some degree account for the sickness which has prevailed. There are, however, many conflicting opinions on

this head; some believe that a ship from Gibraltar took it there; others that some of the prizes, with slaves from the Benny, did. The panic was dreadful, and no wonder, it was a certain "CLUE UP" with you, if attacked: at least, there are not more than three or four instances where they survived it: *well*, ILL, DEAD and BURIED within forty-eight hours! It is designated, putrid yellow fever, accompanied by black vomit. One of our prizes unfortunately arrived there at the very period it was raging most: the officer and all hands, with the exception of a lad, fell a sacrifice. Government, I suspect, have it in contemplation to abandon it altogether. I am your's, &c. H. D.

To the Editor of the United Service Journal.

SIR,—As these, Mr. Editor, are days of economy, it would be well if some attention were paid to the expenditure of the Civil branches of the Naval Service, and they were curtailed in due proportion with the sea-going part. The interest of the immense sums expended on the Victualling Department at Portsmouth, the New Naval Hospital at Chatham, to say nothing of the Dock-yard at Sheerness, would be sufficient to make an addition to the pay of some portion of the old Captains, Commanders, and Lieutenants, who have passed their lives in the service. The wages of the Foremen of Smiths, Bricklayers, Sailmakers, Painters, &c. are, in many instances, double in the Dock-yards what they are in the Ordnance Departments. An Overseer, or Master Artificer, in the one, has from £90 to £120 per annum, in the other, £250. If efficient and respectable persons can be procured in the one for £120 per annum, they surely might in the other.

The expense of freight for hired Transports is nearly £250,000 per annum, whilst we have abundance of King's ships rotting, and officers on half-pay; a part of this expenditure might certainly be saved, and the Transport Service more satisfactorily executed. It is, however, very much better now than it was in the war-time, when many a poor fellow in the Sister Service met with a watery grave, from the wretched craft in which troops were embarked. The Post-office has, in a great measure, abandoned the use of hired vessels for packets, and resorted to the use of King's ships. It is to be hoped the Transport Board will do the same.

I am, Mr. Editor,
Your constant reader, and well-wisher, *F.*

To the Editor of the United Service Journal.

SIR,—A very disproportionate regulation at present exists in the Army, relative to the Forage of Horses for Mounted Officers of Infantry, and which, possibly, you may take an opportuninty of bringing to the notice of Lord Hill, through the medium of your very useful publication, "The United Service Journal." By the present regulation, a Mounted Officer of Infantry is allowed a certain daily stipend to keep one horse, (and which, by the by, is never sufficient for the purpose for which it is intended;) properly, he should never be dismounted on parade, but more particularly on parades of manœuvre, of which, generally speaking, we are obliged to have a great many, owing to the sort of troops mostly stationed in this country: independent of this, Field Officers of Infantry are expected to visit the out-stations of their corps occasionally, and many of these are at a great distance, and it sometimes occurs that he has to go to the very stations which perhaps he only visited but a few days before, in consequence of the misconduct of the detachment there; in fact, between those duties, garrison parades, and brigade field-days as well as regimental, and the accidents that his *single* animal is liable to, he must either keep a second horse for the public service, or make representations which are at all times unpleasant: but what appears most extraordinary is, that Captains of Cavalry, who have not one of those duties to perform, and who in common with their brother officers of that branch of our service, scarcely ever have (except in garrison) to attend a mounted parade, are, notwithstanding, (on paying some small sum,) allowed

forage for three horses: surely this is a disproportion that requires some notice from his Lordship; for although we may not be quite so ornamental, yet our services on horseback are quite as much required. I do not mean to say that the Cavalry Officers do not go to parade mounted as often as is necessary, indeed I have no doubt but they do; however, the Cavalry Corps (with few exceptions) never quit the country, and consequently they should be, and generally are, in the highest state of order, whereas the whole of our Infantry of the line usually return from foreign service a mere skeleton, and it requires the greatest attention on the part of their officers to have their corps again in a proper state by the time it comes to their turn to go abroad; and from this circumstance, it is absolutely necessary for their Mounted Officers to attend all parades on horseback, for on foot he cannot see, but imperfectly, the constant mistakes which occur in the movement of young troops, and this he is absolutely unable to do at present unless he can afford to keep a second horse at his own expense.

A Field-Officer of Infantry.

Ireland, 20th September, 1829.

To the Editor of the United Service Journal.

Mr. Editor,—Observing in your Journal for September, an article on the "Monopoly of Chronometers for the Royal Navy;" the writer possibly is not aware of the annual trial of Chronometers at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, or of the fact, that eighty-two Chronometers were there deposited in competition the year ending 1st August last, when the premium of 200*l.* was awarded Mr. Dent, and the second prize of 170*l.* to Mr. Carter, 207, Tooley-street, for the very superior performance of their Chronometers over all others: the extreme error of the first being fifty-four hundredths, that of the second, seventy-nine hundredth parts of a *second* in twelve months, from actual daily observation: thus constituting them invaluable timekeepers for any nautical or astronomical purpose.

Surely, Sir, after such a statement, no one can complain of the quality of Chronometers supplied by the Royal Navy, or of the singular tact and economy of Government, who, by this arrangement, have an opportunity of selecting from 3 to 4000*l.* worth of Chronometers annually.

I am, yours, &c. Veritas.

To the Editor of the United Service Journal.

Mr. Editor,—I have read with attention the letters from "an Old Soldier" and "T. M. Y." (in your last Number) on the subject of military decorations, and most fully concur in all they have said.

I am a Waterloo man, but never having served in the Peninsula, confess I feel somewhat diffident in displaying a decoration, to which, from their services in the field, many of my brother soldiers have a much better claim. It is most desirable that some distinction should be granted to those officers whose good fortune enabled them to merit a decoration for their services in the Peninsula, at Trafalgar, and in the obtaining the many victories which have added to our naval and military glory in the four quarters of the globe.

I am confident it would be highly beneficial to both services, if a badge were granted after twenty-five years faithful service, the claims to be examined and compared on the certificate of a board of officers assembled periodically for the purpose. It would be a cheap and honourable way of rewarding the members of both services; tend to prevent desertions and malingering, and diminish the pension list; as it would be a motive to retain men in the service until they were eligible for a decoration, after which they should be entitled to their discharge, if desirous of it.

In the old French service, every officer, after twenty-five years' service, was decorated with the Croix of St. Louis, and every non-commissioned officer and soldier with a badge on his right arm.

Many of us are entitled to reward for long, faithful, and zealous services, who have not had the good fortune to serve at the Nile, St. Vincent, Trafalgar, Vittoria, Salamanca, or Waterloo.

Always, Mr. Editor,

Your well-wisher and very humble servant,

A Waterloo Man.

To the Editor of the United Service Journal.

Sir,—An evil has of late crept into the naval service at our sea-ports, in the misdhipmen of the Guard ships dining at two o'clock. I am a friend to increasing the comforts of every one, while it does not interfere with the public duty; but this essentially does; for the midshipmen ought at all times to be ready for duty with the ship's company, or with their respective boats' crews. It will be said, this arrangement can easily be altered on going to sea; ill habits it must, however, be remembered, quit us reluctantly, and infractions, if long palliated, merge into right, in this constitutional land of ours. There are more young men than the duty in port requires, and a sufficient number, I think, might well be spared, to man a tender's* top; in rigging the mast of which, and in performing the duty, they would learn how things should be done, and, consequently, know what to expect from others; they would be gaining practical knowledge, the most useful for a sailor, to whom a foresight of probable events, with quickness of perception to enable him to turn them to the best account when they do happen, are above all things necessary. Nature's is the gift, aided by experience; and of their happy union we have had some glorious examples in the old school: that the new may be as distinguished, is the ardent wish of,

Your faithful, F.

To the Editor of the United Service Journal.

Sir,—In the Times Newspaper of the 19th of September last, it is stated, in a letter from the Chamber of Commerce of New Brunswick to the Secretary at Lloyd's, that the Admiralty Sailing Instructions for the Bay of Fundy represent that a lighthouse is now erected on the Gannet rock in that Bay, which is to exhibit a revolving light. The same paper also, of the 28th of September, under the head of "a dangerous mistake," comments on it; and in both mention is made of a chart or charts published which also contain it. Now, Sir, being a friend to truth and justice, I have been at the pains of making some inquiries about it. The Admiralty Charts make no statement of there being a lighthouse on the Gannet; but it is true that Mr. Purdy's Sailing Directions for that coast, published by Mr. Laurie, do make such an assertion. It happens somehow, rather incredibly, that there are no Admiralty instructions for this coast, and Mr. Purdy's, from being considered the best, have been supplied to the men-of-war on that station. But it surely does not follow that the Admiralty is to be responsible for every part of them being correct. The Columbian Navigator, as well as the Mediterranean directions by Mr. Purdy, might as well be withheld from our officers for similar reasons, as my own experience enables me to point out several errors in the former; and it is well known to every nautical man, that there is not a set of directions for any coast in the world which is yet complete. It is certainly most desirable, that the fact of there not being a lighthouse on the Gannet should be made as public as possible; but it is by no means creditable on the part of the Chamber of Commerce of New Brunswick, or of the Times, to give the Admiralty the credit of publishing to the world so gross and dangerous a fabrication, when such is really not the case. By giving these few lines a place in your valuable Journal, you will much oblige,

Your obedient servant,

A Blue Jacket.

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* Usually ten-gun brigs; only fit for this purpose, or for packets.

To the Editor of the United Service Journal.

Sir,—The Imperial Measure was introduced while I was serving up the Mediterranean. The officers remarked, as well as myself, that giving the spirits all at dinner-time, turned the weaker heads of the crew. I therefore, by way of remedy, reduced that issued at dinner to the old allowance, giving the overplus as a dram, *in port*, to the men when turned-up to holy-stone the decks,—*at sea*, to the morning watch on turning out, and to the other watch and idlers on piping the hammocks up, conceiving it an antidote to the effects of Marsh Miasma, &c. While on the subject of the seamen's health, I recommend the practice I pursued, in permitting them to wash in hot fresh water, by which the animal oil is extracted, and no soda (which absorbs and retains moisture) is deposited; of course, this will depend on the facility of procuring a supply of water and wood: the men willingly give the Purser a wooding day to compensate for the increased expenditure of fuel.

Ever yours, F.

To the Editor of the United Service Journal.

Mr. Editor,—In the Number for the present month of your valuable and professional Journal, I observe a lengthy disquisition upon the "Standing and Setting of Sails." Although the ostensible object of this production would seem to be that of settling a disputed point as to the rig of cutters and brigs, the author takes occasion to allude to an arrangement of the cloths of sails, which I have so far regarded as an improvement, as to have been at the expense of a Patent for it: a measure which I was induced to adopt, in consequence of a favourable report, officially obtained from one of his Majesty's Master Sail-makers, in answer to the following questions.

"What part of a course or top-sail is the first to split?" To which he replied, "That if the extremities of the sail are well secured with linings and rope, and the wind acts equally on its surface, it is most disposed to split in the middle, between the lower-reef and the cross-band, because the centre of the force is there; but, from the very great strain, and use of the reef-tackles, I have frequently found top-sails split there."

To the question, "In what direction do sails generally split?" his answer was, "In a line with the seams. It appears to be the natural consequence of the seams to act as a preventive; but I have sometimes known the whole body of the sail, below the lower-reef, blow clear out of the rope, without being able to ascertain in which direction the fracture commenced.

"I have known boom main-sails, drivers, and gibs, split from foot to head by the foot ropes giving way, but more frequently from leach to mast or stay across the cloth and through the seams, and that when the leach ropes have given way.

"Sails were never made to my knowledge by professional men with the seams disposed horizontally, or the canvass differently arranged than at present.

"To Commissioner ———— Signed ————

"Dated 10th May, 1828."

The author of the paper on the "Standing and Setting of Sails" has given, among other diagrams, one numbered 5, one side of which exhibits the principle upon which my improvement is founded, but with not the slightest reference to the person who originally suggested it.

It must be well known to every seaman, and doubtless to C. P. that on hauling on board the tack of a course, the strain of the clew towards the lee part of the head will produce folds in the canvass in that direction, and the same may be applied to the sheet in hauling aft, and it would appear evident that this strain and tension of the canvass is in a direction transverse to the cloths, and tends consequently to rend them asunder.*

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* I have known a fine frigate nearly lost, in consequence of the main-sail splitting, in an instant of time, from foot to head, and this by mere dint of carrying, without a single flap, and a surf mast high within a mile under the lee of the ship, with the rudder (which it was impossible to shift) the wrong way, making sternway rapidly towards them, until she fortunately came round in the right direction, in the act of staying.

I therefore propose, instead of the vertical, so strongly advocated by C. P. as the best possible arrangement of the cloths, to give them a direction, which is that, doubtless, of their greatest strain and tension, namely, from the clews to the slings part, or centre of the yard, and to overlap in the middle where the cloths join, the whole sail to be made on the same principle, the cloths outside the clew leading from the bolt-rope diagonally up to the yard-arm: those within the clew, from the foot-rope towards the middle, overlapping their ends, leaving to future experience the option of running the clew cloth up to the middle of the first, second, or lower reef. By such an arrangement of the cloths, strengthened longitudinally by the doubling of the seams, it is conceived that a sail would be—

1st. Less liable to split, and endure more wear.

2d. That it would diminish the chances of springing the yard, by transferring the strain, in a great degree, from the weaker to the stronger part.

3d. Less liable to bag, as being more consonant to the true principle of sail-making, to present a flat surface to the wind.

4th. That the lateral pressure on the masts and hull would be diminished, and the propelling force increased.

With the vertical seams, the strain, like the leach-rope, is directly downwards; with the diagonal seams, connected as they will be with the leach-rope, leading up to the yard, and from the foot-rope leading up to the middle, and overlapping part of the sail, the strain of the seams will necessarily be transferred, in a great measure, from the extremities of the yard, and made to bear more equally upon its several parts. Hence it is conceived, that the yard will be much more favoured by the diagonal than by the vertical seams. C. P. says, "It must be obvious that their angles must be correctly preserved when set, and that they should not be strained out of their proper shape,"—a proposition too evident to admit of dispute.

But I would ask C. P. to say candidly, which of the two would be most liable to "strain out of its proper shape." That, the great strain of the tack and sheet of which must make a considerable angle across the cloths and seams; or that, the strain of which would appear to be as nearly as possible in a line with the cloths and seams? How far Capt. P.'s observations may be levelled against the diagonal sail, the impartial reader will decide for himself. To follow Capt. P. through his numerous and, doubtless, judicious remarks on the "Standing and Setting of Sails," with his (no doubt casual) hits at my arrangements of the cloths, would be an idle waste of time. Every deviation from established usage will be sure to encounter opposition, and every novelty is received with mistrust, and adopted with caution; and he must be simple indeed, and little read in the ways of men, who is not prepared to expect them. Fair, open, and ingenuous discussion should ever be welcome to a liberal mind, as tending directly to the elucidation of truth. Sometimes, however, the motive of the disputant seems to be not so much the investigation of truth, as the desire to depreciate the labours, and cry down the merits of others. By whichever of these motives Capt. P. may have been influenced, I am not without a hope, that the investigation which he has commenced may lead to a fair decision upon the merits of my plan, and that numbers will yet be added to those who have pronounced it deserving of a fair trial, among which number I may venture to count upon a Member of the Royal Yacht Club.

With every apology for the length to which I have been unavoidably compelled, in self-defence, to extend these observations,

I remain, Mr. Editor,

Your very obedient Servant,

Samuel Brooking, Superannuated Rear-Admiral.

Plymouth, Oct. 20th, 1829.

To the Editor of the United Service Journal.

SIR.—If the "Remarks on the Court-Martial on Captain Dickinson," which appeared in the last number of your valuable Journal, had been made in a periodical less extensively circulated, or less ably conducted, I should have agreed with you in opinion, that the "discussion of a question which ought never to have arisen" should not be prolonged; but when I consider that almost every officer in the Army and Navy will read these "Remarks," and many of them, (those on foreign service for example,) without opportunities of forming their own judgment by a perusal of all the details of this extraordinary affair, I cannot but regret that an inference will be gathered from the observations you have made, which I think founded on misconception, and, as far as my acquaintance has extended, decidedly opposed to the general opinion of the many naval officers who watched, with intense anxiety, the whole proceedings. It is certainly to be deplored, that after a lapse of twenty months the conduct of an officer in battle should be made the subject of a public investigation; but it would have been a matter of still deeper regret, had that officer's fair fame been tarnished, and his future employment in the service prevented, by accusations with the very existence of which he was unacquainted. Yet this must have been the case, had the Board of Admiralty passed over in silence the expression of dissatisfaction in Sir Edward Codrington's *first* letter. In it, he states that he had "no reason to approve of the conduct of the Genoa, from the time of the command of her having devolved on Captain Dickinson." Surely there is no officer in His Majesty's Service who would not regret that an expression, which might involve a charge of the most serious nature, should have been passed over by the Admiralty, without that Board inquiring farther into its nature! The course of proceeding was obvious; and their Lordships most properly, in my opinion at least, immediately desired Sir Edward to explain in what particulars he found reason to disapprove of Captain Dickinson's conduct. This drew forth Sir Edward's second letter, which contains most of the charges exhibited at the Court-Martial, and, it may be remarked, does not express that reluctance to a public investigation, which the Vice-Admiral subsequently thought fit to seize every opportunity of declaring he entertained. His third letter reiterates the charges in a more specific form, and even makes additions to them. With the first document before them, the Lords of the Admiralty could not, without the greatest injustice to the officer accused, and to the service in general, have done otherwise than call upon Sir Edward for the particular points upon which his disapprobation was founded; and after being acquainted with them, they could not fairly have done less than order a public investigation. But they might have done more, (and perhaps ought,) by insisting that Sir Edward Codrington should take upon himself the office of prosecutor, to substantiate (if he could) charges which were wholly and exclusively his own, instead of conforming to the Vice-Admiral's wishes by not placing him in that position; thus allowing him to select the witnesses in support of *his* charges, and then to become a *witness* himself! Captain Dickinson might fairly have objected to this, while to Sir Edward Codrington it gave every advantage.

I conscientiously believe these to be the views taken of the subject by the great majority of officers who paid attention to the proceedings, and I therefore regret to see that your "Remarks" have a quite contrary tendency. The only inference which can be drawn from them is, that the Admiralty caused the charges to be brought forward through an improper feeling towards the Vice-Admiral, which I do conceive is not borne out by a single fact. His repeated allusions to an individual as the chief instrument of placing him in the "untoward" position, of which his own indiscreet letter alone was the cause, could only have received attention from the unpopularity of that person throughout the Navy; for otherwise their manifest absurdity must have prevented the slightest regard being paid to them. These allusions may, in some few instances, have had their intended effect, by diverting the attention of the public from the real

circumstance which led to the Court-Martial. With the same intention, (for it is difficult to discover any other motive,) it may be supposed the Vice-Admiral so repeatedly spoke of part of the correspondence being withheld by the Admiralty, which, on the subsequent production of the whole, appeared to contain nothing whatever relevant to the subject which had not been furnished to the Court in the first instance.

It is not my intention to offer a remark upon the facts elicited before the Court-Martial, nor upon the singular delusion the Vice-Admiral appeared to labour under; better indeed will it be that these should sleep in oblivion, when the best feeling they can excite is that of pity for a gallant, and, I believe, an amiable officer. If the blow which he aimed at another has fallen on himself, it would be ungracious to add one pang to the suffering it has caused; and having had no other view than doing an act of justice, by placing the burden on him alone to whom it belonged, I willingly take leave of this subject, with the hope that such an "unglorious proceeding" may be as soon forgotten, as the *glory* of the victory which gave rise to it.

Ω.

Note.—We can give our Correspondent and those who think with him, no better proof of our strict impartiality than the ready insertion of his letter. To have suffered ourselves to be carried away by an opinion merely because it was the *popular* one, would have argued in the organ of the United Services, a slender share of public spirit or self-respect. We viewed the question rather with reference to its *general effects* than to its origin or details, and now advert to it for the last time.—Ed.

THE EDITOR'S PORTFOLIO.

Cessation of Hostilities in the East.—The easy conquest of Adrianople, and the menacing attitude of the Russian armies, while the Sultan himself nullified the appeal of the Sacred Standard by ingloriously withholding his presence, and disorder and defection paralysed his means of resistance, having left the Porte no alternative but to treat, negotiations for a cessation of hostilities between the belligerents were entered into at Adrianople at the close of August. Notwithstanding the extreme difficulty of reconciling interests and positions so opposite, the mediation of the Prussian Government, seconded by the intercession of the Ambassadors, was so actively and efficiently interposed, that a Treaty of Peace was signed at Adrianople on the 14th Sept. the latest period to which the acceptance of the Russian terms had been peremptorily limited by Count Diebitsch. The conditions of this Treaty amount to a virtual subjugation and dismemberment of the Turkish Empire, which, as a potential State, has ceased to exist. The *prestige* of its invulnerability is dissipated at a blow; and, in a moral sense, its prostration is even more complete than its military overthrow.

As military spectators of the events of the last campaign, it is impossible to withhold our admiration of its masterly arrangements on the part of the Russian General, and the combination of prudence and policy with energy and decision by which each successive step of conquest has been secured as well as achieved. It is equally difficult to refrain from a comparison of the past with the previous campaign, conducted by Count Witgenstein, to the vast disparagement of the latter. It is not going too far in a military view to assume that nearly similar results might have attended the first campaign, had the tardy operations of 1828 been conducted on the prompt and well-digested plan of that of the present year. There were two lines, forming the boundary and barrier of Turkey in Europe, on which an invading army would have to act—that of the Danube, and that of the Balkan. The Russian army, in the first campaign, instead of rapidly traversing the first, (experience having proved that rivers are obstacles anything but insuperable to resolute Commanders,) and penetrating with all prudent expedition to force the second and real line of defence, loitered away an invaluable season in skirmish-

ing at the outposts, wasting two irretrievable months in getting possession of the Citadel of Brahilow. The Fabian policy was evidently inverted in its present application. Delay was the Turk's safety, and the defence of walled towns his *fort*. The Russian General appeared, therefore, to play his enemy's game in giving him leisure to rally, concentrate, and gain confidence, till the inclement season arrived to the Turk's aid, and his adversary's discomfiture.

The events of the last campaign have clearly exhibited the *real* feebleness of the Turkish military power in the field, as opposed to disciplined armies. We are persuaded Constantinople might have been taken as early as the actual occupation of Adrianople, had it been the *policy* of the Russian General to plant his eagles on its walls. The presumption, therefore, is, that if assailed in the first instance, with a promptitude and vigour corresponding with the movements of the present year, Turkey might have been subdued in a single campaign. In the former case, it is evident the Turks were less prepared, and less enthusiastic, than in the second, when the repulse of their invaders had won them a breathing-time, recruited their strength, and warmed their courage. If the Russians themselves were not as fully equal to the undertaking in the first, as in the last campaign, it was their own fault; they ought not to have forced matters to a rupture till their powers were adequate to meet its consequences.

Indian Army.—We observe with regret that great dissatisfaction and apprehension have been excited throughout the Honourable Company's Service in India, by the promulgation of an Order of the Governor-General, dated 29th Nov. 1828, purporting, that at certain specified stations of the Bengal army, the allowance of full Batta, heretofore, (at least since the discussions and arrangements on this subject towards the close of the last century,) considered as a fixed and permanent portion of the salaries of the Hon. Company's officers, is to be discontinued. Although this unpopular arrangement only affects immediately the Force of the Bengal Presidency, the excitement to which it has given birth appears to pervade the whole of the Indian army; from a feeling that the rights and interests of all its officers are involved, and alarm lest the principle of reduction in a descending ratio should be extended to the remaining Presidencies,—for it is to be understood, that certain allowances of the Bengal army are, from good causes, upon a higher footing than in Madras or Bombay. Remonstrances, or rather memorials in the customary form, and couched in respectful terms, have been addressed, in the organized routine of the Service, by some of the corps directly affected, and one which is not so, to Lord William Bentinck, through Lord Combermere, the Commander of the Forces, who has avowed himself favourable to the consideration of the Memorialists' claims. The object of the latter appears to be merely a legitimate though earnest exposition of alleged grievances to those in whose hands resides the power of redressing them; and by whom any appeal from their most faithful servants on the score of justice and liberality will undoubtedly be fairly appreciated, and judged upon its merits.

Regulation adopted at Portsmouth for rating the Ships' Chronometers.—Admiral Sir R. Stopford has adopted at this port a judicious arrangement, by which the ships at Spithead and in the harbour are enabled to keep an accurate rate of their Chronometers during their whole stay at the port, without sending them to the Observatory of the R. N. College as heretofore. This is done by hoisting a ball at the flag-staff on the Storehouse in the Dock-yard, a few minutes before twelve o'clock, the moment of hauling down the ball being the instant of noon by mean time at the Observatory. As the error in time at the moment of hauling down the ball will not exceed half a second, the ships are furnished with a most effectual means of regulating their watches, without the risk or derangement of rate to which they were continually exposed in their transportation.

Swedish Flotilla, towed by Steam.—We observe that the Swedes are making experiments in the adaptation of steam to purposes of naval warfare. A flotilla of gun-boats, intended for the defence of the coast, *towed by steam-vessels*, lately returned to port, after a cruize of some weeks, during which a new system of manœuvres was successfully tried and adopted. One steamer towed thirty-two

gun-boats at the rate of two and a half English miles per hour, with the wind dead against them: she drew sixteen for twenty miles at the rate of three and a half miles per hour. The boats were found to keep the sea well in rough weather, and were easily managed: their guns were discharged three times in two minutes. The flotilla was composed of two divisions of large and two divisions of small boats, with other vessels. The crews of the entire amounting to 1163 men. The whole directed by the CROWN PRINCE.

COL. EVANS ON THE INVASION OF INDIA.—A second work from the pen of Col. Evans, and forming a sequel to his Essay on THE DESIGNS OF RUSSIA, has lately appeared. The Preface, or rather Postscript, acquaints us that the present Treatise, which discusses THE PRACTICABILITY OF AN INVASION OF BRITISH INDIA, was drawn up before the passage of the Balkan, and printed previous to the Treaty of Peace between Russia and the Porte, though its publication has been accidentally delayed. The glance we have had time to throw on its pages, has served to impress us with a still higher opinion of the powers and research of this very able author and officer, whose prior speculations on the same subject have, from the course of events, acquired an air of prophecy. We propose, in our next number, to furnish our readers with a more extended notice of Col. Evans's well-timed production.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.—The Duke of Wellington has paid into the Treasury the sum of £1025, received by his Grace on account of his salary as Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports.

COMMANDER MARSHALL ON SHIPS' GUNS.—Commander Marshall has just published a Treatise illustrating his plan for Mounting and Working Ships'-Guns. His useful work shall receive due attention in our next number.

THE RIVER ST. LAWRENCE, FROM A NAVAL OFFICER.—THE HARE ISLAND REEF.—The weather is cool for the time of year (June 1829). The Thermometer scarcely above 50 of Fahrenheit. It was still colder the other night on the Hare Island Reef, where we were observing till past midnight. The night was then almost frosty, at least it felt so to us, but never did I contemplate a more beautiful scene; not an air ruffled the surface of the river; above our heads the sky was cloudless, and of the deepest blue. In the South was the moon, and from the N.W. to N.E. the Aurora Borealis, in a brilliant arch of about 60° elevation, from which beams of a beautiful white light darted towards the zenith; these threw their soft glare upon the water and lofty hills, or rather granite mountains, which form the North coast of the St. Lawrence. The bold and picturesque outlines of these mountains were alike clearly displayed, whether viewed directly on the blue sky, or reflected from the glassy surface of this majestic river, whose waters in this part are fifty fathoms deep. To the southward appeared the craggy and precipitous islets called the Pilgrims, and in their rear the southern bank of the river, dotted with the white farm-houses of the Canadian peasantry, which the moon rendered distinctly visible. The view was closed in this direction by the distant high lands which separate the waters of the St. Lawrence from those of the Atlantic, and serve as a natural barrier between these provinces and the United States. We had landed on the Hare Reef before sunset, and found it composed of slate, lying in a stratum very highly inclined, dipping at an angle of nearly 70° to the S.E. The edges of the stratum being exposed to the action of the weather, have been easily crumbled into minute particles, in which vegetables have successively flourished and decayed, forming in the course of time, a rich mould on the summit of the reef, which at the time we visited it, deserved to be termed a garden of Nature's own planting. I scarcely ever saw more luxuriant vegetation. A great variety of wild grass, as high as the knee, was intermingled with various sorts of flowers; and here and there were scattered spruce-firs of a small description, whose dark green foliage afforded an agreeable contrast of colour. Even rose-bushes were numerous, and covered with roses. There was a profusion of wild fruits, such as strawberry, raspberry, blueberry, and various others. The first only of these were ripe, and the finest flavoured and largest I ever saw. They were besides so numerous, that after two boats' crews had gathered them part of two days, they still appeared but little diminished.

GENERAL ORDERS, CIRCULARS, &c.

TO THE ARMY.

CIRCULAR.

War Office, 20th June, 1829.

SIR,—In reference to the Circular Letter issued from the Treasury to the Officers of the Commissariat Department Abroad, dated 10th January last, respecting the Stoppage to be made for Rations supplied to Staff Officers and their Servants, who may be accommodated with a passage to Foreign Stations, on board a Government vessel or transport, and may be supplied with Rations of Provisions on board at the public expense; I have the honour to request, that in cases in which it shall be requisite to authorise an advance of pay to a Staff Officer embarking for the United Kingdom, from the station under your command, you will not direct the issue to be made for the whole of the period that would probably be required for the voyage, but for such period only as shall leave the Officer a farther claim to pay on his arrival in Great Britain, in order that he may be rendered accountable before such claim is admitted, for the stoppages to which he shall be liable for provisions from the period of his embarkation to that of landing in this country.

To secure this object in future, it will be required, that any Officer who may return home in a Government vessel or transport, and who may claim a farther issue of pay in this country, shall produce a Certificate that the proper deduction has been paid to the Agent for Commissariat Stores at the Treasury, if the Officer belong to the General Staff, or to the General Agent for the Recruiting Service, if he belong to the Medical Staff.

Those Staff Officers who shall not have drawn Rations of Provisions at the public expense, by reason of their returning home in private vessels or otherwise, will be required to produce Certificates to that effect.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient, humble Servant,
H. HARDINGE.

Officer Commanding
His Majesty's Forces.

CIRCULAR.

War Office, 26th June, 1829.

I am directed by the Secretary at War, to send herewith, a Memorandum explaining certain points necessary to be attended to by persons claiming Allowances from the Compassionate Fund, and have to request, that before you transmit to this Office, any application on behalf of a deceased Officer's children, you will communicate the particulars contained in the Memorandum to their Mother, or other Relative who has charge of them, in order that they may have an opportunity of considering whether the circumstances of the Children are such as would, or would not, prevent their making the affidavits that would be required for the issue of any allowance that might be granted.

I am, your most obedient
Humble Servant,
L. SULIVAN.

MEMORANDUM for the information of Persons claiming Allowances from the Compassionate Fund.

The purpose for which Allowances from the Compassionate Fund are granted is, to afford some relief to the Children of deceased Officers, who during infancy, and the early part of their lives, are in circumstances of great pecuniary distress, and are totally incapable of maintaining themselves.

The Compassionate Fund is limited in amount, and is inadequate to meet all the claims that are made upon it; and therefore in distributing the Savings which from time to time occur, the claims will be considered in reference to the Services of the Officer, and the duty on which he was employed when he died, and the strongest cases of compassion will be selected, to replace those which may have been discontinued.

The oath required to be taken by the Mother or Guardian of Children on the Compassionate List, is to the following effect; viz. that they are the legitimate children of the deceased Officer; that they have no other Allowance, Pension, or Provision from the Government either of Great Britain or Ireland; that their pecuniary circumstances, and those of their family, are so limited, that they actually require assistance from the Compassionate Fund; and in the case of Males, that they are not 18 years of age, and in the case of Females, that they are not 21 years of age, and are not married.

The parties who would be required to make the Oath, in the event of any Allowance being granted, should therefore consider before they make application, whether the pecuniary circumstances of the Children, and those of their Family, are so limited, that they actually require the assistance claimed.

All applications for Compassionate Allowances should state the situation in which the Children are left, and their means of support; and should be accompanied by a List of the Names, and dates of Birth, of the Children, and Extracts from the Baptismal Registers; and also by a recommendation from some Officer of Rank, or person

of respectability, who has a sufficient knowledge of the case to be able to certify, that the Children can, with propriety, be relieved from a Fund established for Compassionate purposes.

War Office, 26th June, 1829.

CIRCULAR.

War Office, 27th July, 1829.

In reference to my former communications respecting the Allowances to the Officers who are included in the present Reduction of the Militia Staff, I have the honour to acquaint you , that the Allowance of the of the Regiment under your Command, will be per diem; of the per diem; of the per diem.

These Allowances, as well as those to Reduced Adjutants, to Retired Officers of the Staff, and to Subalterns and Assistant Surgeons, will be issued Quarterly, the whole from the 25th ult. by the Paymaster-General, and may be received on the Application of the Individuals, or of their Agents, at the Pay Office, or through the Revenue Officer of the District where they reside.

For farther information on all matters relating to the payment, and to the Affidavits, the forms of which will be duly circulated by that Department, they should address themselves to

"The Paymaster-General,
Whitehall, London,"

inserting the word "Militia," in the corner of the envelope.

In the mean time, I have to request that you will cause a Return of the Ranks, Names, and Addresses of the several Officers to be forwarded to the Paymaster-General with the least possible delay; their Christian Names to be stated at full length, and their ordinary Signatures to be affixed, when the same can be readily obtained. I have the honour to be,

Most obedient humble Servant,
H. HARDINGE.

Colonel of the
Regiment of Militia.

CIRCULAR.

War Office, August, 1829.

SIR,—I have to request that you will cause the services of every soldier now effective in the corps under your command, to be carefully extracted from the Description Book, and stated in the form of Record inclosed, of which a sufficient supply will be sent from this Office.

A specimen, containing the varieties of service to which a soldier is liable, is also inclosed, for the purpose of showing how the Record is to be filled up.

These Records are to be prepared without delay, and being arranged according to the order in which the names of the men appear in the Description Book, are to be retained until farther orders.

You will also be pleased to cause the Attestations, Transfer Returns, Discharges from former corps, and any other Documents which are now forthcoming, relative to the Services of Men who have been discharged from the corps under your command, to be carefully collected and arranged in Alphabetical order, according to the names of the men.

The same description of Documents applicable to the men now effective are to be collected in like manner, and should be arranged in the same order as the New Records above required.

If any of the Attestations, Descriptions, Returns, &c. required to prove the services in their present or former corps, of the men now effective, should not be forthcoming, a Return should be prepared, with remarks against each man's name, explaining what is become of such Documents.

I have farther to request that the following Returns may be prepared, viz.

A Return of all Books in possession of the corps under your command, which relate to the Services of Soldiers, showing the periods from and to which, each Book was in use, distinguishing of course the Books of 2nd Battalions and Depôts.

A Return of all Duplicate Pay Lists, Muster Rolls, and Service Returns, in your possession.

A Return, showing the number of men who have deserted in each of the five years ending 24th December last, according to the form herewith sent, specifying the names of those men who have been sentenced to loss of former Service on return from Desertion.

A Return of men now effective, who are serving, or who have been at any former period serving, as Trumpeters, Drummers, Fifers, or Buglers, specifying the periods of such service.

The several Returns herein required, when prepared, are to be retained by you until farther orders, and I think it proper here to enjoin the strictest attention on your part to the Instructions contained in my Circular Letter of 6th September last, whereby you were required to take into your personal charge all the Description Books and Attestations, and to take care that no alterations whatever were made in those Documents.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient,
Humble Servant,
H. HARDINGE.

Officer Commanding
the Regiment of

THE ROGNIAT CONTROVERSY.

ORDER OF BATTLE, POSITIONS, AND ENCAMPMENTS.*

SUBSTANCE OF COL. MARBOT'S REMARKS.

Gen. Rogniat ought not to have adopted the position in columns of cohorts for his second line without any exception, this being a disposition which, under certain circumstances, is more dangerous than useful. For since the troops of the first line are distant but a hundred or a hundred and fifty toises from the enemy when they come into action, those of the second line are only separated by a distance of at most three hundred and fifty toises from his artillery; and therefore, as field-pieces usually carry from five to six hundred toises, the shots which do not tell upon the first line, nor bury themselves in the ground, will strike the second line: besides, the enemy being aware of this disposition, might direct the fire of a part of his artillery upon these columns of the second line, and thus inflict an equal degree of injury upon the latter, as upon the first line in its extended order.

In order to avoid this inconvenience, let the second line be formed in the extended order upon those points where the enemy displays a considerable quantity of artillery, and only in column where he shows little or nothing of this formidable arm, or where the formation of the ground offers sufficient cover from his fire. In this way, Gen. Rogniat would have derived greater advantages from his two lines, had he only placed his second line in columns whenever it is not exposed to the fire of the enemy's artillery: a circumstance which, when the first line is engaged, very seldom occurs.

Gen. Rogniat's proposal to withdraw the centre of a line, after the manner of the forceps which Vegetius opposes to the wedge, in order that the two wings may envelope the attacking column, is likely to produce disorder in our own ranks. The manœuvre is greatly simplified by advancing the wings, or at least one of them, as soon as the attacking column has exceeded the distance at which deployment usually takes place, and causing the centre to remain firm, and keep up a continual fire against the head of the column, while our wings are closing nearer and nearer upon its flanks, by which means the enemy will, in all probability, be annihilated before he reaches the centre, and our troops, upon the completion of the manœuvre, will be still in good order; whereas a retrograde movement of their centre would break their lines in several points. The withdrawing of the Austrian centre at the battle of Essling was not an intentional, but a forced movement: and the corps of Maréchal Lannes did not continue in column, and suffer itself to be ensnared by the Austrians, but commenced its deployment when within two hundred toises of the enemy's line. Hence there is no similitude between our attack at Essling and that of a column which advances against the centre of a line without deploying.

The two kinds of cavalry distinguished by Gen. Rogniat as light and

* In our Number for August, we concluded Baron Rogniat's observations on this portion of the controversy; we now give the substance of Col. Marbot's and Napoleon's Remarks, with Rogniat's reply.

heavy, are not sufficient; there should also be a third, or mixed kind, to form a medium between the cuirassiers and the light horse.

European horses may be divided, according to their size and make, into three classes, which may be adapted to three different kinds of cavalry. High, stout, and strong horses, form the first class, and are selected for the heavy, or cuirassed cavalry. The horses of the second class are those of middling size, make, strength, and agility, and form the second kind of cavalry; and finally, the third class, which consists of small, but, at the same time, strong, nimble, and active horses, is suitable for the light cavalry.

Each of these three kinds has its peculiar advantages in war. The small horses, from their natural agility, and from their capability of enduring fatigue more easily than those of a large size, are well adapted for the arduous service of advanced-guards, &c. whilst the large and powerful horses are not only suited for carrying strong-built riders, heavily armed and accoutred, but are also well calculated to enable this kind of cavalry to resist the charge, and to break through masses of troops. But these same qualities, so favourable in this point of view, render it incapable of always following the cavalry of the advanced or rear-guard, at such a distance as to be constantly ready to serve as a support. It cannot hold out so long as the latter, and must therefore give up this kind of service to the mixed cavalry, the horses of which being more nimble, and active, and less burthened, admit of its rapidly following the light cavalry in all its movements, and affording to it that assistance and support, of which, from the nature of its duties, it so frequently stands in need, and which it may confidently expect from the firmness of close squadrons, but must generally despair of receiving from the squadrons of the cuirassed cavalry of the line. The latter, for the reasons already stated, almost always arrives too late; or, from its being continually hurried off to the advanced or rear-guard, and being kept bridled nearly as long as the light cavalry, is soon worn out and broken down.

One of the principal causes of the immense losses which our fine regiments of cuirassiers suffered in the campaigns of 1809, 1812, and 1813, was the circumstance of our having, in 1808, sent almost all our dragoons or mixed cavalry to Spain; for whenever the light cavalry of our advanced or rear-guard was seriously attacked, we dispatched, for want of a mixed cavalry, the cuirassiers to its support; so that the latter, whose horses required to be better fed, and less worked than the others, were often in motion from early in the morning until late at night, which greatly fatigued these men, so heavily armed and accoutred, as also the horses that had to carry their weight, and several hundreds of them were daily rendered unfit for service. Thus it was, that at the very commencement of a campaign, the cuirassier divisions diminished with alarming rapidity, nor was it possible to remedy the evil.

Hence, it is only by means of a mixed cavalry that the heavy cavalry can be spared, and reserved for those decisive movements which conduce to victory; and all European nations have adopted three different kinds. Were we to reject this third kind, we should be forced to cast off all those horses which are not sufficiently large and strong to carry a cuirassier, but which at the same time, although in other respects

perfectly good, are too large and stout, and not sufficiently nimble for hussars or chasseurs, by which means the cost of those two kinds would be very considerably augmented.

Gen. Rogniat remarks, that "the cavalry of the line attacks, like the infantry, in lines which succeed and support one another," and that "it is customary to form these lines of only two ranks, though the charges of cavalry, which generally produce *mêlées*, wherein the superiority of numbers has usually the advantage, might seem to call for a greater depth." The number of ranks in which cavalry is formed, has been gradually reduced since the time of Charles V. when it amounted to eight or ten. Under Louis XIV. and also partly under Louis XV. the cavalry, which was formed in three ranks, executed its most impetuous movements in the full trot, for whenever it attempted the gallop, the riders could no longer preserve their files, and the second rank, enclosed between two rows of horses, occasioned great undulation and irregularity in the movements, which finally produced openings in the lines. In 1750, France and Prussia made the first attempts at forming the cavalry in two ranks, and it was to this disposition, which gave to cavalry that rapidity which constitutes its main strength, that the Prussians were indebted for the successes of this arm in the Seven Years' War, particularly at Prague, where 64 Prussian squadrons defeated 104 Austrian squadrons. Since that time, experience has amply confirmed the value of this formation; and to form the cavalry again in three ranks, would be to deprive the charge in gallop of its present force and rapidity.

The placing of the legion in an order of battle of two lines ought to be considered only as an exception to a general rule; as, for instance, on ground that is much covered, and which renders it impossible to overlook the whole line of such a legion; in all other cases it ought to be united in one line.

Considering, as I do, Gen. Rogniat's light cavalry to be in the highest degree irregular, it is unable to cover the flanks of an army, since it is incapable of resisting an attack of regular cavalry. Generals who would rely upon this mode of defending their wings, might suffer for it, as Wallenstein did at the battle of Lutzen, where he had covered his left wing by the irregular bands of Croats and Hungarians commanded by the celebrated partisan Isolini. The Swedish regular cavalry, which was in Gustavus Adolphus' right wing, marched boldly through the broad ravine called the Flossgraben, rushed, in perfect order, upon these irregular horsemen, overthrew them in a moment, and put them to flight; and the Croats and Hungarians were so badly led, that they threw themselves, in disorder, upon two Imperial regiments of cuirassiers that advanced to their support, brought the latter into the greatest confusion, and did not suspend their flight until they reached Markenstädt, about two leagues distant from the field of battle.

The proportion of one gun to about 500 men, as laid down by Gen. Rogniat, is perfectly adequate; but that of the light to the heavy artillery is too small. Out of the sixty guns attached to a *corps d'armée* of from 30 to 36,000 men, there are only five of light calibre, which are served by mounted gunners. This number of light pieces is not sufficient for the 6000 horse (3000 legionary, and 3000 line, cavalry)

of such a *corps d'armée*, and the General would do well to take away five guns from his foot-artillery in each *corps d'armée*, and substitute as many light pieces for them. These ten light pieces for the 6000 horse of a *corps d'armée*, and consequently forty for the 24,000 cavalry of a large army, would not be too many.

The use of tents, in active warfare, ought to be entirely abandoned, and recourse had, as much as possible, to the shelter afforded by villages and farms. The additional burthen they impose upon an army, is not their only disadvantage; the striking of the tents precedes every change of position, and therefore becomes a signal for the enemy to be upon the watch for what is going to take place; they occasion much loss of time, and embarrass the movements of the army; besides, the effects of bivouacking are not so prejudicial to the health of the soldiers as Gen. Rogniat imagines.

SUBSTANCE OF NAPOLEON'S REMARKS.

The Roman armies encamped and engaged in precisely the same order, namely, in three lines, at fifty toises distance from one another, with the cavalry on the wings; so that an officer who was commissioned to trace an encampment, or to range an army in order of battle, had only a mechanical operation to perform; whereas, with the moderns, the art of occupying a position, either for encampment or for engagement, is subject to so many considerations, that it requires considerable experience, *coup d'œil*, and genius. It is the business of the General Commanding-in-Chief, because there are several ways of planning an encampment, or of taking up an order of battle, in one and the same position.

Ought an army to occupy a single camp, or as many camps as it has corps or divisions? At what distance ought the advanced guard and the flankers to be encamped? What front, and what depth ought the camp to have? Where ought the cavalry, the artillery, and the waggons to be placed? Ought the army to be ranged in order of battle, in several lines; and if so, what should be the distance between them? Ought the cavalry to be in reserve behind the infantry, or be placed upon the wings? Ought the whole of the artillery to be brought into action at the very commencement of the battle, since each piece is supplied with ammunition sufficient for twenty-four hours; or ought one-half to be kept in reserve? The solution of all these questions depends on circumstances: 1st, on the number of troops, on that of the infantry, the artillery, and the cavalry, of which the army is composed; 2dly, on the relative circumstances of the two armies; 3dly, on their moral force; 4thly, on the object in view; 5thly, on the nature of the field of battle; 6thly, on the position which the enemy's army occupies, and on the character of the chief who commands it. Nothing can, nor ought to be rigorously prescribed. There is no natural order of battle among the moderns.

In the ancient armies, the general-in-chief, situated at eighty or a hundred toises' distance from the enemy, incurred no danger, and was, nevertheless, conveniently posted for directing all the movements of his troops; but, in the modern armies, the general, placed at a distance of four or five hundred toises, finds himself in the midst of the fire from the enemy's batteries, and so much in the rear, that several movements of the enemy escape him; there is no action in which he is not obliged

to approach within the range of the small-arms. Modern fields of battle are more extensive, and therefore exact a more attentive study; and the command of a modern army requires much more experience, and much greater military genius, than were necessary in the direction of an ancient one.

If Gen. Rogniat's principles were adopted, a division of artillery would be composed of two howitzers, and three six-pounders; and the train of artillery for an army of 40,000 men, would be sixty pieces, (a piece and a half for every 1000 men,) divided into the following proportions: three-twelfths, six-pounders; four-twelfths, twelve-pounders; and five-twelfths, howitzers: that is, fifteen six-pounders, twenty twelve-pounders, and twenty-five howitzers, out of sixty pieces.

A train of sixty pieces, organized upon Napoleon's principles, consisted of thirty-six six-pounders, nine twelve-pounders, and fifteen howitzers; which formed seven divisions and a half, (at eight pieces to a division,) and required thirty-two carriages, as forges and spare carriages attached to these divisions; eighty-one caissons for the six-pounders,* forty and a half for the twelve-pounders,† sixty-seven and a half for the howitzers,‡ twenty-nine park-carriages,§ thirty caissons for the infantry,‖ and twenty pontoon-cariages,¶ altogether four hundred carriages,** or six per piece; by which means the supply amounted to three hundred and six rounds per piece, exclusive of the limber-boxes. A train of sixty pieces, organized according to Gen. Rogniat's principles, would consist of fifteen six-pounders, twenty twelve-pounders, and twenty-five howitzers; the division consisting of only five pieces, there would consequently be twelve divisions, which would require forty-eight carriages as forges and spare carriages attached to the divisions; and, altogether, four hundred and twenty-four carriages; that is, seven carriages per piece; consequently, there would be sixty-four carriages more than in the first-mentioned train. What an increase to the usual impediments of an army! What a heavy train! What an employment of men, horses, and materiel! It is the twelve-pounders, which weigh from 1500 to 1800 pounds, and proceed with difficulty when not upon the high roads, that impede the march of the troops. The imperial train of sixty pieces, has forty-five guns; the one proposed would only have thirty-five.

But the four hundred and twenty-four carriages necessary for Gen. Rogniat's train, would admit of an imperial train of seventy-two pieces, that is, nine divisions: thus, forty-two six-pounders, twelve twelve-pounders, and eighteen howitzers.† The question is, therefore,

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* At one hundred and thirty-six cartridges per caisson.

† Sixty-eight rounds per caisson.

‡ Idem.

§ Sixteen forges and spare carriages, six caissons for tools, &c. eight caissons for the park.

‖ Four hundred and eighty thousand cartridges.

¶ That is, a carriage for every three pieces, which gives a bridge of a hundred and fifty toises, for one hundred and twenty pieces, or of four hundred toises for an army of 160,000 men.

** Some mistake has been made in the calculation; three hundred and sixty carriages must have been meant.—Ed.

† Seventy-two pieces; thirty-six carriages attached to the divisions; ninety-four caissons for six-pounders, fifty-four for twelve-pounders, seventy-six for howitzers, thirty-two park-carriages, thirty-six caissons for infantry, twenty-four pontoons; total, four hundred and twenty-four.

whether it is better to have fifteen six-pounders, twenty twelve-pounders, and twenty-five howitzers; or, thirty-six six-pounders, nine twelve-pounders, and fifteen howitzers? What folly to write upon a subject of which one is so ignorant!

Did we lose the battle of Essling by attacking, in column, the centre of the enemy's line? Or did we lose it in consequence of a *ruse* of the Archduke Charles, who, having caused the destruction of our bridges, attacked us in this distressing situation with 100,000 men against 45,000? No! We did not lose the battle of Essling; we gained it; the field of battle from Gross-Aspern to Essling remained in our possession; the Duke of Montebello did not attack in column, but in line; he was the first General in the army for manœuvring; it was not the Archduke Charles that destroyed our bridges, but the Danube, which rose fourteen feet in three days.

The Emperor having arrived at Essling, on the morning of the 22d of May, ordered the Duke of Montebello to break through the centre of the Austrian army, and the young guard to debouch from Essling, in order to throw itself, at the decisive moment, upon the left flank of the enemy, which rested on Enzersdorf. The Duke of Montebello deployed his divisions with that skill and coolness which he had acquired in a hundred actions. The enemy felt the importance of not allowing his line of battle to be broken; but it had an extent of more than three leagues, whence all his efforts were fruitless: the young guard was already marching upon his left flank, when, unfortunately, it became necessary to withdraw the victorious troops. The bridges, which had been twice broken the day before, were again rendered useless, and the boats were carried away, by the force of the high flood, a distance of one or two leagues. Half the cuirassiers, the corps of the Prince of Eckmühl, and all the artillery reserves, were still upon the right bank. This distressing news reached us at seven in the morning, when the Emperor sent orders to the Prince of Essling and the Duke of Montebello to halt, and gradually resume their position; the former rested his left on the centre of Gross-Aspern, a village of more than a league in length; the latter was posted between Gross-Aspern and Essling, on which his right rested. The retreating enemy halted in astonishment, and was unable to comprehend the meaning of this retrograde movement of the French; but he soon learned that the bridges of the latter were carried away, and his centre resumed its first position. It was then ten o'clock in the morning; and from this time until four o'clock in the afternoon, that is, during six hours, 100,000 Austrians, with 500 pieces of cannon, vainly attacked 50,000 French, with only 100 pieces of cannon, in position, and under the necessity of sparing their fire from the want of ammunition.

The success of the battle depended on the possession of the village of Essling: the Archduke did every thing that was possible; he attacked it five times with fresh troops, took it twice, but was driven out five times. Finally, at three o'clock in the afternoon, the Emperor ordered Gen. Rapp and the gallant Count Lobau, his aides-de-camp, to put themselves at the head of the young guard, to debouch in three columns, and to fall upon the enemy's reserves which were preparing for a sixth attack. These were routed, and the victory was decided; the Archduke had no more fresh troops, but placed himself in position;

the firing ceased precisely at four o'clock, although, in that season of the year, an action might be continued until ten o'clock. Thus, during six hours of the day, we remained masters of the field of battle.

The Emperor retired to the island of Lobau, and made the tour of it; he was fearful the enemy might establish a bridge at the extremity of the island, and throw across some battalions. He afterwards went to the great bridge: alas! every thing had disappeared, not a single boat was placed, the Danube had risen twenty-eight feet within three days. The low parts of the islands were inundated. He returned to the little bridge, and ordered the army to repass it, and encamp in the island of Lobau. The corps of the Prince of Essling passed the night upon the field of battle, and did not cross over to the island until the next morning at seven o'clock. Such is the battle of Essling. As long as we kept possession of the island of Lobau, we secured that of Vienna, which would not have otherwise been tenable. From this entrenched camp, we could assume the offensive, if the enemy debouched on the left bank; for a canal of sixty toises in breadth is not an obstacle, particularly in this locality. In the course of twenty days, Gen. Bertrand constructed three bridges upon piles, a work ten times more difficult and more costly than that of Cæsar's upon the Rhine. The Viceroy gained the battle of the Raab over the Archduke John; and, in July, the Emperor debouched from the island of Lobau, and achieved the memorable victory of Wagram.

Tents are by no means salubrious; the soldier had much better bivouac, for he then lies down with his feet towards the fire, shelters himself from the wind with some boards, or with a little straw, and the vicinity of the fire quickly dries up the ground on which he sleeps. Tents are only necessary for generals and commanding officers, who may have occasion to read, or to consult their maps. After the example given by the French, all European nations have abandoned the use of tents. The shade of a tree against the sun and heat, and the most scanty shelter against rain, are preferable to the tent. The transport of the tents would require five horses for every battalion, which would be much better employed in carrying provisions. Tents are a subject of observation for the enemy's staff-officers; an army bivouacked in two or three lines, only shows, at a distance, a smoke, which the enemy confounds with the mists and fogs of the atmosphere; it is impossible to count the number of fires; but it is very easy to count that of the tents, and to sketch the positions which they occupy.

SUBSTANCE OF ROGNIAT'S REPLY TO NAPOLEON'S REMARKS.

With respect to the order of battle, my critic seems disposed to reject every principle of grand tactics. Let us investigate this singular proposition, which has, at least, the merit of novelty.

Reason and experience prescribe certain methods and principles, which admit of being successfully applied to each particular case. It is genius alone which invents these methods and brings them to perfection; and it is on talents that their suitable application depends. As the object of tactics is to beat the enemy in the field, they must consist of marching and fighting; and since the order and facility of these distinct operations alternately require the formation in column and the formation in line, it is necessary that the troops should be

trained to pass from one to the other with ease and precision. The whole mechanism of formations, deployments, and changes of front, which is indispensable for ranging an army in order of battle, requires, at the same time, the aid of experience in determining what this order of battle should be under those circumstances which are of most frequent occurrence in war.

Experience then shows that, after some hours' fighting, a line of infantry is fatigued, harassed, and exhausted by numerous losses, and that it loses all confidence in itself; and hence the utility of a second line has been inferred, which, being placed beyond the reach of the small arms, is kept in readiness to advance to the assistance of the first, and replace it, by allowing it to pass to its rear, where it gains time to rally and recover itself.

Experience shows, that a commander would remain a powerless spectator of the unforeseen events of the field of battle, if he did not retain fresh troops to hasten to the support of a line in disorder, to strengthen the contest upon any important point, to make head against the enemy's troops that menace his flanks, to strike a decisive blow upon a weakened part of the enemy's line, to profit by success, or to cover the retreat. Hence has been inferred the utility of a reserve, placed in security beyond the immediate sphere of the battle.

Experience shows, that by placing the cavalry in the first line against the enemy's infantry, it is uselessly thrown away, either in fruitless charges against unharmed battalions, or by remaining in position within musket-shot. Hence it has been inferred, that cavalry should be posted, partly on the wings, to protect the flanks of the order of battle, and to discover the more distant movements of the enemy; partly, in reserve, ready to be thrown, at the decisive moment upon a broken point of the enemy's line, or to protect the retreat of the army.

Experience shows, that the artillery does not open well, nor produce its complete effect, except from the higher towards the lower ground, and that its fire attracts that of the enemy: whence it has been inferred, that batteries should be placed, as much as possible, upon elevated ground, and that the troops intended to support them should be ranged upon their right and left, but never in their rear.

Hence, the infantry in two lines, at a distance of from one hundred to a hundred and fifty toises from each other; a part of the cavalry on the wings as flankers; the remainder of the cavalry of the line in reserve with a good corps of infantry; the artillery in batteries upon the eminences, and in the vacancies in the lines;—this, whatever may be said to the contrary, is, in the present state of our military knowledge, the "*natural order of battle among the moderns.*"

There is no doubt but that this order is to be modified, in its application, according to local or other circumstances. For instance, if one of the flanks rests upon a wood, a ravine, or a marsh, it is not in want of cavalry. If the front of battle crosses low ground, commanded by two neighbouring heights, then, by crowning the latter with good batteries, we need not fear that the enemy will engage in the interval, and consequently a vacancy may be left in the line. If a village forms a salient in the position, we must take advantage of this cover, establish ourselves firmly in it, and make it a point of *appui*, and a

sort of bastion for flanking the line. If a part of the position is of difficult access, a single line suffices for its defence, and the troops of the second line may be disposed so as to extend the front and outflank the enemy. If we are attacked, in open plain, by a numerous cavalry, we are obliged to compress our divisions into squares, instead of extending them in line. If the adverse army is superior in cavalry, we avoid the plain; if in artillery, we avoid ranged battles, in order to carry on a war of manœuvres, chicaneries, and surprises. If the enemy's general is timid, or undecided, we force him to retrograde without striking a blow, by menacing his flank and rear; if he is rash, we lay ambuscades for him. If we are confident of a great superiority in moral force, we bring on the battle at once by the rapidity of our movements, and hasten to attack the enemy.

But, even in the greatest deviations from the natural order of battle which circumstances may require, a general should never lose sight of it, but return to it as soon as the causes for those deviations have ceased to exist. Otherwise, he would be acting without method, without principles, and with his eyes closed to the experience and the reasoning of the greatest men that have preceded him in the military profession; and his operations, being governed by chance, would end in overwhelming him with misfortunes.

Even admitting, that men of superior genius and reflection find the secret of conducting armies to victory without having recourse to received principles, it is very certain that those principles are useful to generals of mediocrity; and it must be borne in mind, that generals of mediocrity constitute the majority. When a commander does not feel within himself sufficient strength to strike out a new road, he must follow the one which has been traced; otherwise, he runs the risk of being led astray.

I have attached sixty pieces to a *corps d'armée* of 30,000 men, or two pieces for every thousand men, which I have already laid down as the *minimum* of artillery; and not sixty pieces to a *corps d'armée* of 40,000 men, or a piece and a-half for every thousand men, as stated by my critic, doubtless through inadvertence.

There is certainly no necessity for any great calculations to prove that twelve-pounders require more caissons for the transport of their ammunition than six-pounders. It seems that both my critic and myself agree in admitting into the composition of field artillery, six-pounders, twelve-pounders, and howitzers; we differ only in their proportions. His, like mine, though good in certain circumstances, may be bad in others; for the proportion of the six-pounders, the twelve-pounders, and the howitzers, ought to vary according to the localities and the nature of the war. If the enemy is in the habit of transforming the houses, villages, and towns, of a populous country into posts, of entrenching himself, and of constructing redoubts, we must have several twelve-pounders and long howitzers, for it then becomes necessary to have breaching batteries, as also to bombard, to burn, and to destroy solid obstacles; and little effect could be produced, in this respect, by the six-pounders. This is the case which I have supposed; for in entrenching my army, as I do, it is to be expected the enemy will soon follow my example; indeed, the interest of his defence renders it a duty on his part to do so. If, on the other hand, we have to

engage an enemy who presents himself openly and without support, the six-pounders are preferable, and we must consequently have a greater number of them. Finally, in the mountains, very small light pieces are generally used, which admit of being easily carried by the men over difficult passes.

The officers of artillery prepare in the arsenals, and collect together in the frontier fortresses, the field materiel, which may be necessary for an army under the different circumstances that may offer. It then remains for the general-in-chief to select those pieces which he considers most suitable for the operations with which he is entrusted.

With regard to the battle of Essling, my critic and myself seem to agree upon the fact, that on the 21st of May the principal bridge was twice broken, and that on the 22d it was almost entirely carried away; but we differ as to the cause of this rupture. He attributes it entirely to the flood of the Danube, which *rose fourteen feet in three days;* an assertion not easily credited, considering that the river flows through a very extensive plain. But he is not content with this, and, in the course of his argument, increases the rise of the river to *twenty-eight feet in three days.* Had such been the case, the whole island of Lobau would have been inundated, and our army drowned, on the evening of the 22d!

There can be no doubt that the rise of the Danube was not without its influence on the rupture of the bridge, but the principal cause was the floating materials which struck against it. My opponent admits that boats were forced against it by the stream; but I myself saw also rafts and mills driven rapidly against it by the current; and Colonel Baste, of the marines of the guard, who had to protect the bridge with a little flotilla, told me that he had intercepted fire-vessels in their progress towards it. It is as ridiculous to suppose that these rafts, mills, and fire-vessels, were accidentally carried down towards the bridge by the flood of the Danube, as it is to imagine that the idea of sending floating-materials down the stream to destroy it, did not occur to the Archduke Charles, or to one of his officers. He had a considerable number of troops above our bridge on the evening of the 20th, and he was with them himself on the 21st: it would therefore have been unpardonable in him to have neglected the opportunity of destroying our bridge in this manner.

As regards the manœuvres of the battle, we both agree that Maréchal Lannes was ordered to break the enemy's line; but I cannot admit that the latter "had an extent of more than three leagues." Let any one take this distance from the scale of a map, in the compasses, and placing one point at Enzersdorf, (on which my critic says the left of this line rested,) carry it upwards along the Danube, and he will find that the Austrian right flank must have extended to Spitz, at the bridge of Vienna; in other words, that two-thirds of the enemy's army were facing the Danube, without having a single soldier in their front to oppose them. It is impossible to imagine so ridiculous a position occupied by such a general as Prince Charles.

We had but a small front of 2000 toises, extending from Essling on the one side, to a part of Gross-Aspern on the other. The enemy's line, extending about 3000 toises, encircled our troops from Enzersdorf to the heights of Gross-Aspern: a very contracted field of battle

for 100,000 men. Maréchal Lannes, under whom I served as commandant of engineers, on perceiving, at the first break of day, the whole plain covered with troops, said to me, "*There is a very dense cloud before us; I am ordered to break through it; we shall have some difficulty.*" Nevertheless this intrepid and gallant soldier, the honour and glory of the French army, did not hesitate; he formed his troops in columns of attack between Gross-Aspern and Essling, and rushed forward. The points of the enemy's line which we endeavoured to reach, avoided our shock by retiring, and we advanced in this manner half a league. We had then arrived at a point, the centre of a semicircle of fires, all of which converged upon it. The shafts of death fell in rapid succession upon all sides. The battalions which attempted to form on this ground, were shattered, and completely enfiladed; the most intrepid were compelled to halt. After having vainly struggled against the fury of such a storm, the troops, harassed and reduced to a small number, gradually retrograded to their original position between Essling and Gross-Aspern, and the Archduke Charles assumed, in his turn, the offensive.

The left of the French then *appuyed* upon the ruins of Gross-Aspern, which my critic calls "*a village of more than a league in length;*" exactly the diameter of Paris! The right *appuyed* upon the village of Essling, and the interval between the latter and the branch of the Danube was defended by batteries posted in the island of Lobau. Hence it was that the Archduke wisely directed his principal attack upon this last named village, which, my critic affirms, "*he took twice, but was driven out five times;*" certainly an extraordinary circumstance! However, the enemy, discouraged by our obstinate resistance, finally left us undisturbed; night came on, and we were enabled to recross to the isle of Lobau. Thus we lost the battle, but not our army, for fortunately Essling resisted, otherwise we should have been annihilated. We fought there, not for victory, but for our existence. Napoleon calls the battle of Essling a victory. A battle which throws him back upon the Danube, and leaves him no other means of avoiding a complete destruction, is certainly a singular victory! And even then he thought himself in danger. "*He was fearful,*" he says, "*the enemy might establish a bridge at the extremity of the island, and throw across some battalions.*" This certainly evinces a very timid conqueror. If he was victorious from the morning, as he pretends to have been, he had no occasion for his troops on the right bank, and the loss of the bridge ought not to have interrupted his triumphal march.

The first operation of the French general of establishing his forces in an island bordering on the opposite bank, and answering the purpose of a place of arms for his depôts and ammunition, and of an asylum in case of misfortune, was a laudable precaution, the utility of which was proved by the result. But the moment troops were thrown on the left bank, and possession was taken of Gross-Aspern and Essling, he should have commenced entrenching these villages; for which operation, he had the night of the 20th, the day of the 21st until four o'clock in the afternoon, the moment of attack, and, since the troops maintained their position, he had also the whole of the night of the 21st. There was time for barricading the front of these villages, covering them with redans, piercing the principal houses and churches

for musketry, flanking them by batteries established on the neighbouring islands, digging a trench, forming, in short, a kind of covered order of battle from one village to the other. Such an entrenched position, secured on its flanks by inaccessible batteries, might have resisted all the attacks of the Austrians. The troops that had already passed over were more than sufficient for its defence; and when the whole army had assembled on the left bank, there would have been a free and open field on which it might have debouched. Instead of this, the French general does not throw up a shovelful of earth, and rashly attacks with a half of his army. I doubt whether Gustavus or Turenne would have acted in such a manner.

After the battle of Essling, the enemy ought to have prevented our debouching from the island of Lobau, by enveloping it on the opposite bank with a continuous trench, furnished with numerous batteries, protected by epaulments. Then, 20,000 men, under cover in these works, and opening their fire upon every thing that made its appearance in the island, would have offered an inevitable barrier; and, with a view to farther security, they might have been supported by a reserve of 20,000 men, encamped beyond the range of cannon-shot. In the mean time, the remainder of the Austrian army would have been disposable for guarding the other points of passage. Prince Charles appears to have entertained this project, since he ordered works to be constructed opposite to the island; but the officers to whom the details of their construction were entrusted, placed them so injudiciously, and executed them so badly, that when the French army debouched, after the completion of its bridge raised on piles, it was not even incommoded by them, and was scarcely aware of their existence.

Essling was the first battle lost by Napoleon. Out of thirty battles in which he commanded in person, he was fortunate and skilful enough only to lose six;—Essling, Crasnoé, Leipsic, Brienne, Laon, and Waterloo. His defeat of Essling was repaired some time afterwards by the victory of Wagram; that of Crasnoé completed the disorganization of the army of Moscow; that of Leipsic deprived him of his army, and of all Germany, and laid open France to his enemies; that of Brienne became fatal to the conqueror by inspiring him with a false idea of security, for which he was soon severely punished; that of Laon was the last effort of an expiring army; that of Waterloo terminated his military and political career.

My critic argues against the use of tents, but those generals who have some consideration for the health of the soldier, will always look upon them as a valuable appendage to an army.

Nothing but an inordinate and absurd predilection for the tactics of the ancients, could have induced an officer of rank and experience like Gen. Rogniat to propose, at the present day, an order of battle as applicable under all the circumstances in which a body of troops prepared to give or receive an attack may be placed; and although he admits, in his reply to Napoleon's remarks, which, by the by, may in general be considered as a useful, and indeed necessary correction of the text of his original work, that the disposition prescribed is subject to different modifications, according to local and other circumstances; still, the

fact of his insisting, as an invariable rule, upon the necessity of keeping this order of battle constantly in view, and of reverting to it the moment such a measure becomes practicable, plainly shows that he aims at confining the talents, energy, and decision of a commander to a theoretical mode of proceeding, utterly incompatible with the practice and spirit of modern warfare. The ancient mechanical mode of ranging troops in a fixed order of battle gradually disappeared amid the changes necessarily consequent upon the invention of gunpowder; and although various rules and precepts for the disposition of an army in order of battle were laid down by Gustavus Adolphus, Turenne, Montecuculli, Feuquières, and Frederick, which, at their respective periods, were considered as incontrovertible maxims, they are too absolute to admit of being applied to existing tactics, which are characterized by a rapidity of movement, and a dexterity in the sudden developement of superior force upon any assigned point, hitherto unknown. Napoleon justly observes, with regard to the disposition of troops for action, that "nothing can nor ought to be rigorously prescribed," and adds that, "there is no natural order of battle among the moderns;" an assertion from which few would withhold their assent, provided the word "fixed" were substituted for that of "natural," which would give to the expression the signification it was, no doubt, intended to convey; for a *natural* order of battle would seem rather to imply that which is suggested by the localities of the position and the circumstances of the moment.

The attempt to lay down *fixed* rules for the number of lines in which a body of troops is to be ranged preparatory to action, for the distance between these lines, and between them and the reserve, for the distance from the enemy at which deployment is to be made, for the forming of a stated number of battalions into line, and the preserving of a stated number of others in column, and for assigning particular positions to the cavalry and artillery, evinces a degree of pedantry which we were not prepared to expect from Gen. Rogniat. Having already detailed the contest which he supposes to take place between the troops ranged in his order of battle of the legion, and the enemy,* and which may be almost said to consist in alternately advancing and retreating in a continued parallel order, until the strongest or most courageous party vanquishes the other, we shall do no more than express our very great doubt, whether he ever witnessed a similar engagement in any of the glorious and instructive campaigns undertaken by his late Imperial master. We do not mean to say, that such an order of battle as the one he proposes is injudicious: there are circumstances under which it might be the best that could be adopted; while, on the other hand, there are others in which it would prove extremely hazardous: our object is to point out the folly of laying down, and the danger of complying with, any *fixed* order of battle, which, though admitting of certain modifications, is to be considered an infallible standard never to be lost sight of, and we are unwilling to make an exception, in this respect, even in favour of "*generals of mediocrity.*"

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* We were unavoidably compelled, for want of room, to omit this particular part of the article, but the concluding portion of the above sentence sufficiently explains its substance.—Ed.

We are decidedly of opinion, that it is impossible to establish any general order of battle, but that every field which is to become the scene of action between contending armies, demands that peculiar disposition of the troops which its own localities, combined with all those circumstances that have a direct influence on the movements which are to follow, (and which have been already detailed in Napoleon's remarks,) point out to a talented and experienced general as the one best calculated to ensure success. It strikes us, that the best plan for conveying practical instruction in regard to orders of battle and positions, agreeably to the present advanced state of the art of war, would be to select for illustration some of the most celebrated fields of action in the late wars; to explain the objects which the leaders of the contending armies had in view; to give a clear and faithful description of the dispositions made on either side for attack or for defence, with an account of all the circumstances which exercised any direct influence upon these dispositions; to point out in what manner the advantages of the one disposition led to successful results, or the defects of the other proved disastrous, or how the former were misapplied or neglected on the one hand, and the latter were miscalculated or unobserved on the other; to trace out the connection which existed between the different points of the order of battle, and the means on which they were made to depend for mutual assistance and co-operation; to show what arrangements were made on both sides for affording immediate support and concentration of force on the most vital points, and, if any sudden deviation from the original disposition was made on the one side, what change of manœuvres was in consequence adopted on the other; to direct attention to the distinguishing features of attack, and to the corresponding means of resistance, upon different points; as also to the more immediate and decisive occurrences which led to victory on the one side, and to defeat on the other. Had such a plan been followed by Gen. Rogniat, it would have led him to the conviction, that although the choice of orders of battle and positions may be governed by certain general principles, nothing but extreme pedantry could venture to prescribe fixed rules for this important branch of the art of war, which, so far from admitting of uniform and mechanical action, is dependent, more than any other, on those ever-varying circumstances of the moment, which no system can predict, and which only the most prompt, decisive, and judicious measures on the part of a commander can counteract, or convert to farther success, accordingly as they declare against him or in his favour.

With regard to the frequently agitated question, whether a line should be formed two deep or three deep, Gen. Rogniat is very much mistaken in supposing that the third rank, the inutility of which he admits to be the principal cause of its rejection in the British service, would be rendered effective in the close combat, if armed with longer bayonets; for if the firelocks of the second rank are lowered between those of the first rank, in what manner can those of the third rank be used, however long their bayonets may be? Where is there room for them? And even if they should find sufficient room, would they not greatly incommode the men of the first and second ranks, and deprive them of that freedom of action which is so essential in this kind of contest? But it is really too absurd to talk of the disposition of a third rank in charges.

We have been much pleased with Gen. Rogniat's remarks upon the rapid transition from column to line, and from line to column, to which so much importance is very justly attributed; but we must decidedly object to the column being designated the order of march, in contradistinction to the order of contest, by which term he characterizes the line; for, independently of the exceptions which he himself admits in the application of this general rule, there are many brilliant instances in the campaigns of Napoleon, especially in those of Italy, wherein the column formed the principal feature in the general attack. At the same time, there are no less glorious examples in the Duke of Wellington's campaigns in the Peninsula, in which this mode of attack, adopted by the French, was successfully and most effectually repulsed by the British troops: but it must be borne in mind, that on these occasions the attack was usually made in one single close heavy column, the flanks of which, being unsupported by co-operating columns, became the principal object of our attack. The grand attack proposed by Jomini, is made in columns of divisions by echelon of battalions, whose mutual support is well calculated to counteract the manœuvre so successfully practised by our troops against a single column. We have not adverted to this favourite attack of Jomini's for the purpose of entering into a discussion upon either its merits or the dispositions best calculated for its resistance, but merely of adducing so powerful an authority in support of our assertion, that the column is equally an order of contest as of march, and is employed either as the one or the other, according to circumstances; at the same time, we beg to be understood as adverting to the practice of modern warfare *generally;* for if our observations were limited to that of the British service, in which an attack in deployed order is invariably preferred to one in masses, whenever circumstances at all admit of such a movement, we should probably not feel disposed to object to the particular designations by which the General has thought proper to characterize the line and the column.

Gen. Rogniat's mode of executing the manœuvre of enveloping columns of attack, is not only extremely difficult for a large army, (such as the Austrians had at Essling, on which battle he grounds his argument,) but is attended with considerable hazard and danger; for as the centre of the line retrogrades, while the wings move forward so as to close upon the flanks of the advancing column, the arc thus formed, and which is continually augmenting, becomes necessarily weakened by frequent openings, and its extremities, resting on the chord occupied by the supports and reserves of the column of attack, incur the imminent risk of being both enfiladed and attacked in rear by the assailants. The General, too, is remarkably infelicitous in his illustration of this manœuvre. The advance of the French against the Austrian centre at Essling was made by the three divisions, Saint Hilaire, Tharreau, and Claripède, in echelon, each division forming a column of regiments; but the actual attack was not in column, for the leading division received the order to deploy, when at a suitable distance, and executed this movement with the greatest steadiness and intrepidity. The retrograde movement of the Austrian centre which now took place was decidedly a *forced* one; the Archduke-Charles, so far from withdrawing this part of his line, in order, as insinuated by Gen. Rogniat, to lay a snare for the French, was seen making the most strenuous efforts, in

person, to reanimate and lead against the enemy the regiments which had been thrown into disorder. The successful advance of the French columns was, however, suspended by Napoleon, upon his receiving intelligence of a second rupture of the bridges communicating with the island of Lobau, at the very moment he had every reason to expect the arrival of Davoust from the right bank of the Danube, which untoward circumstance rendered any farther advance extremely hazardous, by depriving the columns of the necessary support, and consequently exposing them to be taken in both flank and rear, the more especially as the two points of *appui*, Aspern and Essling, were still vigorously assailed by the Austrians. But these facts, which show that the manœuvre executed by the French at Essling was not that of a column forcing the centre of an enemy's line without previous deployment, nevertheless justify General Rogniat in imputing to Napoleon, as a fault, his having commenced the attack before the whole of his army had crossed over to the left bank of the Danube; and although it has been argued in vindication of this measure, that on the same field, at the battle of Wagram, the attack on Enzersdorf was made at nine o'clock on the morning of the 5th of July, before half the army had crossed the Danube; it must be recollected that this was merely a partial attack, connected with the passage of the troops, which, it may be added, was effected by means of several well-constructed bridges, admirably defended by four immense redans and other formidable works in the island of Lobau: the general advance did not take place until half-past twelve o'clock, when the whole army had assembled on the left bank of the river.

The detail into which Napoleon has entered in his remarks upon the quantity of artillery, and the proportions of light and heavy calibre necessary for a *corps d'armée*, appears to us too pedantic to have been given in any other than a disputatious spirit. We are much pleased with Rogniat's reply on this point, conceiving, as we do, that it is impossible to establish fixed rules where so much is necessarily dependent on the nature of the seat of war, the obstacles opposed to our movements, the strength of the enemy in artillery, the object he has in view, and his general system of operation.

In our opinion, the total rejection of tents, as advocated by Napoleon and Marbot, savours too much of the French Republican school, which betrayed a reckless indifference to the means by which its wished-for objects were attained. We do not mean to say that troops should be constantly housed or placed under canvass. In actual warfare, frequent bivouacking will always be indispensable. But this is no reason why the indulgence of tents should not be granted whenever circumstances admit of the baggage keeping pace with the operations; and we think with Gen. Rogniat, that "those generals who have some consideration for the health of the soldier, will always look upon tents as a valuable appendage to an army." Such, indeed, was the view taken of them by the Duke of Wellington in the Peninsula, where, by superior management, the army was allowed three tents per company, and yet our baggage was infinitely less than that of the French who had no tents at all.

THE CAPTURE OF CURAÇOA.

SIR CHARLES BRISBANE AND SIR JAMES ATHOL WOOD.

A CORRESPONDENCE has lately taken place between Rear-Admiral Sir Charles Brisbane, Governor of St. Vincent, and Mr. Ralfe, the compiler of a Naval Biography, respecting a Memoir of Sir James Athol Wood, recently deceased, inserted in Mr. Ralfe's work. In this statement, which it appears was supplied by Sir James Wood himself, that officer not only assumes the principal merit of the capture of Curaçoa on the 1st Jan. 1807, so brilliantly conducted by Capt. Brisbane, but throws out imputations of misconduct on the part of the two other commanders employed in the expedition—Captains Lydiard and Bolton—both, unfortunately, no more. On being made acquainted with the publication of this memoir, (in a manner creditable to the good feeling of the officer, Mr. Elliott, who wrote to the West Indies to apprize him of it,) Sir Charles immediately addressed a letter to Mr. Ralfe, earnestly vindicating the memory of his gallant associates, and controverting the mistatements of the memoir, requesting at the same time the name of its author, and that publicity might be given to his own communication. In consequence, Sir James Wood was declared to have furnished the details in question, and the letter of Sir Charles Brisbane was inserted in an Appendix to the Memoir, accompanied, however, by a defence of the latter by Mr. Ralfe. It is to be observed, that while Sir James Wood was thus employed at home in enhancing his own reputation at the expense of his commander and colleagues, Sir Charles Brisbane, exposed to a tropical climate, was reported not likely to survive—his death, in fact, was confidently expected, and Captains Lydiard and Bolton were already in the grave: thus Sir James was likely to be without a living competitor for the honours he assumed. A second letter from Sir Charles Brisbane followed Mr. Ralfe's reply to his first; and the whole correspondence, including a variety of collateral testimonies from officers present in the expedition, and others, has been transmitted to us from the West Indies. This affair, the details of which are very imperfectly known in England, possessing considerable interest, both as regards the dashing atchievement in question and the actors in it; and conceiving that, in strict justice to Sir Charles Brisbane, and without any feeling of partizanship, which we at all times disclaim, his refutation, which belongs to History, should be placed conspicuously on record, as an antidote to the statement it controverts, we lay the material parts of the correspondence before the Profession.

Cove of Cork, 19th October, 1827.

My dear Sir Charles,—As I know you were ever inclined to do justice to every person employed upon points of service with you, I consider it is but fair that those who have had the honour of being present at, and gained by your grand achievements, should do equal justice to you; but not observing that kind of thing in Ralfe's Naval Biography, Part 20, in Rear-Admiral Sir James Wood's history, I think it right to send you an extract of that particular statement which relates to the capture of Curaçoa, in which I find so much matter so completely at variance with my ideas of truth, that I should be an ungrateful and undeserving character were I to omit making you acquainted therewith, as you may not have the work alluded to in your possession for some time, the Number, or Part 20, having been but lately sent to my Admiral, who has kindly given me a sight of it. I beg to assure you that my feelings towards you are such that nothing on earth shall induce me to allow your name to suffer by the mistatements of others, if it is in my power to prevent it, knowing, as I well do, that *with regard to the plan laid down* for running into Curaçoa, no one but yourself ought to claim the least credit; *and we all know* that the present Sir James Wood did not at all obey your orders, *and few would have allowed him* to escape in the way you did. However, I shall not comment farther on

the business, as I am well aware you will not submit to the statement alluded to passing unnoticed, and shall therefore conclude, dear Sir Charles,

Yours very truly and faithfully,

JOHN ELLIOTT.

To Rear-Admiral Sir Charles Brisbane, &c. &c.

EXTRACT ALLUDED TO IN MR. ELLIOTT'S LETTER, FROM THE MEMOIR OF ADMIRAL SIR JAMES ATHOL WOOD, INSERTED IN RALFE'S NAVAL BIOGRAPHY.

Capt. Wood was appointed in succession to the Uranie and Latona frigates; in the latter of which, after serving a short time in the Channel, he was again ordered to the West Indies with a convoy; and on his arrival at Jamaica, Admiral Dacres directed him to take the Anson under his command, and proceed to Curaçoa, with such other frigates as he might meet with on his passage; promising to send more particular directions for his proceedings when the ships were reported ready to sail. About this time the Arethusa appeared off Port Royal, when the Commander-in-Chief made the signal for Capt. Brisbane to enter the port; and he being the senior Captain, was directed to take the Latona and Anson under his orders, and the orders intended for Capt. Wood were transferred to him, nor could they have been given to a more zealous officer.

The three ships sailed from Jamaica the beginning of December, and after a continuance of adverse winds and lee currents, arrived at the Island of Aruba, where they anchored for a short time, and where Capt. Brisbane communicated his orders to the Captains of the Anson and Latona, at the same time declaring that he would attack the Island of Curaçoa, if it was not surrendered on his sending in a flag summoning the Governor to do so. He farther issued directions to the Captains to get a bower-cable through the gunroom-port, and that it should be bent to a bower-anchor; that his intention was to send a flag of truce by Captain Lydiard of the Anson, and that when the flag put off from the Anson, the other ships were to hoist out their boats and be in readiness to follow the Arethusa's motions; and that if the town was not surrendered, he should give the Governor two hours' notice to get the women and children out of it, at the expiration of which time the Arethusa, Latona, Anson, and Fisgard, the latter of which had just joined, were to enter the harbour. Having made these arrangements, Capt. Brisbane asked Capt. Wood whether he approved of the plan. But the latter replied, with that plainness and freedom which are characteristic of his whole conduct, that he did not by any means approve of it, and said it would be quite madness to give the enemy notice of the determination to enter the harbour. He farther stated, that as the Admiral had directed a flag of truce to be sent in, the best way would be to carry it in at the mast-head. This advice was not, however, listened to by Capt. Brisbane, who replied angrily, "That he did not care whether his plan was approved of or not, but he should not alter it." Convinced, however, of the futility of the scheme, Capt. Wood lost no opportunity of urging a different plan of attack, but in such a way as to give the least offence possible; he represented to the Commodore, that the enemy having notice of their intentions would get a chain across the harbour, and that even an old ship or vessel would block the passage. But the Commodore answered this by saying, he would jump over it. "I can jump as well as you," said Capt. Wood, "but neither of us can make our ships jump." Thus the matter stood till the 30th December, when, after a long passage of a month from Jamaica, about sunset the signal was made from the Latona for land in the north-east quarter, which was known to be the Island of Curaçoa; on which the Commodore made the signal to prepare to tack. This sufficiently indicated his intention to work up close under the lee of the Island, and that he was determined to adhere to his plan of attack and of sending in a flag of truce. Capt. Wood, however, determined to make one more effort to induce him to alter it, being convinced that success could not have attended it: he therefore made the signal to speak with the Arethusa, hastened on board that ship with his pilot (a very respectable and well-informed man), and went down into the cabin with Capt. Brisbane, when the subject was again fully canvassed, and after much conversation, Capt. Wood said, "Now, Brisbane, let us continue on the tack we are now upon, stand over to the main land, where we shall have a weather current, and work to windward all day to-morrow, and where we cannot be seen from Curaçoa; to-morrow night we may stand over, fetch to windward of the harbour of Curaçoa, and be ready to enter the harbour at daylight; we shall then find all the Dutchmen drunk, and the town will be ours, for in all Calvinistic countries the last and first days of the year are the greatest rejoicing days, and you

may ask my pilot, who is well acquainted with the fact, if it is not so." On which Capt. Brisbane went aside to the pilot, and had some conversation. He then turned to Capt. Wood, and said, "Why your pilot says quite the contrary." Naturally irritated at such an assertion, Capt. Wood upbraided the pilot for such conduct, alleging (though very unjustly) that he was adverse to going in: Mr. Brislake, the pilot, however, said, "The Commodore is only joking." When Capt. Wood, again addressing the Commodore, said, "Brisbane, this is too serious a matter to joke about; our reputation depends upon it, and if you adopt my plan I will insure you the island."—"Well, then," said Capt. Brisbane, "it shall be so." They then shook hands, and the Commodore said, "Wood, you never gave me any encouragement before."—"Nay," replied Capt. Wood, "do not say I ever discouraged you; for, on the contrary, I always told you that I would lead or follow wherever you chose to go, but that I never approved of your plan." The island was now looked upon as taken, and they began some preliminary arrangements about the good things resulting therefrom: after some conversation about appointing Capt. Wood Governor, he strongly remonstrated against it, observing, "That he would not give up his ship for any government in his Majesty's gift, but should stick to the 'old main-top-bowling;'" but added, "if the Commodore chose to make him vendue-master and naval officer, he would, if he kept them, give up one of them to Capt. James Brisbane at the end of three years." This was agreed to; the appointments afterwards took place,* and every thing turned out according to their most sanguine expectations. At four o'clock in the morning on the 1st January, 1807, the Commodore made the signal to bear up and sail large: only three of the ships obeyed the signal. At the dawn of morning they were about a mile or more from the fort, when the Anson shot up on the Latona's weather-quarter, almost on board of her, when Capt. Wood hailed and directed her Captain to keep more open order, as it was not a time, going to enter a very narrow port, to get on board each other. The Anson then suddenly dropped astern, and became greatly out of her place; which was afterwards accounted for by her boats having at that moment broke adrift, and it of course took some time to pick them up: all the frigates had their boats in tow. The Arethusa and Latona pushed into the harbour, and in about half an hour silenced the Dutch frigate, the 20-gun ship, two schooners, as well as Fort Amsterdam, none of which dared to touch a gun afterwards. Fort Republic, situate on a commanding hill to the east, and about a mile distant from where the ships lay, and a fort on the west side of the harbour, still farther off, at about long random-shot distance, still continued their fire. When the Anson entered the harbour, *which was about half an hour after the Arethusa and Latona*, she ran on board the Latona, carried away that ship's driver-boom, swung round, and got on the rocks on the west side of the harbour, alongside the Dutch 20-gun ship, with her head to Fort Amsterdam, where she lay until the island surrendered. *An hour and eleven minutes after the Anson, the Fisgard at last made her appearance*, entered the harbour, and grounded on the rocks, on the larboard side, within the entrance. About this time Capt. Brisbane landed, and was walking along the quay with twenty or thirty men, when he hailed Capt. Wood, and asked if the Dutch frigate had struck? To which he replied, that the enemy had called for quarter, but their colours being foul, they could not get them down, and that he had directed an officer to take possession of her. However, on looking over the Latona's side, he found the officer had not put off, on which he directed Mr. Grint (now Capt. Grint) to put off and take possession: he went on board accordingly, and manned the ship for Capt. Brisbane; previous to which there had been no person on the deck of the Dutch frigate for a considerable time, as Capt. Wood had ordered them all below, nor was there a single person upon the ramparts of the fort, except one black man, who had concealed himself under a gun. The rampart of the fort was about fifteen or twenty yards from the frigate's stern, and about fifteen or twenty feet high. Capt. Brisbane landed with his boat's crew, and entered the fort by a scaling-ladder, from whence he entered the Government-House, and the seamen and marines landed from all the ships on the quay abreast the Government-House. No resistance whatever was made from the fort. The black man that was under the gun where Capt. Brisbane entered, fired his musket and ran away, but was shot by one of the Latona's men. About this time, the Governor

* Sir James Wood got the appointments here spoken of and *kept them* until the Island was restored to the Dutch; Sir James Brisbane never derived the smallest emolument from either, and the *understanding* alluded to by Sir J. Wood is wholly fabulous.

stopped alongside the Latona, with a lady in the boat with him, and was directed by Capt. Wood to go on shore to the Commodore, who was in the Government-House. Thither he accordingly repaired; and soon after Fort Republic, on receiving a messenger from the Government-House, ceased firing, and hauled down the colours. About this time Capt. Wood went on shore, ordered the seamen on board, and joined Capt. Brisbane, when the following conversation took place.—Capt. Wood. "Well, Brisbane, I wish you joy: did I not tell you how it would be?"—Capt. Brisbane. "Ah, Fisgard! Fisgard!"—Capt. Wood. "Brisbane, you have done what will do you immortal honour: let the fellow go to the d—l: let us have no rows; he is not worth your notice."—Capt. Brisbane. "Wood, I never loved a fellow so much in my life as I did you to-day."—Capt. Wood. "For what?"—Capt. Brisbane. "For what? why for lying aback under the fire of all these batteries, and allowing me to pass you."—Capt. Wood. "I did no more than my duty, for if I had not done so, I was fearful you would have gone on shore on the lee-side of the harbour."—Capt. Brisbane. "Ah! but how few people would have done it!"—Capt. Wood. "Well, if you think so much of it, mention it in your public letter."—Capt. Brisbane. "I will mention it particularly to the Admiral."—Capt. Wood. "I could very easily have got in before you."—Capt. Brisbane. "If you had, I never should have forgiven you."—After some little conversation, Capt. Wood asked what was the matter with the Arethusa, as she sailed worse than usual. He said his yards were braced too much up; when Capt. Wood added, "I went in in the old style, 'trim as you go.'"—"Yes," said Capt. Brisbane, "you went in like a seaman, and there is no difference between you and me, except that I stand a few before you on the list." *We have been thus particular in stating this conversation in consequence of having heard reports propagated to the prejudice of Captain Wood*—that his motive for lying aback was, that he was afraid to enter the harbour.* Had he, however, not have done so, but had pushed ahead, even a cable's length farther, he would have been out of the line of fire of all the batteries which defended the harbour's mouth, a fact well known to all persons acquainted with the defences of Curaçoa.

Such are the particulars of the extraordinary attack and capture of the Island of Curaçoa; and the reader will perceive, on reference, how greatly they differ from the Histories of James and Brenton, both of whom ascribe the whole merit of the enterprise to Capt. Brisbane. But it is very clear that neither of them was acquainted with the particulars, as they both state, that the squadron entered the harbour in *close order*. Capt. Brenton indeed says, that they entered in "the closest order," and "anchored in a style of grandeur and precision to which no words can do justice;" although, as we have already stated, only the Arethusa and Latona entered the harbour in close order, the Anson having been prevented doing so by an accident which threw her out for half an hour, when the principal part of the business was accomplished; and the Fisgard did not enter for one hour and eleven minutes after her, when nothing remained to be done. For his services on this occasion, Capt. Wood was, by desire of his Majesty, presented with a gold medal, and was also voted a sword by the Committee of the Patriotic Fund.

Government House, Saint Vincent, 29th December, 1827.

Sir,—By the last packet from England I received an extract from your *Naval Biography*, Part XX.; where, in giving the Memoir of Sir James Athol Wood, and speaking of the conquest of the Island of Curaçoa, I perceive you have glanced at, or rather derogated from, my character as an officer, by ascribing to another a large share of the merit of the plans of an enterprise, any part of the arrangements respecting which, until I saw the extract alluded to, I had believed there was not a man in the world who would claim, or even take to himself: for I here, at the outset, solemnly declare, that every scheme for the mode of attack as it was made was entered into by me on board the Arethusa, and communicated to the officers of that ship, before I ever consulted with either of the commanders of the three frigates who were to unite with me in the attempt. Painful, then, as it would be to me, under such circumstances, to allow this statement to go to the world through so important a publication as

* Had this passage proceeded from a *disinterested* person, it might have had some weight; but coming as it does from Sir James Wood himself, it confirms, rather than refutes, the report.

your work without contradiction; still I think it probable I never should have addressed a letter to you on the subject, but have left the whole enterprise and its effects to be judged and spoken of by the many brave fellows who participated in the affair, had I not noticed in the Memoir a most shameful attack on the honour and courage of the daring Capt. Bolton, now no longer amongst us; but than whom, whilst he lived and was known to me, there was not, in my opinion, to be found, either in his Majesty's land or sea forces, a more courageous or able officer. It is therefore due to his memory, and in a particular degree due from me, who was his friend, to deny, in the most forcible manner in my power, the authenticity of a conversation ascribed to Sir James (then Captain) Wood and myself respecting Capt. Bolton; who, so far from coming into Curaçoa when there was nothing to be done, came in time, and in good time, to be very instrumental in the success of the attack. His frigate, although she accidentally grounded, was placed with her broadside to the face of a fortress at the entrance of the harbour, and by the judicious advantage taken of the situation, he prevented the enemy from coming down to man and work the guns, and thereby hindered a most destructive fire that could, and unquestionably would, have come from that battery.

I am fully sensible of the difficulty which an historian or biographer labours under in producing or compiling a work such as you are publishing, and am willing to make proper allowances for the imperfections it may contain: I am equally disposed to believe, that while you labour to give a proper history, you will be equally desirous to do justice to all, and prove yourself incapable of *knowingly* giving place to any production, from whatever quarter it may emanate, that could tend to detract from the honour of the two meritorious officers, Capts. Bolton and Lydiard, who are both numbered with the dead. I therefore ascribe the error in your publication to misinformation; and as I entertain no doubt that you keep manuscripts, I call upon you, and I trust you will find no hesitation in referring to them, to favour me and the nation with the name of the party who furnished the memoir in question. That you may feel the less reluctance in doing so, I pledge myself and my character as a British Admiral, to the satisfactory refutation of every part of the statement that, either in substance or by implication, can be construed as casting a stigma on the character, or even a censure on the conduct, of those brave men; or of ascribing to any other individual than myself, then the commander of the squadron, whatever merit the suffrages of mankind have given to the plan which secured to his Majesty's arms a degree of success that could only have been contemplated by a sanguine man, and one who reposed unbounded confidence in the daring intrepidity of British seamen.

It is truly distressing to me, Sir, to be placed in a situation which compels me to speak thus of myself; but the honest consideration of doing justice to the memory of two very deserving officers (one of whom was a most scientific man*), and of rescuing their fame from the unfair attempt that has been made on it, is, with me, of paramount importance; and when my king and my country ascribe to me, as I feel confident from their natural love of justice they will, the proper motives, I shall stand acquitted for what I have already said, as well as for that which I am now about to relate. It shall be a brief narrative of the circumstances connected with the conquest of Curaçoa; and if the detail goes farther to contradict parts of the memoir in question, or should be found to fortify the remarks I have already made on it, I profess I am actuated by no other motives than those already assigned—a fondness for truth, and an ardent desire to preserve to the memory of two very deserving officers the fame to which it is so well entitled.

In the year 1806, I was in command of the Arethusa frigate, on the Jamaica station, under Admiral Dacres. About the beginning of December I received

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* Capt. Bolton.

his orders to proceed in my ship, with the Latona, Fisgard, and Anson, commanded by Capts. Wood, Bolton, and Lydiard, to Curaçoa. Besides my orders, having verbally from the Admiral some discretion, I made up my mind without hesitation to the enterprise on that island, which eventually proved of so successful a nature. Immediately on leaving Jamaica, I ordered scaling-ladders and every other preparation I thought necessary for the storming of Fort Amsterdam and the other fortifications of the town; and they were completed, and the officers of the Arethusa acquainted with my unalterable intention before our arrival at the island of Aruba, at which place I communicated a part of my plan to the other three captains. I had resolved in my own mind to enter the harbour as soon after daylight as possible on the morning of the 1st January, knowing the previous one and that to be days of great festivity among the Dutch. This determination was *my own*, and it was never altered or shaken by any person. In pursuance of this plan, I had Capts. Wood, Bolton, and Lydiard, on board the Arethusa on the 31st December, when, in conference with them, some objections were raised to the attack, for the reason that it was thought quite impracticable. My determination, as I before said, was previously taken; and before either of my brother captains left the Arethusa, I handed to each his orders. *They were written previous to the conference*, and were to this effect: That the squadron, to be led by the Arethusa, was to enter the harbour of Curaçoa at the approach of clear daylight on the following morning. The captains of the three ships, each in person, on entering, to head their respective ship's companies, either for the storming of the principal fortress, Fort Amsterdam, or of boarding any of the enemy's ships of war that might be found in the harbour for its defence; and that the *masters* of each ship, with thirty men each, were to be left on board, for the purpose, in the event of failure on our parts, of destroying them by fire; so that, in such a case, not a vestige of a British man-of-war should fall into the enemy's hands.

I never contemplated a thing so truly ridiculous as awaiting the "return of a flag-of-truce," as stated in your work. It is true, I wore a truce-flag; but not by the suggestion or advice of any other man. I entered with it flying; but being disregarded by the enemy opening a fire, it was hauled down. To have sent in and awaited the return of a flag-of-truce, would have defeated all my sanguine hopes; for such a proceeding would have availed me nothing. To have attempted the conquest of Curaçoa with any chance of success, fortified as it was, by any other plan than a surprise, would have required many ships and several thousand men.

Here it may not be unnecessary to say, that the idle and puerile conversation ascribed to Capt. Wood and myself about jumping over chains, &c. is too contemptible to require refutation, or even serious comment; as little recollection have I of the Latona's backing her main-top-sail to let the Arethusa enter first. The spirit of the Memoir forbids my thinking, as I otherwise should, that this was intended to be a satire on the captain of the Latona. The Arethusa was a-head all the time, and in such situation entered the harbour. It was from your book, the extract of which I saw only a week ago, that I derived the first intimation of the Dutch Governor having, with a lady, gone along-side of the Latona, and having been directed to come to me. If such had been the fact, the captain of that ship should certainly have sent him to me a prisoner, particularly as he must have known I was engaged in taking possession of the troops of the garrison, and that the enemy's flags were flying; indeed, if there be one fact that I can relate with greater confidence than another, it is, that I took the governor prisoner while he was entering the fortress by a private door, and never let him out of my presence until the terms of the capitulation were agreed upon and signed.

Your work speaks also of some delay on the part of Capt. Lydiard, to which I am utterly a stranger. I was the first person who entered the principal fort, to which I ascended by a scaling-ladder; and can safely assert, that Capt. Lydiard was the third. He was also in proper place on another important

occasion, for he *passed* the Latona, and laid the Anson on board a Dutch twenty-gun ship, and hauled down her colours.

In justice to myself, I am bound also to deny the statement of my walking quietly with twenty or thirty men on the quay, and of hailing Capt. Wood to know if the Dutch frigate had struck; which I do with less hesitation, from the circumstance of having, before I went on shore at all, actually boarded that ship, and with my own hands hauled down her colours. It is true, her men forsook their guns before I reached her quarter-deck. I there directed her Lieutenant to strike her colours; he refused to do so, but surrendered to me his sword, which so obtaining, I have since kept in my possession. I *then* landed on the quay, and instead of walking quietly with twenty or thirty men, as your work implies, I never found greater necessity for exertion than I did to arrive at the garrison, where I expected to encounter great difficulty; but fortunately reached it in time to prevent about two hundred men, who, having partly recovered from their consternation, were clothing, and preparing to act against us. We succeeded in making prisoners the whole number.

On entering the embrasure of Fort Amsterdam, I found the major-commandant of the Dutch troops with his sword drawn: I took him prisoner. Proceeding farther on, at one of the angles of the fortress I encountered a black man, who bravely fired upon me, and the ball from his firelock passed through my coat. This man, by this time within my reach, might have been immediately cut down, or shot by me, but seeing him a brave fellow, I let him pass; and afterwards heard, with great regret, that he was killed: but not until your Memoir of Sir James Wood appeared, did I ever hear that any of the Latona's men took merit for *that* act.

These, Sir, are some leading facts connected with the attack and conquest of Curaçoa, in which proceeding, and the correspondence consequent thereon, I have only one thing to regret—it is not necessary to state it here: it may, however, be wrested from me when I learn to whom the Memoir, now under discussion, is ascribable. In the present stage of the business I will say, the goodness of heart, ever inseparable from the characters of the two deceased captains, causes me to feel such regret.

Here, Sir, I would stop, and refrain from adding any thing to this letter, already a very long one, had not your Memoir of Sir James Wood ascribed to me a mercenary selfishness, which I am well known, by those who know me at all, not to possess. Nothing was more foreign from my mind than a desire to make place or provision for my connections: I solemnly declare that I went into Curaçoa with an ardent desire to serve my country, and an inflexible determination to succeed or die in the conflict. Is it then fair to have such sordid motives ascribed to me? or is it expected that I am tamely to submit to the imputation? I thought not of pecuniary advantage. It is not true that I either offered place to Capt. Wood, or proposed bargains respecting any, as will appear plainly from this fact—that in the terms of the capitulation, I offered a guarantee of all situations and places to every functionary of the island, if they would take the oath of allegiance to my king. Not only did I not display any anxiety about the "good things," as in the Memoir you are pleased to term them, but I assert, without the fear of contradiction from any quarter, that I did not directly or indirectly make any provision in the colony for either myself or any one branch of my family; so far from doing so, I gave up the colonial emoluments of my government, amounting to more than a thousand sterling a year, to the charitable uses of the four religious sects of the island.

I have now to request that you will, in pursuance of the impartial plan of your work, give place and very early publicity to this letter, and as speedily as possible favour me with a reply. I am, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

CHARLES BRISBANE,

Rear-Admiral of his Majesty's Red Squadron.

To J. RALFE, Esq.
Author of a Naval Biography of Great Britain,
No. 6, Charing-Cross, London.

Government-House,
St. Vincent, 1st November, 1828.

Sir,—I received some time ago the letter you wrote me, acknowledging my communication of the 29th December last, and I have lately been favoured with the Appendix you have published to the Memoir of Sir James Athol Wood. In this Appendix I find you have inserted my letter as I requested of you, and as I think you were in justice bound to do: but you have, at the same time, entered into a defence of the Memoir of Sir James Wood, furnished by himself; which makes me think you a partisan of his, and that you are not actuated by those fair and candid motives that should, at all times, govern the proceedings of one whose aim, in every stage of his publication, should be to do justice to all parties. Your object seems to be a defence of the Memoir, because it appeared in your work; and not a candid and impartial investigation of facts to enable you to decide, in a fair and proper manner, upon conflicting statements. If it were otherwise, would you not have sought for the testimony of officers of the other three frigates, some of whom I have no doubt are within your reach in England? and would you not have obtained your information, or at least a share of it, from some of the officers who held high stations on board the Latona, and not from three persons who must, all of them, have either been young, or in very irresponsible situations at the time of the conquest of Caraçoa?

However highly you may value your own observations in the Appendix, there are numbers of them that I shall disregard; while some few will have my attention: and even these I shall notice as briefly as possible; premising, that, situated as I am in this remote dependency of the empire, I labour under great disadvantages in obtaining proofs which, if I were in England, might readily be procured; and the still greater one of not being able to see and to confront Sir James Wood himself.

You seem to place great stress upon the contradiction given by me to the assertion respecting the flag of truce, and you unfairly quote my words, thus:—"I never contemplated a thing so truly ridiculous," and there stop, without finishing the sentence, as you were bound to have done, in these words—"*as awaiting the return of a flag of truce as stated in your work*," thereby wishing to impress on your readers that I denied any intention of using a flag of truce; when, had you gone only two lines farther, you would have found me saying, "I entered with it flying." I mean not now to deny, nor did I ever deny, my intention of using a flag of truce if circumstances should arise to warrant it. I was prepared for such a measure; and therefore, very probably, gave the order that you quote and so triumphantly describe as being in my own handwriting. But what, let me ask, has this to do with the question, whether Sir James Wood or myself was the person who originated and matured the plan for the attack of Curaçoa? You speak of the unsupported assertion of Sir James being equal to mine—there is nothing, however, so terrific in this as you seem to think there is;—it will certainly not deter me from stating truth, even though it should, as it will, be in opposition to a statement of Sir James; and if he should eventually suffer by the approximation, you will please to bear in mind that he is indebted to you for having drawn it. I now repeat that the mode of attack was my own, and that it was never altered by any person. Certainly, Sir James Wood had no weight with me; and fortunate was it for the service that he had not. Here I feel the misfortune of the death of the other two captains, who were the only other persons present at the only conference that was ever held on the subject. But I shall not on this account refrain from reminding Sir James Wood, nor from informing the world, that that very Sir James *was decidedly averse* to our making the attempt *in any form* upon Curaçoa with four frigates; and for the reason, that he thought a successful issue quite out of the question. I admit that Capt. Bolton, in some measure, leaned to this opinion; while Capt. Lydiard gave me unqualified support. I have before said, and again I say, I then handed to each of the three captains his orders, *and that they were written*

previous to the conference. Sir James Wood, to have made the splendid memoir he furnished of himself complete, should have denied this fact too. *This* order is not produced; and is no doubt kept back by the gallant Admiral lest the performance of one important part of it should *at last* be questioned. It was that which directed him *in person* to head his ship's company for the storming of one of the batteries—a duty he *prudently* refrained from attempting.

I now come to some of your proofs. You say that Sir James Wood referred you to three persons who belonged to the Latona, namely, Capt. Grint, Lieut. Brown, and Mr. Foggo, the latter of whom is Secretary to the Naval Club in Bond Street. I am thus informed of the rank they now hold; but I think I do nothing unfair, when I say it would have looked well if Sir James had acquainted you of their stations twenty-two years ago when at Curaçoa; and still better on his part, if he had referred you to his first or second lieutenant, the master, marine officer, or surgeon, or purser—these are persons who were competent to form opinions of their commander and of the manner in which he performed his duty; and they were in situations, not only to have known all that did pass, but to have given a proper and fair account of it.

Every thing that Capt. Grint, Lieut. Brown, and Mr. Foggo know, or ever knew, of the plans of attack, must have been obtained by them from their Captain; and after hearing that he is the author of the Memoir you have published of him, I feel no surprise; for I am confident I do him no injustice, when I say I believe him capable of any species of delusion.

Passing over the extremely offensive manner in which you have voluntarily commented on my assertion of having no recollection of the Latona's backing her main-topsail, I come to the support you endeavour to give to the improbable circumstance of the Dutch Governor, with a lady, having gone alongside the Latona. You say neither Capt. Grint nor Mr. Foggo recollect this circumstance, but Lieut. Brown recollects it perfectly well!! I shall be much surprised if you ever find another man with such recollection. Do you think your readers will believe, that the governor of a country, which country the four frigates went purposely to take by surprise, could have gone alongside of one of those ships, and before the capitulation too, without every man in the ship knowing of it, either at the time or immediately after?

I would have you ask Capt. Grint what became of the sword of the officer of the Dutch ship whose colours he says HE hauled down. That sword, as I said in my first letter to you, is in my possession, and was obtained by me in the manner there stated.

You seem not to have made any attempt to substantiate the infamous charge the Memoir contains against me respecting the "*good things*," or the joining with Sir James Wood in the vile bargain he was willing to ascribe to me, along with himself, a participation in. I am much at loss to account for the motives which governed Sir James Wood in defaming me in *this* manner: if he wished to make a character for himself, he might have written one without either assailing mine as an officer, or my integrity as a man.

I have now remarked upon such parts of your appendix, and the matters connected with it, as appear to me to require comment, in the present stage of the business. I therefore shall say nothing more *of my own* until I receive answers to letters I am about writing, and to questions I am submitting, in England to some of the experienced and responsible men who were at Curaçoa. Before I conclude, however, I will insert an extract from a letter voluntarily written to me by Mr. Elliott, who was purser of the Arethusa, and personally engaged at Curaçoa, and who, when his letter to me was written, was Secretary to the Naval Commander at the *Cove of Cork;* as well as one from a respectable gentleman in this colony, to show some of the opinions that were entertained and expressed at the time by some of the officers of the Latona, all of whom, as well as the men composing the crew, performed *their* duty in a gallant manner; which fact I take this opportunity of stating, to show that my comments are intended exclusively for their Captain.

[HERE FOLLOWS LETTER NO. 1.*]

Barrowallie, St. Vincent, 5th October, 1828.

Sir,—Having seen the letter which your Excellency wrote some time ago to Mr. Ralfe, the publisher of a Naval Biography, respecting the Memoir of Sir James Athol Wood, which appeared in his work, and having since heard that Sir James Wood himself supplied the Memoir, and that in an appendix Mr. Ralfe has thought proper, at the instance of Sir James Wood, to call two or three persons in support of the Memoir and in justification to himself, I feel I should be culpably negligent of, and indifferent to your feelings, were I not to inform you that, in 1807, shortly after the conquest of Curaçoa, Sir James, then Capt. Wood, called in at Chatteaubellair Bay of this Island on his way from Curaçoa, and during the stay of his frigate I, in company with other gentlemen of the island, dined on board by invitation of the lieutenant and other principal officers; and I well recollect, and have no hesitation in saying, that the general opinion expressed by the officers at that table was unfavourable to their Captain, and that they did believe, on the occasion of the attack upon Curaçoa, he had not displayed that courage and firmness expected from every officer commanding a British ship—in short, they did not hesitate to ascribe to him a culpable shyness on the occasion, and expressed surprise he had not been tried by a court-martial.

As I have not the honour of any particular intimacy with your Excellency, you will easily believe that in thus addressing you I am actuated by no other motive than an honest regard for the reputation and character of so distinguished an officer as your Excellency has shown yourself to be in the service of your country.

I have the honour to remain, Sir, your most obedient servant,

ROBERT HARES.

To His Excellency
Rear-Admiral Sir Charles Brisbane, K.C.B. &c. &c. &c.

These letters, as I have before said, were volunteered; the first of them from a person with whom I was not in correspondence, and indeed had heard nothing of for ten or twelve years previous to the date of his letter; the last from one whose own words explain his motives for addressing me.

I at one time entertained an intention of addressing Sir James Wood; but on reflection I conceive his conduct in this matter so disgraceful as to render him quite unworthy of such notice. Requesting you will do me an act of justice by publishing this letter also,

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

C. BRISBANE.

Langley Park, St. Vincent, 13th April, 1829.

Sir,—A few days ago I received from Kingstown a parcel directed to me, carefully corded, and sealed with wax; within this was a second cover, sealed with the same seal; on removing which, I discovered the contents of the parcel to be a bundle of pamphlets; but there was no letter, nor indication of the intention with which they were sent to me. Thinking that such might be contained between the outer and inner covers, I removed the latter, and discovered, on the lower side of it, a second address, "For Colonel Young's heirs." Unacquainted with any such persons, I proceeded to examine the pamphlets, and found them to be twelve copies, headed "Extract from the Memoir of Admiral Sir J. Athol Wood, inserted in Ralfe's Naval Biography," but without any place of publication, or publishers, or printer's name—in short, completely anonymous. They relate to some assertions of Sir J. A. Wood in the work published by Mr. Ralfe, injurious to the high reputation hitherto so deservedly enjoyed by your Excellency, at least to that part of it derived from an achievement ranking

* The Letter from Mr. Elliott, inserted at page 673.

with the most brilliant in the annals of the British Navy.* That the inner direction of the parcel is fictitious, and that it has been sent to me with a view of its contents being distributed, I have no doubt; and feel much hurt that any one should have presumed me capable of becoming the channel for communication of slander (for such, I do not hesitate to say, is my opinion of it) on your Excellency, or on any other individual. I should suppose it to have been sent either by the publisher, or by Sir J. A. Wood ; and to either of these gentlemen (should he admit it) I should undoubtedly pay the proper acknowledgment for the honour intended me.

Meanwhile, I transmit the parcel to your Excellency's secretary, to be disposed of in any manner deemed proper; and hope you will excuse the liberty I have taken in thus addressing you.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your Excellency's most obedient and very humble servant,
PATRICK CRICHTON.

To His Excellency
Rear-Admiral Sir Charles Brisbane, K.C.B.
Governor, &c. &c. &c.

April 16.—Since writing the above, I have been informed that the parcel was left at the Post-office, in Kingstown, by Mr. Jessop, from St. Lucia, who said he received it from His Excellency Governor Stewart. If any thing can add to the meanness of the transaction, it is in thus making Gen. Stewart, than whom a more gallant officer or more honourable man exists not, unknowingly the carrier of their slanderous pamphlets. P. C.

QUESTIONS PUT BY ADMIRAL SIR CHARLES BRISBANE.

1st. What was your rank at the time the attack was made upon Curaçoa, and what rank do you now hold in the Royal Navy ?

2d. Have you any recollection that the Latona frigate, commanded at that time by the present Sir James A. Wood, backed her main-top-sail, to screen the Arethusa from the fire of the enemy to allow her to pass and enter the harbour?

3d. Can you say who the person is that hauled down the colours of the Dutch ship of war ?

4th. Do you recollect the Governor and his Lady taking refuge on board the Latona ?

5th. Who was the first person that mounted the scaling ladder at the head of the storming party ?

6th. Do you know, or did you ever hear from any of the officers present at the capture, that Capt. Wood displayed any individual valour or example to his crew on this service ?

ANSWERED BY MR. ELLIOTT.

His Majesty's Ship, Semiramis,
Cove of Cork, 3d March, 1829.

My dear Sir Charles,—I have this day received, and perused, the correspondence between Mr. Ralfe and you, on the subject of the conquest of Curaçoa, and feel no hesitation in answering the questions you have sent me, viz.:—

1st. I was Purser of the Arethusa at the Capture of Curaçoa, and am now Purser of the Semiramis, bearing the Flag of the Commander-in-Chief on the Irish Station.

2d. I was on the quarter-deck of the Arethusa when we entered the harbour, but have no recollection whatever of the Latona backing her main-top-sail : she was a little astern, and rather on the Arethusa's starboard or weather-quarter, as

* It was not till the discovery of this clandestine importation by the other party, that Sir Charles Brisbane decided on giving general publicity to the correspondence, &c.

we luffed-up and cleared the reef on the larboard-side of Curaçoa, but was not far enough a-head, at any time, to have taken the fire of the enemy from us; nor would she have been in a situation to have done so, even had the guns of the forts been as much as two points a-baft our beam, instead of three points before it, as was the case when the Latona was nearest us, and we rounded the reef and edged away to run into the harbour, bringing at this time that ship directly astern of us; and I am certain that when the firing commenced, the Arethusa was at least a cable's length a-head of the Latona, and nearly opposite the forts, and as the entrance is very narrow, there would have been great difficulty in two ships entering abreast; the chances would have been ten to one against their getting in without touching the ground.

3d. I never heard of any person but you (Sir Charles Brisbane) until I saw Mr. Ralfe's Biography.

4th. I do not recollect anything of the kind; but on my taking the Fiscal (whom I caught crossing the Lagoon) to you, at the Government-House, you said, "This is the very person I want, I have already got the Governor."

5th. I was not present at the time of storming Fort Amsterdam, as you had ordered me in a gig to guard the Lagoon, but I always understood that you were the first person to mount the scaling-ladder; and I perfectly recollect it was stated that some one (I believe the late Capt. John Griffith, then Junior Lieutenant of the Arethusa) attempted to go before you, when you stopped him, saying, "Not first, Griffith, but follow me as close as you please," or words to that effect.

6th. I do not know that Capt. Wood did, nor did I ever hear any officer present at the capture say, he had displayed any individual valour or example to his crew on this service.

I cannot close this, Sir, without first reminding you of a conversation which took place between us, soon after we quitted Jamaica: you stated to me your destination, and asked if I knew the Island of Curaçoa, when I told you I had been blockading it for three or four months, in the *Elk*, under the orders of Capt. Murray: you spoke of the entrance of the harbour, which I said was very narrow, and informed you that we had frequently landed both to windward and leeward of the town, and had occasionally to fight for a supply of poultry, sheep, and vegetables; and on your mentioning something about getting into Curaçoa, I said I did not think it was thought of at the time; you then told me you had orders to summons the town, but, by the blessing of God, you said, I will run right into the harbour, to which I replied, "It is the only plan, Sir, in my opinion, to take the island;" and from what I before knew of you, what you constantly said to myself and messmates, and the preparations you made in the ship, during the passage to Curaçoa, for storming the forts, I positively think you never once entertained an idea of altering your determination; and with respect to Capt. Wood having induced you to do so on the 30th of December, I beg to say, that before we quitted Aruba, we had made up our minds in the gun-room to have our remaining stock cooked, and therefore asked you, the mids, and warrant officers to supper, on the 30th or 31st of December, to partake of it, supposing very few of the mess would escape to use it after the attack; and it was agreed by all, that if we succeeded in taking the island, we should not have much difficulty in getting a fresh supply: this circumstance I think must be recollected by Capts. Parish and Higman, and Mr. Scott, who was at the time first Lieutenant of Marines of the *Arethusa*.

I have the honour to remain, my dear Sir Charles,
Your most obedient, humble servant,
JOHN ELLIOTT.

ANSWERED BY CAPT. T. B. SULIVAN.

Wear-Cottage, near Falmouth, April 29th, 1829.

Sir Charles,—I last night received a letter from Capt. Higman, with a copy of your letter and interrogatories to him, which I shall consider as directed to myself.

I was in some measure prepared for it, by a conversation with Sir C. Cole, who was in this neighbourhood last Christmas: he told, that in Mr. Ralfe's life of Sir James Wood, he had all the credit of taking Curaçoa: when I directly said, "If it depended upon Capt. Wood, the island of Curaçoa would not have been taken by us; as a proof of it, I perfectly remember one morning, (after our leaving Aruba,) the Anson's signal being made for the Captain, whom I found considerably agitated, upon his return on board, when I took an opportunity of asking, "What news from the Commodore, Sir?"—"News! why, I wish Bolton had never joined us; for since he has described the strength of the place, Capt. Wood has been endeavouring to persuade the Commodore to give up the idea of attacking the island; and my signal was made to ask my opinion, when I immediately answered, 'Never mind what he says; you go on, he must follow;' when Brisbane replied, I am glad to find you are of my opinion, and with the blessing of God, on we go." Such, Sir Charles, was part of a conversation I had with my excellent friend and captain, whose confidence you know I possessed from our long acquaintance and service together; and I feel it my duty to his memory, as well as to truth, to say every thing, however trivial, I know concerning the business.

My first impulse was to write to Mr. Ralfe; but I could not get sight of his publication, so as to contradict particulars; and I imagined, that in addressing you, it might be considered presumption in a junior officer's doing so without being called upon. I shall now proceed to answer the questions, as if addressed to me, in as full a manner as possible; but after a lapse of so many years, a number of circumstances may have escaped my recollection.

I have the honour to be, Sir Charles,
Your most obedient humble servant,
T. B. Sulivan.

To Sir Charles Brisbane, &c. &c. &c.

1st. At the capture of Curaçoa, I was First Lieutenant of the Anson, and am now a Captain and Companion of the Bath.

2nd. The Latona did not (to the best of my remembrance) back her main-topsail; nor was she in any situation to screen the Arethusa, or to prevent her entering the harbour.

3rd. I have not: but the first man I saw mount the gang-way of the frigate was Capt. Brisbane of the Arethusa—the colours of the corvette were hauled down by the mate of the Anson.

4th. I do not: nor did I ever hear they had done so.

5th. The first who mounted the ladder was Capt. Brisbane at one, and Capt. Lydiard at another. A circumstance came under my knowledge respecting it: James Clany, (first boatswain's mate) who was acting boatswain of the Anson at the time, commanded the ladder and crow-bar men of that ship, and planted the first ladder against the wall; when immediately Capt. Brisbane put his foot on it; but Clany remonstrating said, none but his captain should go first; when Capt. Brisbane, laughing, replied, "My fine fellow, I am sure your captain will have no objection to my mounting your ladder. See, he is gone to another." When I afterwards questioned Clany to know why he refused the Commodore, he said, "Why, d—n me! Sir, I did not think any one ought to mount our ship's ladder before our captain." I cannot do better than refer also to the life of Capt. Lydiard in the Naval Chronicle, where a short account of taking Curaçoa is given, and which was sent by Lieut. Pye, second Lieutenant of the Anson, to Mrs. Lydiard and Admiral M'Namara for publication.

6th. I did not, but heard it frequently remarked by officers, that it was astonishing Capt. Wood did not land at the head of his men, agreeable to the orders for that purpose. T. B. Sulivan, C. B. Captain R. N.

ANSWERED BY CAPT. HIGMAN.

Plymouth, May 2, 1829.

My dear Sir Charles,—Your packet has only reached me a few days since: my agent, where it was left, says in his note which accompanied it, "It was too

bulky for the post, unless I knew if it were of consequence," therefore he forwarded it by a private hand. I lament its delay, as I would not for a moment be thought tardy in coming forward in any way you may think most conducive to elucidate the truth. I am quite in the dark as to whom you have written, but I feel assured they will all be greatly astonished at the claim set up by Sir James Athol Wood.

1st. I was a Lieutenant of the Arethusa; promoted to the rank of Commander for the attack of Curaçoa, and on the 1st of January, 1817, the anniversary of the taking of the island, to my present rank of Captain.

2d. The Latona frigate, at the attack of Curaçoa, never backed her main-topsail to screen the Arethusa from the fire of the enemy; nor was there any fire from the enemy until after the Arethusa had led into the harbour, where she brought up close to the windgate battery, still keeping the advanced position.

3d. I believe, Sir Charles, that honour to be undividedly yours. I saw you from the shore quit the Arethusa in your barge, pass the Latona, and board the Dutch ship-of-war; the colours came down shortly afterwards. I never heard of any officer's participating in this attack until I saw the appendix.

4th. I never heard that the Dutch Governor and his Lady had taken refuge on board the Latona. I was in the saloon of the Government-house when the Governor and his Lady made their appearance; she was in the act of fainting, when you assisted her to the sofa; then instantly enforcing your demands on the Governor for the surrender of the island, and that he would immediately dispatch an officer, attended by a British one, with an order to the officer in command of Fort Republic to desist firing, threatening to storm it with 1200 men if not complied with. The Governor wished for the advice of his council; they were assembled; you had them shut up in a room, giving them a few minutes to capitulate; you, Sir Charles, paced the saloon with your watch in hand, until the time had elapsed; then knocking at the door, demanding the result, they promised to capitulate, but asked for an extension of time to draw up terms; a Dutch officer in the mean time was dispatched to Fort Republic, with an order to desist firing, accompanied by a British one.

5th. Myself and the late Capt. John Griffiths, the Third Lieutenant of the Arethusa, held the ladder while you, Sir Charles, was the first person who mounted it.

6th. This question I must answer negatively. I do know that he did not land with his ship's company to assist in taking the place. I do know that he did not obey your orders in bringing his broadside to bear on Fort Republic. But to explain, among the multiplicity of orders which you gave to the different officers by whom you were surrounded, I must remind you of your sending me on board the Latona, with orders to Capt. Wood, to bring his broadside to bear on Fort Republic. On my stepping on the quarter-deck of the Latona, I found the men at the capstan warping the ship to the William Stadt, or eastern shore. I inquired for Capt. Wood, and was told that he was on the forecastle. I went forward and gave him your orders; he replied, "I am taking care of my ship." At this time the forecastle of the Latona was *screened* from the fire of Fort Republic by an intervening hill, and the whole ship in a few minutes afterwards—taking no notice of your orders.

To conclude, Sir Charles, I feel confident the officers at large of the squadron can have but one opinion—your unqualified claim for the plan of attack, and for the masterly style in which it was executed; and I trust you will not find them to whom you have appealed, wanting in zeal for their Commander's honour in stepping forward and avowing it.

Dear Sir Charles, I have the honour to remain with the highest respect,

Yours most faithfully and truly,

HENRY HIGMAN, Captain R. N. Plymouth.

To his Excellency
Rear-Admiral Sir Charles Brisbane, K.C.B., &c. &c. &c.

ADVANCE AFTER THE BATTLE OF VITTORIA.

On the morning of the 22d of June 1813, the atmosphere was overcast, and being without either cloaks or blankets to cover us, our uniforms were very damp, owing to the heavy dew which had fallen during the night; notwithstanding, we arose from the ground exceedingly refreshed, and gazed around, in mute amazement, at the prodigious wreck of plundered Spain, for beneath the French caissons, tumbrils, and brass cannon, lay scattered *los doblones de oro, of the same virgin gold* which had been extracted in former times from the peaceful Incas of the new world, by those vindictive Spanish adventurers, whose avaricious veins boiled at that epoch with the hot blood of the Moors.

At nine o'clock the rolling of the tenor and bass drums, and the clank of cymbals, beating the marching time, announced that the leading regiments of the division were in motion for the purpose of following the enemy. During the rest of the day we marched through a valley, enclosed by highlands, but did not overtake the enemy; the corn was trampled down in many places, which showed they had moved in three columns, wherever the ground would admit of it. Soon after dark, the division bivouacked in a wood, a drizzling rain began to fall, and we lay down under a tree to enjoy a nap, until the arrival of our sumpter mules, heavily laden with flour and live stock, which we had industriously scraped together from the refuse of Vittoria's field. At midnight we were awoke, with keen appetites, by the well-known neighing of the horses, and braying of donkeys; but none of the baggage animals came our way, and during our anxious and broken slumbers the night passed away, and the morning was ushered in by a sweeping rain, which thoroughly saturated the troops before they began their march. As I chanced to be for the duty of bringing up any stragglers who might happen to lag behind, and my hungry messmate being also for the baggage guard (of those who had come up), we journeyed together along the sloppy road, when the conversation naturally turned on the splendid victory gained over the French legions two days before, and how gladdened the people of England would be on the receipt of such a piece of glorious intelligence, little imagining that the greater portion of the victors would willingly lay down half their laurels for a good breakfast. At the close of the evening we came to the remains of a French bivouac, consisting of doors and window shutters torn from a neighbouring village by the enemy, and propped up to screen them from the inclemency of the weather.

The sole person to be seen was a draggled-tailed old woman, with a ragged petticoat, who, without noticing us, or once raising her eyes, continued to pursue her interesting employment in stirring up the mud with a stick, (which was interspersed with fragments of books and French novels,) or handling the broken fragments of earthenware pots. Our curiosity was so much excited, that we reined-in our steeds to watch the progress of the wrinkled and copper-coloured old dame, who, stretching out her bronzed and shrivelled arm, at last laid hold of whole utensil, and as she hastily splashed off, I caught a glimpse of a chicken, resting on one leg, behind a shutter, which somehow or other had escaped the ramrod of the enemy, and the hawk-eyed soldiers of

the pursuing column. Unsheathing my sabre, I jumped to the ground, and sprang forward either to grasp or maim the destined prize; however, the ground was in such a slimy state, that my speed availed not; on the contrary, it hastened my fall. My companion, disdaining to take warning at my mishap, must needs himself begin a hot pursuit; however, the practical part soon convinced him of the slippery obstacles, as he soon lay sprawling on his face, plastered with mire: suffice, the bird escaped, and we resumed our wet saddles, in a condition and appearance nowise enviable. Soon after dark we came to a river, but, as the enemy had not had a sufficient time to blow up the bridge, they had set fire to many of the houses in the main street of the town, (which were still in flames,) in hopes of blocking up the way with the burning rafters, which they had hurled from the roofs of the houses, in hopes of preventing our artillery from passing through and harassing their retreat. The rain still falling in torrents, by degrees extinguished the red embers of the smoking ruins, and prevented the place from being entirely consumed to ashes. The soldiers of the division crowded the houses, and huddled under cover wherever they could find shelter. We were obliged to content and squeeze ourselves into a small hovel, where the smoke found egress through the broken roof; the floor was composed of slabs of rocks, in some places rearing their primitive heads amid flints and loose stones. During the night a ration of meat and six ounces of mouldy biscuit was served out, which was greedily devoured by the victorious troops. It was in vain that we scraped into a heap the stones of this Macadamized lodge, for the purpose of lying down; for bumps and holes only increased our difficulties, and we were forced to ascend a broken ladder into a wretched loft, swarming with vermin, to prick for a soft plank, whereon to stretch our chilly limbs.

At dawn, on the 24th, we were again on the road; the weather cleared up, and the cheerful rays of the sun sparkled in the crystal drops, which fell on our heads as we glided beneath the wet foliage. Having advanced a few miles, we found the enemy's rear-guard posted at a bare and steep pass, which covered the high-road, two leagues from Pamplona. The column having closed up, two battalions of the rifle corps (supported by the horse artillery*) pushed forward, and after a sharp skirmish, they succeeded in pushing back the French rear-guard; the guns then galloped up the road, and plied the round shot with such effect, that they succeeded in dismounting one of the only two cannon which the enemy had extricated from Vittoria's entangled field. They had rolled the gun over a steep bank on the right of the paved causeway, on which were regular league stones, and the first I had noticed in Spain. One round shot had struck down seven of the enemy on the left of the road; some of them were dead; others still alive, with either legs or arms knocked off, or otherwise horribly mutilated, were crying out in extreme anguish, and imploring the soldiers to shoot them to put an end to their dreadful sufferings. A German Hussar, in our service, assured them that they would be kindly treated by our medical officers. "No! no!" they vociferated, "we cannot bear to live. Countryman, we are Germans, pray kill us and shorten our mise-

* Lieut.-Colonel Ross of the Horse Artillery, as usual, commanded this troop.

ries." Continuing onwards, we soon after drew up on the slope of a hill, within sight of Pamplona, the capital of Navarre; it is well fortified with a strong citadel and situated near the banks of the river Arga, in a fertile plain abounding with wheat, the ears of which we rubbed between our hands to satisfy the cravings of hunger. Just before our arrival the enemy's scattered army had clustered beneath the ramparts of the fortress, where they were in hopes of entering to obtain rest and provisions; but the place was so scantily supplied that the gates were ordered to be barred against all intruders. From this place an excellent road branches off in a north-westerly direction, to Tolosa; but as Lord Lynedoch, with his corps, was marching direct on that town, by the great road to France, it was of no avail to the main body of the enemy, who were obliged to continue their retreat into France, by Roncesvalles and other roads, merely leaving a rear-guard in the valley of Bastan.

The following morning we filed over a rugged and flinty mountain, south-west of Pamplona, from the summit of which we almost commanded a bird's-eye view into the very heart of the town garrisoned by four thousand of the enemy. This place, well provisioned, should have been fixed on for the grand base of Joseph's defensive and offensive movements; for had he made it the pivot of his operations, and opened his line on Aragon (and the strong holds in Catalonia, held by the Duke of Albufera), his flanks would have been secured by the Ebro and the Pyrenees, and have thrown our army on two sides of a square, entangled between two strong fortresses and the labyrinths of the Pyrenees. Most probably such a movement would have kept the war from the immediate frontier of France, whence fresh troops, under favourable circumstances, could debouch and attack our left face, as from political reasons the time had not arrived for the decided invasion of that country; besides, if it had, such an invasion could not have been executed, so long as the enemy hovered in force on our right flank.

Continuing our route, we crossed the Arga and entered the town of Villalba: our baggage at last came up, and the Casa in which we were quartered, was enclosed by a good garden, well stocked with vegetables, which was considered a piece of good fortune in those times. This day, the 25th, Lord Lynedoch overtook Gen. Foy, retiring from the vicinity of Bilboa, who on hearing of the unhappy extent of the French disasters at Vittoria, made an effort to block up the passage through Tolosa, but the victorious English broke through all obstacles, and continued to advance. In a few days the small garrison of Passages surrendered themselves prisoners; thus it was that the left wing of the army had hardly halted since issuing from the bowels of Portugal, until the precipitous bank of the river Bidassoa (which divided France and Spain) put a stop for a time to its memorable march, and victorious career.

On the 26th we had an idea that we should halt, but during the day we were again under arms, marching by an excellent road running S.S.E. leading direct on Tafalla, accompanied by the third and fourth divisions, with a proportion of cavalry and artillery to endeavour to cut off Gen. Clausel's corps, which had approached Vittoria the day after the battle; but he also being made acquainted with the total route of El Rey Joseph, immediately countermarched on Logrōno, thence to Tu-

della:* during the movements of the right and left wings of the British army, Lord Hill, with the centre, showed front, and masked Pamplona.

The weather now cleared up, but continued variable during the whole summer, the seasons here being totally different from the dry and scorching heats in the more southern provinces, where the sun-burnt mountains and vast plains are covered, at this time of the year, with a parched vegetation, or the remains of many cindered forests.

Continuing our movement we became once again extricated from the mountainous regions, which had every where enclosed us for more than a fortnight. The country was now open, and highly cultivated, with groups of bold peasantry lining each side of the way, and greeting us by crying *viva los Colúros, y viva el Réy Fernándo séptimo;* and while moving in the direction of Tudella, our enthusiastic hopes were raised to the highest pitch, at the probability of reaching the venerable and renowned city of Saragossa; but our line was all at once changed, and by a forced march, we entered the province of Aragon, passing through a barbarous-looking country barely peopled, the forlorn *Pueblos* lying wide asunder, the poor dwellings being mostly constructed of dried mud, and plastered over with the same substance; at the expiration of five days we reached Sanguessa and encamped. Here we halted one day,† and while promenading the town in the evening, the soft notes of music floated in the air, and on a nearer approach to the place whence the sounds issued, we were agreeably saluted by the scraping and cheerful notes of violins. A crowd of Spaniards had assembled round the door of the *Casa*, and on being questioned by another officer and myself whether the ball was public, "*Oh si señores,*" answered they, "*es muy público,*" so bustling up the stone steps, and feeling our way along a dark passage, we found ourselves, on opening a massive door, amongst many *señorites*, with a scarcity of *cavalleros*. A staff-officer who was the promoter of the dance, expressed his gladness at so opportune an arrival. Although a friend, we apologised to him for the apparent intrusion; but he was a man of no ceremony, and declared it to be a lucky mistake, which turned out to be the case, for we beat good waltz time during the whole night to the great satisfaction of the *señoritas*, and on reaching the camp the following morning the tents were already struck, and the troops moving off on their return to Pamplona. What with the overpowering rays of the sun, the rising clouds of dust, and our overnight's exertion, we were so overcome, that had it not been for the kindly arms of the soldiers, we should have dropped from off our horses, while fast asleep, dreaming of black-eyed *señoras, waltzing, and precipices.*

* Where he gained information of our movements, which forced him to follow the right bank of the Ebro, until he reached Saragossa, where, crossing the river, and leaving a small garrison behind, he moved towards the pass of Jaca, and entering France on the first of July, he at last succeeded, after a round-about march, with the loss of the greater part of his *materiel*, in forming a junction with the French army.

† There was a great scarcity of wood in the neighbourhood of this place, and as the third division followed ours, Sir T. Picton cast his eye on a pile ready cut, and as soon as he had dismissed his division, sent a regular party, with a *val*, to secure it, when, lo, it had vanished. The gallant general being informed of the circumstance, exclaimed, in a laughing tone,—"Oh! I had forgot that we were so near the plundering light division."

In two days we reached Pamplona by a more direct road, but the men began to flag, owing to irregular and poor feeding; besides which we had been marching for thirty-two days, with only two regular halts, since quitting our camp between Toro and Salamanca; therefore those plagued and suffering from sore feet, were under the painful necessity (unless totally unable to proceed) of going on until they got well again. I have often seen the blood soaking through the gaiters, and over the heels of the soldiers' hard shoes, whitened with the dust.

The general-in-chief having cleared his right flank, and again condensed his right and centre round Pamplona, he debouched thence on the 4th July, for the purpose of taking possession of the passes of the western Pyrenees and pushing the enemy's van-guard out of the valley of Bastan into France, which was executed by part of the second division on the 7th. Our division, forming the left centre of the army, flanked this movement. Our route at first lay through verdant and luxuriant valleys, abounding with apple orchards, groves of chesnut trees, and small fields of Indian corn; from thence we ascended by broken roads, over rugged mountains, which were cracked in many places, into vast chasms, overhung with oak trees of enormous magnitude, whose ponderous and wide spreading branches cast their dark shadows over the dried water-courses and natural grottos, formed by the intricate mazes of the underwood, entwining around the peaked and overhanging rocks. The third day after leaving Pamplona, we descended from the mountains into the compact little town of St. Estevan, situated on the rocky and woody bank of the clear stream of the Bidassoa, over which a good stone bridge communicates with the opposite side of the river: here we halted, with full leisure to explore the lovely scenery, which on every side encircled this secluded valley. Our curiosity was much excited by the peculiar method of washing in this part of the country, the women squatting, or rather sitting on their bare heels, with their lower garments tightly pulled about them, whilst others stood in the river rinsing the linen, with their only petticoat tied in a knot very high up betwixt their legs, displaying the most perfect symmetry; and it was morally impossible to refrain from admiring the natural and graceful forms of these nymphs.

The dress of the Basque peasantry is totally different from other provinces, and many of the females possess very fair complexions and are extremely beautiful, being a happy mixture of *las brunas y las blondas;* their hair is combed back without any curls, and plaited into a long tail, which hangs down below the hips; their jackets are of blue or brown cloth, and pinned so exceedingly tight across the breast, that the bosom seldom swells to any size; the only woollen petticoat worn by them is of a light or mixed colour, reaching to the middle of the calf of the leg, and with the exception of the bosom being so compressed, they are divinely formed, and are remarkably nimble of foot, and always carry their little merchandize on the top of the head; they seldom wear shoes or stockings, except on Sundays and saints' days.

The males go bare-necked, and wear a blue cap, or bonnet, precisely similar to those worn in the highlands of Scotland, with bushy hair hanging in ringlets on their shoulders. In hot weather they usually carry the short blue, or brown jacket, slung over the left shoulder, and with long and rapid strides, or at times, breaking into a short run, they

traverse the steep acclivities with their shoes and stockings frequently slung on a long pole, which they either carry sloped over the shoulder, or grasped in the middle like a javelin, and used for the purpose of assisting them in scaling or descending the crags, or frightful precipices; their waistcoats are double-breasted without a collar; the breeches are of brown cloth, or blue velveteen, fitting tight over the hips, (without braces,) and reaching to the cap of the knee, where they are usually unbuttoned, to give full play to the limbs; a red sash is twisted round the loins; they are a gaunt, sinewy, and remarkably active race of men, of sallow complexions; their limbs are admirably proportioned, and they are as upright as a dart.

After a rest of two days, we marched towards Vera by a narrow road, running parallel on the right bank of the Bidassoa, the greater part of the way being blocked up with large stones, or fragments of rock, which had tumbled from the overhanging cliffs, rent in many places into terrific chasms, partly choked with huge trunks or roots of trees, through which overwhelming torrents gushed from the mountains during the heavy rains, forming vast cataracts, and often swelling the river into a foaming and angry torrent: its rocky bed is fordable at this time of the year, and varies from thirty, to more than a hundred yards in breadth. Owing to the badness of the road, a company of infantry was employed in clearing away obstacles, or lifting the wheels of the cannon, with handspikes, over the loose fragments or projecting slabs of rock, which at every few paces impeded their progress for three leagues. During the march we passed near the bridges of Sunbilla, Yanzi, and Lazaca, which cross the river, to where some Spanish sentinels were posted on the cliffs, who called out to us, "*mira ustedes, mira los Franceses,*" and on casting our eyes upwards, we observed three of the enemy's *chasseurs a cheval,* looking down on us as if from the clouds: part of the division had been already detached, for the purpose of keeping a look-out up the narrow road to the right leading to the heights of Etchalar. Just before we reached the mouth of this contracted defile, a buzz from the head of the column, proclaimed the enemy's infantry to be at hand, and the musketry had no sooner commenced, than an officer, who had been amusing himself by the perusal of a volume of *Gil Blas,* hastily placed it under the breast of his grey pelisse; almost at the same instant a musket ball buried itself in the middle of the book, and displaced him from his horse, without inflicting any further injury; it is a curious fact, that the exact pattern of the silk braiding of the pelisse* was indented in the leaden bullet. Our front being speedily cleared of the enemy's skirmishers, the firing ceased, and we entered a pleasant valley, within half a mile of Vera, which on this road is the frontier town of Spain, and is situated at an elbow, on the right bank of the Bidassoa: it has a good church with a lofty steeple, and consists of one long straggling street, a quarter of a mile in length, and immediately at the foot of the mountain de Comissari, over which a steep road, three yards broad, crosses the summit, which is called the *puerto de Vera,* and leads N.N.E.

* Many of the officers of our corps wore red and grey pelisses, similar to those of the Hussars. The bullet which I have described was afterwards shown as a curiosity, and I examined it myself; the silk braiding had been carried into the compressed leaves of the book, and remained twisted tight round the ball.

to St. Jean de Luz, in France; two other roads, if they may be so designated, branch off right and left from Vera, the first running easterly along the valley, (parallel with a small rivulet which empties itself into the Bidassoa) and passes between the great rock of La Rhune and the opposite mountain of St. Bernard, to St. Barbe and Sarré, into France; at this point the rugged defile is very narrow, and almost causes a complete break or separation in the western Pyrenees. The other road from Vera runs across the Bidassoa, over a narrow stone bridge, four hundred yards from the town, to Salines, thence branching off through gloomy forests and over steep mountains to Oyarzun, Passages, and St. Sebastian.

From Salines there is also a narrow rugged pathway, which traverses N.N.W. by the winding current, on the left bank of the Bidassoa; it is intersected with loose stones, and in many places ascends the steep and difficult declivities over the naked rock, and finally enters the great road beyond Irun, which leads across the Bidassoa (where the enemy had broken down the bridge) into France, thence passing over the Nivelle to St. Jean de Luz, and on to Bayonne, a distance of about twenty-four miles from Irun, which is the frontier town of Spain by that route.

The right of the enemy immediately opposed to us, rested on a nearly perpendicular rock, at the elbow of the Bidassoa, and overlooking the small market place of Vera, so much so, that if inclined, they might have smashed the roofs of the houses, at the west end of the town, by rolling down upon them huge fragments of rock. This post was decorated with a variety of fancy flags, or strips of cloth, of various colours, tied at the top of long poles, while groups of French tirailleurs, who encircled them, sounded their small shrill trumpets, and jocosely invited us to the attack.

Their centre or reserve, composed of black columns, crowned the heights on each side of the Puerto de Vera, and also the wooded heights extending to the base of the rock of La Rhune, on which their left was stationed in an old ruin. The ground having been fully examined, and the pickets properly placed, we re-entered the mouth of the pass, and having cut down two or three small fields of Indian corn, and stored it up as provender for the animals, we encamped on the stubble close to the river. The day was fine, but during the night the rain descended in torrents, and continued to fall so heavily for two days, as to swamp the ground on which our tents were pitched, and it was with the utmost exertion that we could keep them upright, owing to the frequent gusts of wind tearing the pegs out of the liquid mud: in these damp and chilly regions the tents proved of incalculable service to the army. The weather again clearing, our first brigade ascended the bare heights of Santa Barbara, the second brigade occupied a rising ground to protect the entrance of the defile leading to St. Estevan, and the pickets were pushed into the town of Vera, (within half a stone's throw and beneath those of the enemy) and into the farm houses in the valley, enclosed by orchards, which produce an abundance of small tart apples.

The stupendous and lofty chain of the western Pyrenees being now taken up for the purpose of covering Pamplona and St. Sebastian, the second division occupied the various rugged paths and passes winding

up the steep sides of the mountains near Roncesvalles and Maya; the seventh division those of Etchalar; the light division the heights of Santa Barbara, and the road leading to St. Estevan, opposite to Vera; and the first division and Spaniards guarding the left bank of the Bidassoa to the sea-coast. The latter troops helped to block up the numerous gaps, all along the crest of the position, such as mountain paths, goat tracts, and dried water-courses, as well as the numerous fords across the Bidassoa. This extended position is about thirty-eight miles in extent, as the crow flies, (running north west from Roncesvalles to Fontarabia, which is situated near the mouth of the Bidassoa, where this river empties itself into the sea,) but necessarily following the rugged and zigzag flinty roads, along the winding or crooked valleys, or over difficult mountains, intersected with deep glens, chasms, craggy defiles, tremendous precipices, and through almost impenetrable forests,—the distance may be fairly calculated at sixty miles for troops to march from right to left.

On the 13th, the Duke of Dalmatia came from the north for the purpose of taking the command of the French army. The 15th being the anniversary of Napoleon's birth-day, the enemy at night illuminated their bivouac, by ingeniously festooning the branches of the trees by thousands of paper lamps, which produced a very bright glare, and of course presented a very novel appearance. Two days after this, the fifth division began to dig the trenches at St. Sebastian, for the purpose of erecting batteries to batter *en breche*. The third and fourth divisions, which had been kept in the neighbourhood of Pamplona in reserve, and also to assist the Spaniards in drawing a line of circumvallation round that place, for the purpose of hemming in and starving the garrison into a surrender, now moved forward (leaving a Spanish corps to guard the lines); the former went to Olaque, and the latter to Biscarret; the sixth division was at St. Estevan: these three divisions being the reserve, and ready to succour at those points where their assistance might be required. The cavalry and artillery were cantoned in rear of the centre and left of the whole army.

One evening while reclining on the parched and sun-burnt turf at the tent door, our milch goat nibbling particles of hard biscuit out of my hand, on looking around, I was much struck with the beauty of the scenery; the azure sky was reddened and glowing with a variety of brilliant tints, reflected from the glare of the setting sun, whose bright rays gilded the rugged peaks of the towering and great bulging mountains which every where inclosed us; a long line of grey-coated French sentinels lined the opposite ridge, and one of their bands was playing a lively French air. In the valley below us, the little active Basque boys and girls were pelting each other with apples,* be-

* This was a usual pastime amongst them, throughout the mountains, which abounded with vast quantities of apple trees. One day another officer and myself were enjoying a rural walk, when we met two of our friends, whom for amusement we pelted with apples, and drove them at full speed out of the orchard. All of a sudden, we were assailed by a number of the Basque boys, led on by a girl, who had witnessed our sport at a distance, and, although we piqued ourselves as being pretty good throwers, we found it a difficult matter to contend with them, from their dexterity in dealing out such irritating blows on our faces and legs; and being ashamed to ask for quarter of such diminutive and laughing antagonists, we made a last effort, and succeeded in hitting one

tween the hostile armies, while the straggling and half-starved Spanish soldiers, (who dare not pluck the fruit) pretended to enjoy the sport, but in reality were picking up the apples, and carefully depositing them in their small forage bags. In the back ground sat our tanned and veteran batman,* employed in mending a pack-saddle, after a long day's forage, and casting an eye of affection towards his animals, which were tied round a stake, feeding, with ears turned back, on some fresh heads of Indian corn.

In the meanwhile my messmate was conversing with, and drawing a caricature of, a dowdy woman,† (from the Asturias,) loaded with an oblong basket of fresh butter, with her arms akimbo, and her nut-brown knuckles resting on hips which supported no less than four short coarse woollen petticoats; from underneath branched out a pair of straddling legs of enormous circumference, the feet being wrapped in brown hairy skins, by way of sandals. My contemplative mood was all at once interrupted by an officer of the Rifle Corps riding up, who, with a mysterious air, whispered me by way of a profound secret, that he had become acquainted with a Spanish family, residing in the town of Vera, and offered to introduce me, provided that I would agree to limit my attention to the eldest daughter *Maria Pepa*, who he acknowledged was endowed with very ordinary attractions, whereas her sister, *Ventura*, of seventeen, possessed charms of a far superior description. As a matter of course, not wishing to throw any impediments in the way of so liberal an offer, I readily acquiesced in the proposal, and forthwith accompanied him to the destined Casa, for as such I may justly nominate it, as I may affirm that this introduction was subsequently the means of the life of a wounded brother officer being preserved, owing to the kind attention of its inmates, who watched over his mattress night and day, until he was out of danger: his hurt was so severe, that when a doctor was asked how he found the patient, he replied " pretty well, but no man can ever recover from such a wound."

On alighting from our horses we entered the house, and having ascended the staircase, we found *el Padre, la Madre, y las dos hijas* seated in a spacious apartment, with the casements open, and a French sentinel, who was posted on a projecting grey rock, so thoroughly overlooking the house, that we could almost fancy he could overhear the lamentations of the anxious parents, who, devoutly crossing themselves, prayed that the siege of St. Sebastian might be speedily brought

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of their leaders on the bare heel, when they all ran away, to our exceeding satisfaction. My companion had been a Cadet at the Royal Military College at Marlow, and declared that he had never experienced a warmer rencontre in his more juvenile affrays at that place.

* The batmen of the army were hard working and privileged characters, and after unloading at the end of harasssing marches, they were obliged to go a great distance in search of forage (armed with a sickle) ready to cut down even rushes or any thing they could lay their hands upon, for their famished animals. If all happened to be right, after a long day's journey, when questioned by the anxious officers (no matter of what rank), they would negligently turn away, and scarcely give any answer; but if one of their horses or mules happened to be lame, or suffering from a sore back, or had cast a shoe, they would fret, fume, curse, swear, throw the ropes about, and give such a catalogue of evils, as to terrify the master, that all was going to rack and ruin.

† These hardy women, are in the habit, thus heavily loaded, of walking thirty or forty miles a day.

to a conclusion, to enable them to return to their house at that place, and secure the valuable plate and property, which they had been forced to abandon in great haste, to escape being confined in that town during the siege. Having passed some hours with them in a very agreeable manner, we took our departure, with a promise of shortly renewing our visit.

The left and main body of the French army being now concentrated on a line at the foot of the Pyrenees, in the vicinity of Forage and St. Jean Pied de Port in France, with its right wing occupying the mountains from the Rock of la Rhune to Vera, thence by the right of the Bidassoa to Andaye, and flanked by the Bay of Biscay. This ridge immediately covers the country in front of St. Jean de Luz and Bayonne. Preparatory to offensive movements, the French Marshal issued a flaming proclamation to his troops, in which he reminded them that the standards of Britain waved aloft, and that its army from the summits of the Pyrenees proudly looked down on the fertile fields of France, an evil which he attributed to the want of decision in the late French commanders. "Let us then," said the Marshal, "wipe off the stain from our faded laurels, by chasing the English beyond Vittoria, and there celebrate another triumph to the many victories which have so often decorated your brows, in all parts of Spain, and on many a hard-fought day."

SPANISH NATIONAL SONG.

Vivir in Cadenas
Quan trist 'es Vivir,
Moeir por la Patria,
Quan bello morir! &c. &c.

How mournful to live
When in bondage we sigh,
While to die for our country,
How god-like to die!

Then haste to the conflict,
'Tis glory that calls,
The death-shriek of freedom
Has swept through our halls.

The voice of our country
Is loud in despair;
She calls to her children
The summons to "War!"

Then sound the loud trumpets,
The standards advance—
Down, down with the tyrant,
Destruction to France!

Our patriots are arming,
"Spain, Spain!" is the cry,
Their bright swords are gleaming—
We conquer or die!

The banners are waving,
The work is begun,
The death-fires are blazing
In victory's sun.

O'er hill and o'er valley
The tempest shall blow,
And bear, like a whirlwind,
Our rage on the foe.

Then sound the loud trumpets,
The standards advance—
Down, down with the tyrant,
And vengeance on France!

"To arms!" be the war-cry
From mountain to main,
And our death-shout in battle
"For freedom and Spain!"

PUNISHMENTS IN THE NAVY.

" Compassion to an offender, who has grossly violated the laws, is in effect a cruelty to the peaceable subject who has observed them."—JUNIUS.

IN these Halcyon times, when the march of intellect " progresses" (as the Yankees say) with such rapidity that the " unerring rule of right," and the " eternal fitness of things," are made " easy to the meanest capacity," it seems to be a fundamental maxim with many of the most eminent theorists and projectors, that the importance of the subject they profess to treat, and the stock of information they possess thereupon, should be in an *inverse ratio* to each other. Trusting to their intuitive perception and instinct, the less experience they may have of a favourite subject, upon the elucidation of which in their own way they are resolutely determined, the more nobly and fearlessly do they rush into the argument. I have never heard it disputed by these learned Thebans, that the useful handicraft vulgarities, such as shoemaking, knife-grinding, tailoring, &c. do not require an apprenticeship and close application of some years at least before any practitioner or lecturer thereof can either hope or expect to successfully lay down rules for the government of *artists* in like matters; but such trifling subjects as theology, moral and political economy, in all their branches, and, in fact, all that class which is emphatically termed by our " brethren" the Negroes " head work," are handled and decided upon with much expedition by these professors of the school of liberalism. I have been induced to make these reflections, or, if you please, assertions, from an observation of the frequent and luminous *dicta* which have been of late years laid down with much solemnity by *landsmen*, touching the discipline of our Navy, and the internal economy and regulation of the ships thereof; and the particular opinion against which I purpose offering a few objections is that one so cherished and insisted upon by all *humane and charitable persons*, that " flogging should be abolished."

It may be deemed that I am guilty of presumption in putting forth positive opinions upon the unpopular side of a question, which has worked considerably upon the minds of many well-meaning people, who maintain that " flogging is a cruel punishment, unsuitable to the present refined age," and a portion of whom think that those who advocate the system must be cruel and inhuman persons; moreover, it may seem, and perhaps is, an invidious offer to vindicate and endeavour to prove the necessity of a continuance of its occasional infliction; I therefore, lest my motives may be misconstrued, take leave to state, that in order to beguile the *ennui* of " half-pay," I have been led to throw together my thoughts upon this important subject, from the paucity of remarks which have been before the public, emanating from " Naval Men," on that head, (and I humbly conceive no " Landsman" can be a competent judge of the matter,) and with a hope that this " yarn" may prove a sort of decoy-duck or pilot-fish, which may induce some of my more talented brethren in the service to come forward and handle the subject in a more efficient and able manner.

With respect to any " cruel disposition," or " delight in the suffer-

ings of my fellow-creatures," or any other such idle twaddle which may be presumed by chicken-hearted people to attach to me, because I choose to maintain the necessity of a punishment which shocks their sensibility, I am perfectly easy; and I can assure such philanthropic patriots and "friends of the oppressed," that the "Meteor Flag of England" has not been kept aloft amid the "Battle and the Breeze" by men of weak nerves or false philanthropy, but by firm, gallant spirits, who could *give*, and by others who could *take*, their "three or four dozen" whenever it was deserved, (and that was not seldom,) and no 'squares were broken" between them.

It is "God's mercy and ten thousand pities" that the late war did not continue *ad infinitum*, at least as far as the Navy is concerned, for as long as they contrived to "assault and batter" their "legal enemies," whenever they met them, with "Red LG" cylinder powder, and hard round and grape-shot, with due effect,—"on the one part:" and as long as the Right Honourable and Honourable Members of both Houses of Parliament had full occupation in voting the supplies for the "current expenses" of the nation; and the editors of sundry magazines and newspapers had their columns filled with the bulletins of Napoleon; and divers old ladies and gentlemen were as fully occupied with grumbling at the said "current expenses," and criticising the said periodicals; and as long as the three last-named parties were engaged in taking measures regarding the security of their valuables, in the event of the British Navy being overpowered or eluded, and the country invaded by the "Modern Hannibal,"—"on the other part:" so long were England's "Wooden Walls" left to the control of the Sons of the Ocean, who so nobly and so constantly carried them through the "dangers of the sea, and the violence of the enemy." But since the peace-blight has stricken the majority of the "Sea Monsters," and thrown them upon their miserable half-pay, and the "dry rot" has applied its "corroding tooth" to their towers of strength, it appears that every would-be legislator or concocter of articles for periodical publications, in which nautical affairs are professedly treated, many of whom never saw the sea in their lives, are suddenly and, as it were, miraculously initiated into all the mysteries of the sea-service; and should any of them be so fortunate as to be members of the "Fishmongers' Company," to have shared the dangers of some Swan-hopping expeditions, or, above all, to have performed a voyage or two in the shape of an "Excursion to the Nore" in a steamer, they assume a most "imposing attitude" in censuring the conduct of commanding officers of his Majesty's ships, and in multiplying arguments to prove the necessity of placing restraints upon their "arbitrary power." Some of our hereditary law manufacturers, who kill time by "battling the watch" with old Neptune in their yachts, are excessively "tarry," and because they imagine they keep their crew of half-a-dozen good men, (who too well know the value of their situations to commit themselves grossly,) in "tight order" without any corporal punishment, take it into their heads that "*their system*," if adopted in the King's service, would supersede any necessity of an application to the "*dernier resort*."

A few years back, a man-of-war was considered by the generality of landsmen as a distinct object in the creation, differing totally from all others; its inmates were represented to be as rough as the elements

they combated, and perfectly unqualified, both by habit and education, to give any accurate account of their professional mysteries. Their "manners and customs" were as little, or possibly less, understood than those of the Back Woodsmen of America; and when any of the "*literati*" went afloat for the purpose of delineating the character and composition of so strange a portion of the community, during the intervals when sea-sickness did not obscure his powers of observation, he was obliged to turn his first attention to an acquisition of their "language," which, by the by, requires no inconsiderable time; and what with the complicated annoyances of "bad weather," creaking of bulkheads, and the "perpetual motion," his "patience waxed stale and he was weary of it." Wherefore one might imagine that it has been reserved for the time of the "Schoolmaster making his appearance abroad," when all these difficulties should vanish before *Lawyers* and *Arithmeticians*.

I conclude this to be the case from the fact, that the naval department of the science of Anthroposophy, instead of being elucidated and explained by those of the "*Métier*," many of whom, it might be rationally presumed, are better acquainted with their own business, and with the natures and properties of the people employed in transacting it, than others of widely different pursuits and habits can possibly be, is usurped by a set of land-lubbers who don't know the "main-brace from the captain's breeches."

These busy people, in the course of investigations instituted by them into naval jurisprudence, soon discovered a "mare's nest," in the shape of corporal punishment, and were quite horrified at such barbarity; they unanimously voted it not only cruel but useless, and those among them who had the bump of benevolence more fully developed than their associates, maintained that it was worse than useless, inasmuch as it only tends (said they) to inflame the villainy which it is intended to correct and subdue; and this being the golden age, wherein all rogues and vagabonds are supposed to possess tender feelings to excess, and likewise are as religious and moral as they ever were, and indeed more so than they are ever likely to be again, a simultaneous attack was determined upon to capsize this iniquity. Then long-winded speeches, setting forth the absolute necessity of the "Abolition of Corporal Punishment," were *launched* in both Houses of Parliament; the Friends of Humanity "ate upon the subject" at the London Tavern, and Crown and Anchor; divers professors, and editors of "influential journals" treated naval subjects with logical accuracy, and discoursed learnedly concerning the boatswain and his whistle, of round-tops, main-sheets, and port-holes; old ladies and gentlemen declared that their sweet little innocents, who had set their hearts upon wearing cocked-hats and dirks, should never be under the control of such savages as the naval commanders must be; and the miserable condition of the "poor dear Jack Tars" was universally acknowledged and commiserated.

At the commencement of this monomania, numbers of scoundrels, who had been deservedly well flogged for their evil deeds, got scent of what was on the "*tapis*," and entertaining hopes of profiting by the gullibility of John Bull on the one hand, and having neither character nor substance to lose (in the event of their falsities being detected) on the other, they trumped up pathetic stories of the "tyranny and op-

pression" which they had severally undergone, and called upon "Westminster's Pride,"* and other patriots, to "see them righted."

I believe nobody will deny that the work of the Navy during the late war was well performed; in fact, so generally successful were the naval enterprizes, that many short-sighted people imagined there could not be much science or skill in sailing and fighting a ship of war, but that it was all practical knack, and that few disciples of old Benbow were possessed of two ideas to put together upon any other than nautical subjects. To many who after reflection arrived at this conclusion, and to more who never troubled themselves by reflecting at all, it appeared that so humane a cause, advocated by such potent supporters, and moreover, furnished with such a train of "legal artillery," would have quickly blown all the *sea devils* who were opposed to it "out of the water;" and to say truth, it does seem strange how common sense has been able to make any stand whatever against such wild enthusiasm.

The practical men, whose opinions are entitled to fully as much attention as those of theorists, laboured under no inconsiderable difficulties in laying those opinions before the public: limited education prevented them from coping with their antagonists in paper warfare, and some of those "guardians of the sacred tree," the Reviewers, took special care to keep on high ground while discussing the question: they affected to talk with great contempt of the absurdity of a person "bred to the sea," and who entered the service when quite a child, (as is the case with most naval officers,) attempting to appear "in print;" by which liberal arrangement they no doubt purposed keeping all the talk to themselves; and when any of my *caste* endeavoured, by putting pen to paper, to show that much misrepresentation and exaggeration existed regarding naval punishment in general, the "learned" forthwith pounced upon him with such arguments as, "Oh! he is one of the sea brutes himself. What can he have learned of the *morale* of discipline in a cockpit?"—Instead of replying to the *matter* they condemned the *manner* of his argument, and unmercifully falling upon the observations which he had put together in his own way, they plucked out "false quantities," "solecisms," and the devil knows what, and trounced him soundly with their goose-quills for presuming to approach the "Field of Literature" without having "qualified" at some academical magazine of wisdom. Now, in order to prevent, as far as I am able, any of these privileged persons from making such captious objections to my remarks, because they happen to emanate from a person who had the "weekly account" upon his collar when "scarce a handspike high," and who consequently cannot pretend to much erudition, I warn such uncharitable critics as may be so disposed, that I shall answer them in the words of the "Tatler," that "such criticisms make a man of sense sick, and a fool merry."

I advance as a proposition not to be disputed, that order in all places is desirable, if not essential; and that on board ship it is absolutely ne-

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* It would tend very much to undeceive a large portion of the public regarding this question, if Sir Francis Burdett would favour them with a sight of the letters he received about the latter part of the late war from seamen and marines, who complained to him of ill-treatment from their officers, "*distinguishing those*" which upon inquiry were found to be substantiated, and the contrary.

cessary, not only for the comfort of its inmates, but for their very existence in cases of difficulty and danger.

Now how is this order to be maintained among five or six hundred men, most of whom are thoughtless to a proverb, many ill-disposed, and some as vile miscreants as any in the creation? Is it by a pedagogue holding up his finger to them, or by a Methodist parson preaching to them touching the sinfulness and error of their ways? No! I do not hesitate to affirm, that in every ship in the King's service, there are more or less men who are only to be deterred from committing crime by the fear of punishment, and others whom nothing but the punishment itself will cure.

The question then is, what description of punishment should be made use of? The British Navy, during the late war, was a model for the rest of the world: its discipline was allowed to be excellent, and by what means was that discipline maintained? Certainly by "flogging," for that was (short of death) the only punishment inflicted for grave offences: but the "march-of-mind" people have declared it unnecessary, and are of "opinion" that the service would go on just as well without it; they might with equal propriety maintain, when they observe a watch go exquisitely well with a *steel*-spring, that with their "management" they would make it keep as good time by substituting a *tin* one. such a *dictum* would doubtless astonish the watchmakers, but what could they say? or if they said "their say," how could they expect to be listened to, when opposed by such mighty antagonists as Hume and Co.? Poor benighted devils, they could only look on and marvel, and I doubt not would entertain as high an opinion of their opponents' skill in horology, as most sailors give them credit for in nautical affairs.

In the consideration of this subject, the difference between the little isolated community in a ship, and the structure of society on shore, should be particularly kept in view. In the former, each man has a stated portion of duty to perform, and his absence or neglect imposes an excess of work upon others; it is plain then, that for the benefit of the service, (to which consideration all others should give way,) the punishments should be regulated so as to interfere as little as possible with any absence of the criminals from duty. In the latter, this rule has no existence, because the number of individuals changing their occupations, and of others seeking employment, is always so great, that the community feels no sensible inconvenience, (as far as their absence goes,) from the incarceration of the numerous unhappy beings who fill the gaols, nor from the transportation of those who are banished the country.

It is therefore no argument to say, that because the laws on shore are sufficient for the punishment of malefactors without having recourse to flogging, its application is unnecessary on board ships of war. When crimes are committed on shore, there are police-officers to arrest the criminals, magistrates to commit them, and prisons to receive them; if guilt be brought home to them, the aggrieved parties, in most instances, are freed from any farther annoyance from their vicious conduct; but on board ship the case is widely different; there, transportation, fine, and lengthened imprisonment, are, as general punishments, perfectly impossible to be entertained; and what other *pa-*

nacea for the prevention and cure of grave crimes (leaving death out of the question) is there, I should be glad to know, in existence in this kingdom? After a seaman has undergone his punishment, whatever it may be, he returns into the society in which he moved before; and if he does not care a straw for what he has suffered, how are the well behaved people to be protected from a repetition of his villainy? Is it because he *does not like* to be well flogged for his misdeeds that he is not to be so corrected? Methinks that that very reason is one of the strongest arguments for a continuance of the system: when were malefactors allowed to choose their own punishments?

Among the objections which have been urged by the *Hume-anitites* are the two following:—that flogging tends to make the men who undergo such operation lose their *self-respect*, or, as craniologists express it, their *self-esteem*, and that it makes them discontented. I apprehend that any attempt to govern rogues by an appeal to their mental feelings or sense of honour, only leaves the virtuous a prey to the wicked: if a man chooses to commit a felony or gross offence, surely his character must be too degraded, and his feelings too much blunted by the mere commission of such acts, to be capable of any farther abasement by his being flogged for it. That objections, emanating from "Jack" himself, have been made against flogging as a particular degradation, I deny, as well as that the exercise of it as a punishment has been considered by him as a grievance. A strong proof of this latter assertion may be adduced from the non-existence of any such article in the list of "grievances" set forth by the mutineers, both at the Nore and Spithead: surely, if the seamen considered it in so objectionable a light, a requisition for its abolition would have occupied a prominent place in their demands upon Government; the fact is, the reverse was the case; the subject was not even alluded to, and there are many living witnesses who can testify, that during the time when the officers were displaced, and the ships were under command of the delegates, flogging was as regularly "served out," as when the constituted authorities were in full possession of their offices. Let us now consider the substitutes which have been proposed as efficient *succedanea* for this bugbear punishment.

I believe that "solitary confinement" is the "favourite child" of the reformers, and in my humble judgment a more mistaken notion never entered the mind of man. I consider the grand object of all punishment to be example: the bodily torments of a criminal cannot in any degree repair the mischief which his malpractices have occasioned, but his acute sufferings brought under the eyes of his companions, must have a strong tendency to deter them from behaving in any way which may bring them into the same situation; flogging has this property in a very great degree, solitary confinement not at all: the latter, to be properly appreciated, especially by the thoughtless, (and who are more giddy than seamen?) should be endured: it tends to subdue, and even to break the spirit of the most firm-minded; and I have heard of cases where it has been a source of serious injury to the intellect of its victims. To render it of any effect, every vicious character would require at least one "dose" before he became aware of its severity.

Its infliction as a general punishment is incompatible with the nature of the sea-service, as I trust I shall sufficiently prove. We will

"put a case." A man is convicted of a grave crime, and ordered by his captain to be placed in solitary confinement for a month; his messmates meet at their next meal, and perhaps regret his absence, but more probably make his incarceration a subject of merriment: some "wonder how he likes it;" Sam Swipes commiserates him, because he has no grog in his dungeon; and Frank Futtock "damns him up in heaps," because his having got in "limbo" is the cause of the said Frank's having an extra look-out in the middle watch. Beyond the circle of his own mess, I will venture to say the matter excites neither interest nor commiseration, and even there it grows cold in four-and-twenty hours, and the poor wretch remains in his purgatory unpitied and forgotten, until delivered in "due course of law."

When released, if an old offender, he "don't care a damn now it's over," and consoles himself with the reflection that, as his grog has been withheld during his confinement, the Purser will have to pay him for it, and he consequently will possess some money which he otherwise would not have done: if a Tyro in crime, moody and melancholy, he joins his messmates, and in nine cases out of ten gets laughed at by them if he does not get drunk "upon the strength" of his deliverance; he cannot impress upon the generality of his associates the withering effect of solitary confinement upon a sensitive mind, and should he endeavour to do so, he would be jeered by the majority of them for "coming the Methodist Parson over them."

I have assumed *one* man to be confined; let us now say *a dozen* are at once subjected to the same punishment. The remainder of the crew are obliged to perform the duties of the delinquents while they are expiating their offences; and many a good seaman, and more lubbers, whilst handing a course or topsail at midnight during a heavy gale of wind, their bodies so encrusted with frozen sleet as to be nearly as stiff as the yard they can with difficulty "hold on;" many I say, and with good reason, under such circumstances, would not think it *derogatory to their dignity* to wish themselves comfortably stowed in the coal-hole, at the same time "growling" and discontented with their commander for his not contriving to punish the "bad men" without imposing their duties upon the good ones.

Thus, by this hopeful system, the ship loses for a time the services of a number of men, and an unfair quantum of extra labour is imposed upon the well-behaved portion of the crew.

When ships are weakly manned, as after actions or sickness, from sending away men in prizes, &c. it in many cases would be highly inexpedient, if not morally impossible, to dispense with the services of even one or two men; in such instances, knaves would be emboldened to commit offences, knowing that their officers could not inflict any severe punishment upon them.

Another grand objection to solitary confinement on board ship, is the difficulty of providing "accommodation" for these gentry, even in the largest vessels. On board a man-of-war there is little enough of space at the best of times, and when she goes to sea she is usually crammed with provisions and water, so as not to leave room below to "swing a cat by the tail," much less to furnish cages for half a dozen or more Newgate birds, who may feel disposed to play their pranks before sufficient lodging is "eaten" clear for their reception.

We may live to see the day when Mr. Hume, or some other mistaken innovator, may propose, that "in such cases it shall be lawful" to appropriate a part of the officers' cabins for the required purpose. The absence of the criminals is not the only "weakening of the service" which the system occasions, for sentinels are required to keep constant watch over their places of confinement, as well as the personal attendance of the master-at-arms, or ship's corporal, whenever necessary occasions render it imperative to let them out of their dens for a short period. The active police of the ship has therefore its other duties interfered with while engaged in waiting upon them.

Many more objections might be urged upon the same side, but *verbum sat.* I apprehend that I have stated fully enough to convince all unprejudiced persons, that "solitary confinement" is not calculated ever to become an efficient means of controlling the bad characters with which the Navy abounds.

My means of information are but scanty, I therefore cannot aver but that other punishments have been represented by the "*Humane*" as likely to be adequate to the preservation of discipline should the "cat" be thrown "overboard;" but I never heard of any such, and I believe that many who so lustily raise their voices against flogging, have never deemed it worthy of a thought, as to what power, in the event of its abolition, would remain in the hands of the King's officers for the government of their men.

Utopian schemes are all very pleasant in the abstract, and it would be truly delightful for a great nation to be peopled by a virtuous milk-and-water community, the naughty members of which should be sent to bed without their suppers;—whose pride it would be to have its ships of war commanded by old women, and whose government should furnish half a dozen Old Bailey counsellors to every ship in the fleet, to defend all vagabonds who might be brought before the old lasses.

But alas! the New Jerusalem will not be built in our day. To polish the diamond, it is necessary to use its own substance; and, "rough and ready" as the true British sailor has ever been, in like manner his sterling qualities can only be produced and maintained by metal of his own stamp; lady-like measures will never suit him; he is best ruled by the "customs in such cases used at sea," under which *régime* he has always proved himself "game to the back-bone:" any attempt to nurse him excites no other feeling in him than contempt; and you might with equal propriety give a bear a flannel waistcoat to prevent his catching cold, as from qualms of compassion strive to govern him as a gentleman usher does his family, or as a lawyer does his clerks.

Idolizing the noble profession of which I have the honour to be an humble member, every incident, however trivial, which concerns its interests, always excites my attention; but when I see attempts made to strike at the root of its discipline—its very soul—by visionary theorists, who seem to hold it as a sin to punish crime, I can only tremble for the fate of the beautiful fabric which is threatened with destruction by these "good intentions;"* and in truth, these last do not unfrequently form the miserable apology for the mischief occasioned by the obstinate

* Lord Byron quotes somewhere a Portuguese proverb, which tells us that "Hell is paved with good intentions."

endeavours of speculators to bring the "mountain to Mahomet;" or, to drop metaphor, to attempt to effect a revolution in the very nature and characteristic properties of an order of mankind to suit their own ideas of legislation. A Sea Lieutenant.

*** Capt. Hall, in his very able work on North America, has incidentally discussed this subject in connection with the rigid discipline maintained in the American Navy, with which, from a sense of the important stake involved, no attempt has been made to tamper. That distinguished officer concludes his arguments, which are dispassionate and to the purpose, by the following sensible observations:—

"Nothing, indeed, is farther from my intention in the foregoing reasoning, than to recommend the frequent or familiar use of severe measures. My sole purpose is to show, that, in cases where serious punishment of some kind is found absolutely necessary for the maintenance of effective discipline, the old system is far better, not only for the public service, but also for the individuals exposed to it, than the futile and harassing substitutes which have been tried in its place."

SKETCH OF THE SERVICES OF THE LATE MAJOR HERBERT BEAVER.*

By the beginning of December, Capt. Beaver had been appointed to a trusty command; for the rancorous disposition of Pelimé Talawve, the chief Adigar, and the Putlam dispute, which in the sequel brought on the "Areca-nut war," had already made it evident, that nothing but firmness would bring the government of Candy to a sense of justice. The Adigar was a consummate knave, who considered it would be no difficult matter to elevate himself to the throne, if assisted by the British Government; but finding that his intrigues were repulsed with scorn, he became furiously hostile to our interests. His object was to amuse us, from time to time, with delusive negotiations, till there should be a favourable moment for striking a decisive blow. At length an unequivocal insult, at the beginning of 1803, left Mr. North no resource but that of dispatching a force into the interior.

Agreeably to the desultory tactics of Candy, our soldiers were permitted to enter the capital almost unmolested; for the natives were well aware, that the pernicious climate would soon oblige them to evacuate it; and they felt confident that men dispirited by disease, and encumbered with artillery, baggage, and ammunition, must eventually fall an easy prey into their hands, whilst retreating through defiles and fastnesses. Meantime the occupation of the capital, and the necessary duties of the sea-port garrisons, so completely engrossed our small army, that it was difficult to check the ravages of the various predatory hordes on our possessions; since even the combination of energy and courage cannot always compensate for the positive absence of physical strength.

In this crisis, although suffering from fever, Capt. Beaver exerted himself with such success, that he obtained the repeated approbation of the Commander-in-Chief; as may be seen by the Indian Gazettes of those days. One of his frequent triumphant incursions into the enemy's

* Concluded from page 438.

territory, is described with characteristic spirit, in a letter of the 31st of March, 1803.

"Mr. North," he writes, "having heard, whilst at my house at Negumbo, that a Candian Governor, called Deparré Lewhie, as cunning as a fox, had entered the British domains with about 6000 men, and had actually erected a battery at Moohooroogampalle, expressed a wish that some one would reconnoitre the position. I volunteered it, and the Governor was, I believe, pleased. What I am about to relate would surprise and stagger you, if I did not premise that when a native says 6000, there are in general 600; and not even that number furnished with fire-arms. As I approached this Mr. Deparré's quarters, the account of his force was confirmed; but I knew they would not stand a surprise, and therefore determined upon storming Moohooroogampalle the next morning. About an hour after midnight we met with an obstacle; some pallisades with strong thorns opposed our progress, and the noise we unavoidably made in getting through, alarmed a picquet, who instead of facing us, leaped like so many wild hogs into the jungle, which enabled us to reach the fort very soon. The enemy immediately beat their tom-toms, and we expected them certainly to fight us. I did not, with only the twenty-six men who had kept up with me, think it prudent to wait for daylight, we therefore instantly advanced to the storm. The mountain in labour! We dashed up to and over the parapet, where I was challenged by a sentry; this so alarmed all the Candians that they fled, and in one minute we became possessors of a very strong fort, without the enemy's firing a shot. Their force was really above 600, almost all armed with muskets, such as they are; they left a few behind them with some gunpowder, and the very tom-toms, that seemed to threaten us so, which I now have for Herbert. You will imagine the astonishment of the *dessavé*, or head-man, at seeing me return to Attegalle with my whole party huzzaing. A whimsical incident made us all appear terribly wounded, for we were covered with blood from head to foot. There is a species of small leech, equally annoying to both men and horses, that abounds in jungles; and on this march I had I suppose fifty upon me at least, and every man the same. They got even into the palms of our hands, nor are they perceivable at night, until they have fastened themselves."

The next exploit of Capt. Beaver was the surprise of a fort near Attegalle, on the 7th of April, with only sixteen men. The monsoon had set in while he was moving into quarters, and being informed on the way of a particularly formidable redoubt, called Rathmalgalle, on the border of the Hina Corle, within fifteen miles, he "thought it his duty to look at it," although the country was so difficult to march through, that the head-man protested against the attempt. Our hero, however, was not to be diverted from his purpose; he well knew the confusion a night attack would occasion, and he moreover thought, with Montesquieu, that the success of most enterprises depends upon knowing how much time is necessary to their success. Accordingly they reached the spot by moonlight, and the enemy immediately distinguishing their white jackets, scarcely challenged before they began a sharp and galling fire of muskets and grasshoppers, or Candian jungle pieces. Neither this nor their yells retarded the assailants, who resolutely advanced, and scaled the battery in a few minutes, while the terrified garrison, unaware of the small number who attacked them, precipitately fled into the woods. The work was on a steep rock of considerable height; it was about forty yards in length, with twelve guns, in embrasures; and it was placed so as to stretch across the upper end of a woody ravine, which was the only approach; while from the

extreme of the latter, an abatis reached up to the base of the fort. Had this post been in British hands, it might have defied physical force. With the assistance of the surrounding inhabitants, the bastions were demolished, and the Government appear to have been highly pleased with the gallantry and advantages of the enterprise.

Nothing, perhaps, can better describe our Captain's active services, than the scraps, fortunately preserved, of his animated correspondence.

"I have been," he writes in a letter of the 9th of May, "with a new force, just double the former, after the Deparré again, who it now seems has more followers. Indeed from his different camps, consisting of huts made of cocoa-nut leaves, which I have burnt day after day, they must be at least two thousand,—enough to eat us; but these poor wretches seldom stand against European fire."

"I have this day given up the chase, as Lewhie has got into the fastnesses of the country, where I cannot follow him, for if we did we must starve, having already left the horses and coolies far behind us."

"I will tell you how we live to-day, and then you will know how we fare generally in this odd warfare. We are in a Cingalese church, where I suffer neither the image of Budha, nor any other symbol of their religion to be insulted. There is one long bench, and on this we slept after a hot chase of the Deparré last night; on this we sit, and on this we eat. We have a piece of cocoa-nut shell for a spoon, another to drink out of, and a plantain leaf for a plate; thus we make it 'a land flowing with milk and honey.' I have, however, with twenty-four Europeans and twenty-seven Seapoys, not only driven this Chief out of the British territory, but followed him as far as possible into those of the King of Candy."

Capt. Beaver now returned to head-quarters, in consequence of the heavy rains. His amiable disposition, and military acquirements, had already rendered him very acceptable to the Hon. Frederick North, who took an early opportunity of appointing him to his personal staff, in these kind terms,—

"My dear Beaver,—As you once *acted* as aid-de-camp to me, I should be very happy if you would accept a permanent situation of the kind, which is now unfortunately vacant, by the death of Major Boyd. You will have to regulate our militia besides; but you must not leave Negumbo for that purpose till you are well, unless you would wish to try our English physicians, instead of the great Vanderlakin. Should you come, we will nurse you with great care."

The pestilential climate of several parts of the interior, and the fatigue endured by the troops, had already caused sickness to increase to a frightful malignancy. On the 9th of April, about four hundred men of the 51st, who returned with Gen. Macdowall, appeared on the parade at Columbo, but there was scarcely one of the number who did not enter the hospital; and in ten weeks three hundred of them were buried! The Government had therefore been, for some time, anxiously alarmed for the fate of the garrison at Candy; and as the communications were cut off, the most dismal apprehensions prevailed. Indeed, much dissatisfaction was expressed against Mr. North, and the Council, as being deficient in local knowledge, and unequal to cope with the systematic duplicity of the enemy. At length a Malay arrived, who had deserted; but his story that the whole detachment had been perfidiously murdered, was not fully credited, by people who distrusted their own forebodings; and the hopes and fears with which every bosom alternately throbbed, had become painfully acute, when the providential escape of George Barnesley, a corporal of Beaver's

regiment, confirmed the fatal tidings. This man survived the general massacre, after having been knocked on the head, and left amongst the slain: with incredible sagacity and courage, he contrived to crawl into a thick jungle, whence, in the darkness of night, he journeyed to an outpost, then closely invested, and succeeded in entering it unobserved by the enemy. The leading events of the melancholy transaction are detailed in a letter of the 4th of August, by the Captain to his brother, the Rev. James Beaver; and though some of the circumstances are not so clearly described as they were afterwards known, the whole is extremely interesting, being written from the spot.

"Of our Candian war, of which you will have heard a good deal, you may be amused to learn the origin. Certain merchants of Putlam, in our territories on this island, purchased a large quantity of areka-nuts from the subjects of the King of Candy. These noble subjects, having received the money for their nuts, plundered our honest merchants. Mr. North remonstrated,—the king promised redress,—time elapsed,—our governor reminded,—his sable majesty was again liberal of promises—Mr. North unwillingly threatened force,—this brought a vulgar and low defiance,—and we went to war. Our force was divided into eastern and western, whose march was so concerted, that the Trincomalee and Columbo divisions, the former of 2000, and the latter 1100 men, should arrive nearly at the same time at Candy; and this was so punctually executed, that they all entered together. Your old acquaintance, Gen. Macdowall, was commander; he had one fort to pass, so situated on a mountain, that his progress might have been totally stopped; but the enemy fired only till the grenadiers of the 19th reached the summit, when away they scampered into the bushes. The despot had abandoned the capital, after setting fire to his palace, and destroying a very fine coach given to him by Mr. North. We put a legitimate king on the throne; but no subjects flocked round him, notwithstanding the threats and promises held forth in a proclamation. The truth is, that Government was deceived by the accounts of this man's influence; yet his father having formerly held the sceptre, certainly authorized hopes that he would have been received with acclamation. Still our army protected him there, and made fruitless excursions after the usurper; but alas! we had to resist a more formidable enemy than human opposition—a desolating fever!"

Here follows a melancholy list of deaths, and then the narrative proceeds:—

"Hitherto Candy itself had been tolerably healthy, but the campaign was now over, and a truce settled; from that moment sick officers arrived night and day at my quarters, and few recovered. On the 30th of May, the governor and the chief secretary left my house for Dambadenia, almost half way between Negumbo and Candy, where the first Adigar was to meet us, and settle the terms of peace. I had the honour to command the governor's escort, and handed the villain to his audience. The negotiation was apparently settled to our advantage; but perhaps history does not furnish an example of more treacherous conduct, or a more dreadful catastrophe, than what I am now going to tell you.

"When Mr. North and the Candian minister parted at Dambadenia, the preliminaries were agreed upon, and of course the truce was the more strongly established: our whole army being ill, the safety of the garrison, in the capital, depended upon the honour and good faith of the Adigar. On the 24th of June, this scoundrel, finding there was not a single European soldier fit for duty, and very few Malays or Sepoys, ordered an attack to be made on them. Major Davie, who commanded, sent out a flag of truce, and afterwards had an interview with the Adigar, wherein it was stipulated that the garrison should march out that evening with their arms, provided our sick were taken care of till they could be recovered; and the Candians were to assist in making rafts to

enable our people to cross a rapid river about a mile off. The Major marched out at five in the morning, but the whole of the day and following night elapsed upon the banks of the river, for no Candian aided, according to promise, and the stream was unfordable.

"On the 26th there came a message to Major Davie, that the Usurper, highly displeased with the Adigar for the terms he had granted, had imprisoned him; and that Mooto Sawmy, the King, whom we had endeavoured to establish, and who was included in the capitulation, should be forthwith given up to him. We have not yet had a clear account of Davie's conduct, but an officer's Malay servant, who escaped, informed Mr. North, that the poor sovereign was shortly after delivered over to his ruthless foes. Upon this, a second and imperious message came, that the Major and all his people must lay down their arms, and return to Candy! As they were now entirely surrounded by the enemy, they sorrowfully resigned themselves to the order, and retraced their steps, when, to their surprise, they were immediately conducted to the very Adigar who had ordered the lie to be told, of his being imprisoned. Having demanded the rank of each officer, he ordered the three seniors, Davie, Rumley, and Humphreys to be separated; then all the rest of the detachment were taken a little aside, and barbarously slaughtered in cold blood!

"This servant, our informer, was a Malay, and as most of his countrymen had been spared, and forced into the Candian service, he was allowed to walk about. He says he went to the spot from whence he heard the firing, and found all our poor fellows dead,—some of the bodies shockingly mangled. Meantime, about one hundred and forty-nine sick men, mostly of our regiment, lying helpless in the hospital, had their brains knocked out with stones. The three prisoners were then hurried before the King, who sent for the unhappy chief whom we had placed upon the throne, bitterly reproached him, and then had him stretched out and hacked to pieces with mattocks. Thus was a whole British garrison miserably murdered! By a strange inconsistency, the wretches permitted Gen. Macdowall and his aid-de-camp, who had been to visit the garrison, to pass, a few days before this horrible massacre, from Candy to Negumbo, unmolested, though without any guard; and only four days before that, some officers who were ill, came quite safely to Columbo."

In addition to Capt. Beaver's brief, but accurate statement, it may be proper to mention that Humphries, and Rumley, died very shortly after their humiliating captivity. With political cunning, the Major was permitted to live; and for nine years he dragged on a miserable existence, without the slightest means of communicating with his countrymen. When the British troops re-entered Candy, in 1815, a squalid being threw himself before them; he was an artillery-man named Thoen, and was the sole survivor of the garrison of 1803. It appeared, that in the odious act of butchery, he had been felled, and cast amongst the slain; but being seen under symptoms of returning animation, was hung, like a dog, to the nearest tree. It now happened that the rope, by which he was suspended, broke, and reviving after the consequent fall, his persecutors hung him up again, and left him to his fate. The rope, however, stranded a second time, and the superstitious fears of the despot being awakened, the sufferer's life was spared; but he was never allowed the least intercourse with Major Davie.

We must also record the virtuous integrity of Noureddin and his brother, two native officers in the Malay regiment, on being dragged into the presence of the King of Candy. It is said, that after refusing to prostrate themselves, as being contrary to their own usage, his Majesty solicited them to command the Malays in his service, and offered every

inducement of money, lands, and honours. Noureddin declared he could not, as he had already sworn allegiance to a Sovereign, in whose employ he was resolved to live and die. The magnanimous brothers were forthwith cast into a dungeon, to shake their resolution. After a confinement of six weeks, they were again forced before the despot; and on being demanded whether they chose a Candian command, or death, heroically answered, that they were ready to sacrifice their lives for the cause they had embraced. This bold reply brought on them instant execution; and their bodies being dragged to the woods, were thrown as prey to the wild beasts.

No marvel such heroism could not touch the bosom of him, who afterwards compelled an unhappy mother to pound her own infant in a mortar! We all know that a consequence of absolute authority is to steel the natural impulses of the heart; but here was a monster, who by murders, and mutilations, drove even Candian Adigars into rebellion.

The terrors and despondency which hung over the coasts of Ceylon may be readily imagined,—and the writer of this sketch recollects, that they had not subsided, when he visited Columbo, in 1804. The massacre was followed by spoliation in every direction, and the elated Candians were reinforced by multitudes of Cingalese. In this alarming exigency, Capt. Beaver, confiding in the energy which a disciplined force must possess over an ill-armed and tumultuous rabble, perceived the true mode of making head against them, and with the few men quartered at Negumbo, he first repulsed the invaders, and quickly afterwards attacked them, with a success which enhanced his increasing reputation.

A letter from him of the 7th Sept. is replete with interesting detail.

"All our garrisons," says he, "were extremely weak; many, very many were dead out of the only two European regiments, the 51st and 19th, and two companies of the 65th, who were spread all over the island. Notwithstanding this circumstance, by activity and exertion, the Candians were successfully opposed in every direction, except in the district of Matura, where the Commandant, lying unaccountably buried in his fort, without ever making a single sortie, the country was soon overrun by the enemy. This officer ordered Tangall, a strong post, twenty-two miles distant, to be evacuated; so alarmed was he, that on the arrival of that little garrison, his intention was to abandon Matura also, on the 21st of Aug. and he wrote to Columbo in such despondency, that Government thought the place lost. Indeed, the inhabitants of this fine province, seeing the enemy were masters all around, and that they erected their works without opposition, almost all became rebels, some voluntarily, and some by compulsion. Mr. North, with great feeling, expressed his wish, that if my health was perfectly re-established, I would take the command of Matura, if it were possible to reach it. I was just recovered from my second fever, and had been well about four days; however, he insisted on having a medical opinion concerning me, which was given in favour of my undertaking the service, and off I set in three hours for Matura, a distance of 103 miles."

"Letters had been sent, by an express, directing the garrison to hold out till my arrival; the enemy, however, were in possession of the road for the last twelve miles. This I fortunately heard of at Point de Galle, and therefore hired a fishing-boat, a little thing in which there was no room to move one's legs, and arrived safely in Matura by daylight on the 21st, the day of the proposed quitting of it. Having made the necessary dispositions, we sallied out the same evening, and have been fighting almost every day since. I have retaken the

fort of Tangall, and put the same officer in possession of it who had evacuated it, by orders from this place. We were opposed three times in our march thither, but I left a garrison, and returned without opposition. We have also opened the road again to Point de Galle,—have scoured many insurrectionary parts of the district, and—here I am."

Matura is situated amidst luxuriant groves, decorated with the towering talipot-tree, on the west bank of the Neel Ganga, or blue river, a stream which winds through a beautiful, cultivated valley. Tangall is also a coast village; it is twenty-four miles to the N.E. of Matura, pleasantly embosomed in the most romantic scenery. It has a sandy bay, protected by reefs on the two extreme points from all winds but the S.E. and E. This district is much infested by wild elephants, and one of the best snares in the island for catching them is about nine miles from Tangall.

In another letter, written a few days after the preceding one, the Captain describes the nature of his conflicts with the natives.

"The Cingalese lie concealed till you come close upon them, then they give one regular fire, and fly: this is the general case, and I suppose I was about six yards from their grasshoppers, the balls of which are about an inch in diameter, when they let them off. We were attacked from three points at once, but immediately carried them all; took both their masked and their open batteries, and burnt every house in the country. My opponents are a mixture of Cingalese rebels, and Candians; they pick off at least an European or two, from me, on each encounter, as we are obliged to be in advance, and consequently it is only now and then that a Sepoy or a Malay is killed."

"I have two cohorns, and whenever I know the exact situation of the enemy, we are sure to rout them out by a few shells, and thereby save our men. I cannot give you an idea of the country; the jungle is so thick, and the fastnesses so strong, that we are not a moment sure but what we may be destroyed by a masked battery. My whole force now consists of only 60 Europeans, 140 Sepoys, and 170 Malays."

The "General Order" published officially at Columbo, proves that our officer was far from over-rating his own actions, and that the decision with which he acted was urgently necessary to the general preservation. It runs thus:—

"The Governor has observed with peculiar satisfaction the rapid series of well-judged and well-executed operations, by which Capt. Herbert Beaver, of the 19th Regiment, has hitherto proceeded in recovering the important province of Matura from the Candians, and in bringing back its deluded inhabitants to their duty. The indefatigable activity, zeal, and ability, which that officer has displayed since his assumption of the command of that district, has fully justified the high opinion which his Excellency had formed of him from his former services, and which induced him to appoint him to that arduous station, in a time of such extreme difficulty and discouragement."

On the 29th of Aug. Capt. Beaver hearing that Hambangtotte was attacked by a numerous Candian force, instantly started from Kattoon, with the detachment under his command, to relieve the place. The gallant band arrived there on the 6th of Sept. after a difficult and dangerous march, but the blockade had already been raised by a daring sortie of the garrison.

Upon the demise of Col. Hunter, who held a majority in the 19th regiment, Capt. Beaver availed himself of the opportunity of purchas-

ing into the vacancy. It appeared, however, that it had been the intention of his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, to present him with this step, and though the gracious favour was thus frustrated, an assurance was given that a mark of approbation was only postponed; he also received a most gratifying testimony of the estimation in which he was held by that popular but unfortunate officer, Gen. Hay Macdowall, couched in these terms:

"Having again resumed your situation of Aid-de-Camp to his Excellency the Governor, and relinquished the command of the province of Matura, from which the enemy have been expelled, and the country restored to tranquillity, it becomes my duty to express to you how extremely satisfied I am with your conduct during the period your services have been required in that quarter. I know not whether I ought most to admire that conciliating disposition and excellent judgment by which you so promptly and effectually retrieved and fixed the confidence of the inhabitants of all descriptions, whom (from an obvious cause which I do not wish to notice) you found in a state of actual despair and dismay; or to value that vigour, courage, and spirit of enterprise, which induced you on every occasion to lead out your troops to repel invading force, or to reanimate and protect his majesty's loyal subjects, who soon perceived that they might implicitly rely on an officer, whose talents and activity were constantly exerted in their defence, and whose measures were dictated by so much wisdom and prudence."

"It has given me peculiar pleasure to observe that your merits have been duly appreciated by Government, in the order of thanks issued by his Excellency. The value of your character has not been falsely estimated by me; and in thus publicly acknowledging the benefits which have resulted from your distinguished services, I am happy to avow my entire approbation, and to assure you of my sincere regard and esteem."

In the following season, Major Beaver boldly marched a detachment through the centre of the Candian dominions; he completely deceived the enemy by returning in a different direction to that by which he advanced, and consequently accomplished his design with scarcely any loss. The annexed extracts from his letters narrate the exploit.

"Kandangoomooka, 24th Sept. 1804.—We are now in the enemy's country, and a single *coup de main* would cut us all off. I was informed this morning, that we should certainly meet with opposition early in our march, and often in the course of it, but we have advanced about eight miles, and have met with none. Gen. Wemyss has appointed me to a very handsome command, consisting of not less than six hundred fighting men, and amounting with followers to about four thousand. My direct object is to catch the first Adigar, the planner and perpetrator of the atrocious butchery,—a fact acknowledged by the King himself. My course is therefore to the province of which he is virtually sovereign, and where, though I cannot hope he will remain for us, we shall destroy every thing that is his. This is the villain whose *hand was once in mine*, at his interview with Mr. North."

"Tippanava, the 25th September.—We marched this evening at five, and our line was thus:—advanced guard—pioneers to clear the road—artillery—50th regiment—Ceylon ditto—Caffre ditto—Malay ditto—military stores—surgeon's dooley—private baggage—provisions—guard of Malays to protect the coolies—pontoons for passing rivers—Nullahs—rear-guard. We continued our progress over a difficult road till five P. M. with no farther molestation than a few shots fired at the rear guard, from a thick jungle, early in the day. It is impossible to give you an idea of the magnificence of the country, or of the difficulty of its roads. Mountains overtopping each other, and changes of most sublime scenery, are seen at every turn, while the intervening valleys, teeming with fruitfulness

and groves of cocoa and areca nut trees, render the whole quite lovely: the latter are always a direction-post to a village, or a dessavé's dwelling."

" 26th September.—I close this in a serious situation, for to-morrow will probably decide the success or failure of my expedition. We have positive intelligence that we are to be opposed along the whole of the route to Battighedera, the Adigar's residence. As it is to be their final stand in his defence, it may perhaps be obstinate. The roads we are obliged to take are dreadful, and we know not but that, at every inch of them, a battery may open against us; but the soldiers, somehow or other, really like to follow me, and my confidence in the protection of an Omnipotent arm never deserts me."

" Courgonittu, September the 27th.—I told you last night of what might be looked for to-day. We met with more serious opposition than I expected; and when coming upon our ground this evening, more precautions were recommended to me than I judged right; however, I yielded. The consequence has been, that the Malays, to whom an important post was entrusted, fired after dark without a cause, perhaps the most dangerous of all alarms which can be given in a camp. We have hitherto carried our point; yet I cannot help mentioning a circumstance which took place in an impracticable jungle; a Candian was perceived making a particular mark of me, but some of my soldiers took a better aim and brought him down."

" September the 28th.—Join with me in thanksgiving for our complete success this day, without the loss of a man. We dislodged the enemy by throwing shells, and then charging them. We destroyed an immense property of the Adigar's, and might have carried off a tolerable prize in cattle, grain, and other plunder, but I have difficulty enough already to guard the poor coolies, without increasing our line of unprotected people."

" September the 29th.—I have been surprised at the enemy's defence, for while we marched over a most troublesome country, we were resisted seven times; but thank God! I now write upon ground a mile in front of their last fire. Our fatigues are nearly conquered, because I imagine the Adigar's fancied security was entirely in the rugged hills and passes which we carried to-day. The great object of my expedition, viz. " to do all the mischief we could to the treacherous minister," will now be accomplished. I certainly have not failed in fulfilling these orders hitherto, and with what we hope yet to perform, I think we shall spoil his influence with the people, who have been accustomed to look up to him as a sort of god. Still I must not halloo before I am out of the wood. We are in a part of the country unknown to the British; we are not sure of the provisions of a day; and such is the weight on my mind, that I never start until the last coolie is off the ground, nor go under cover without seeing all safely into the camp."

" Dinnarakies, 30th September.—We took possession about noon to-day of this rich valley, a valley surrounded by most captivating scenery of high mountains and varied hills. I divided my force and marched by two routes, which so distracted the enemy, that although there are evident marks of an intention to oppose, they all skulked off. We have thus completed our work. Our impediments have been extraordinary, and perhaps, as far as the face of a country can be estimated, no detachment in India ever experienced greater. Moreover, we could never poke our noses an inch before us without the risk of a masked-battery. I had with me, certainly, one of the bravest and most intelligent headmen that nature ever produced of his colour; and his extraordinary sagacity constantly directed me where to throw a shell, though I could see nothing to aim at. This precaution always produced a fire from the foe before my soldiers were within reach of it."

" Now we have other difficulties to encounter; our rice runs short, and we have eight or nine days march to perform before we can reach our own limits. Many of those under me expect to be attacked on our way home, so should I, did we return by the road we came: but my plan is to dash through and come out at the other side of the island, and therefore I look for no farther opposi-

tion. I meant to have respected the religion of our enemies, and have always hitherto done so; but perceiving to-day that many articles seized at the massacre of Candy were adorning a temple, I intend with glee to destroy it in the morning."

"October the 5th.—I have not had a moment to write for several days. We have performed an extraordinary march, and have succeeded in every attempt. Our rice was just out, when we luckily fell in with Col. Maddison's detachment, and we shall be within our own boundaries to-morrow morning."

This dashing achievement raised the Major's character so highly at the Horse Guards, that he was assured of being rewarded with the first preferment which his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief could with propriety dispose of. His friends, therefore, being anxiously on the look-out, applied to the Adjutant-general, on the earliest appearance of such an opening, in September 1805, but refrained from farther solicitation, on being expressly informed that, "as there are two Lieutenant-colonels on the establishment of the 19th regiment, which is very weak in point of numbers, I should imagine, that in the event of Major Gen. Hewgill being appointed Colonel of a regiment, there would not be any succession at present. In case of any promotion, however, in the 19th, I have reason to hope that Major Beaver will succeed, from the best of all recommendations, his character as an officer." Yet the next news which transpired, after three lingering years, was, that the succession of Gen. Hewgill had been actually disposed of! This was disheartening to the zealous candidate, who had "lined himself with hope;" but the promised boon was still, though less ardently, expected.

On the 23d of March, 1807, the Major assumed the command of the regiment, and continued in it about a year and a half, when he resigned it to the Hon. Col. P. Stewart. His disappointment did not alter the general tenour of his correspondence, and he was comforted by the attachment of Sir Thomas Maitland, who with marked kindness insisted upon his remaining on the staff; "this is like him, all feeling, with his rough phiz." But repeated fevers had undermined his constitution, and early in 1809, while serving with his regiment under intolerable fatigues in the fatal climate of Travancore, his strength failed him, and he fell ill of a complaint which left no hopes of his recovery. The solicitude of his brother officers procured for him the consolation of expiring amongst his friends at Columbo, with every alleviation which the tenderest regard could bestow, by putting him on board the Piedmontese frigate.

He was carried into his quarters amidst the regrets of the garrison, and expired on the 19th of April, at the age of forty-five years. This blow was accounted as severe a loss as the settlement had ever sustained, and the general sorrow which pervaded the public mind was eminently conspicuous in the discharge of the last and solemn duties that were paid to his memory. The following was the form of the interment:

The Funeral Party,

With the drums and fifes of the 89th regiment, and the band of the 3d Ceylon, under the command of Major M'Bean, 89th regiment.

Pall Bearers.
- Lieut.-Col. Morrice, 3d Ceylon regiment.
- Major Chaplin, 2d Ceylon regiment.
- Major Edwards, 3d Ceylon regiment.

THE BODY.

Pall Bearers.
- Capt. Foote, H. M. S. Piedmontese.
- Major Wilson, Deputy-Barrack-Master-Gen.
- Major Colebrooke, Royal Artillery.

Chief Mourner,
THE GOVERNOR.
Mr. Wood. { Members of H. M. Council. } Hon. J. Rodney.
Aides-de-Camp.
The Colonial Officers.
The Officers of H. M. Ship La Piedmontese.
The officers of the General Staff.
The Commandant of Colombo with his Staff.
The Civil Servants according to their rank, the senior in front.

The friendship of both Lord Guildford and Sir T. Maitland survived the grave, for as permission could not be obtained to dispose of his commission, though he had purchased into a *death* vacancy, the loss was in some degree mitigated by a pension, to the disconsolate widow, from the island of Ceylon. It was granted to the united solicitations and testimonies of the two governors, who exerted themselves on the occasion, not only with the warmth of private friendship, but with the zeal of official duty, and the result afforded an agreeable proof that signal merit is not always forgotten on the death of the individual.

Although, as hath been remarked, there was a resemblance between the Major and his brother Philip, there were also many strong shades of difference. The former was more generally popular, perhaps from the very defects of his character; as he was more compliant, and more easily persuaded by those with whom he associated. He possessed infinite cheerfulness, some humour, and much of that readiness of thought and quotation, which shows retentive faculties, and resembles, however it may fall short of, true wit. While his attachment to his absent family excited the admiration of his Ceylon friends, his kindness and humanity were equalled only by his spirit, and bounded by his means. He had to bear with a little raillery, on his first entering the army, because he had always two books with him, the Bible and Horace. One of his characteristics was an innate dislike to parade and professions; whence Opie, the artist, an acute observer of human nature, remarked, that he had never seen so much genuine simplicity as in the Major. In fine, his temper was alike distant from the gloom of reserve and the levity of habitual mirth. His heart, warm and tender, was admirably disposed to love and friendship; his understanding was marked both by quickness and vigour, and his carriage was easy and polite, without a taint of the callous selfishness or trifling nothingness of fashionable life. His morals were exemplary, and his integrity inflexible in the most trying scenes of life; and though he naturally abhorred cruelty and oppression of all kinds, his benevolence was not so much involuntary and constitutional, as it was cherished and diffused by reflection—peace to his soul!

"Death's but a path that must be trod,
If man would ever pass to God."

ICE-BERGS IN THE NORTH ATLANTIC.

The following account of a formidable floating danger met with in the North Atlantic is extracted from a letter written by the master of an American brig; the detail into which he enters, in describing his situation among the masses of ice, will convey to the mind of the reader an idea of the peril which attends vessels when crossing the Atlantic between the 40th and 50th parallels of northern latitude; the quantity of ice he met with appears to have been greater in extent than any before noticed so far to the southward as forty-four degrees north; the promulgation of the account, therefore, cannot be too widely circulated, as a caution to all whom it may concern to be watchful in the voyage to and from America and the West Indies.

"On the 12th March, 1826, at four A. M. (sea account) between latitudes forty-two and forty-four north, weather thick and cloudy, with squalls of hail and snow, we ran the brig in between two reefs of ice, jammed together apparently in a solid mass; the sea being much smoother than usual, which did not alarm us: we knew we were far from land or breakers, until we felt the ice along side of us; as soon as we perceived which, we hove-to until daylight, when we found we were surrounded by a body of ice. Around us were thirty ice-bergs, about one hundred and fifty feet high, and nearly the size of Sequin Island! Finding the ice chafed us badly, we got out fenders. As we had run into the ice before the wind, it was impossible to get out the same way. At sunrise discovered a narrow opening to leeward, for which we steered under easy sail, and drove the brig through. We were now in a bay about a mile and a half wide, the reefs on either side, and large cakes of ice in contact with us.

"The wind still blowing fresh at N.W. we kept the vessel before it for about three miles, but could not discover an opening to the southward and westward: tacked and steered N.E. about twelve miles, it being very difficult to avoid the large cakes of ice that crowded thickly around us.

"Finding there was no opening in this direction, and that the two reefs extended as far as we could see; that there were numerous large islands of ice north of us, and an almost innumerable collection of small ones a-head, we resolved at ten A. M. to crowd sail and force her through the ice; and having prepared fenders of every kind, such as old-junk, spars, cordwood, bales of cotton, and part of one cable, we drifted her into it. We were now in the midst of the ice in a severe gale, accompanied with a thick snow-storm, and had it not been for our precaution in preparing fenders, the ice must have soon made a hole through us. At mid-day, old Sol designed to show his brazen face, as it were, laughing at our comical situation. This circumstance enabled us to take an observation, by which we found ourselves in latitude 44° 30′ N. and in longitude 43° 00′ W. (between the Azores and Newfoundland.)

"As our fenders were nearly destroyed, we were compelled to cut up more of one cable, wooden fenders not sinking deep enough for the purpose of defence under water. You may judge of the difficulty of *crowding* the brig through by our progress, which was but half a mile an hour, under two-reefed top-sails and fore-sail, the wind blowing heavily. At one o'clock P. M. we suspended two bales of cotton under our *chains*, that they might not be carried away by rolling against

cakes of ice, which we occasionally met, some of which were one hundred feet in circumference, and six feet thick.

"At one time we were so completely enclosed, that I got out, with part of the crew, and walked on the ice—a walk that few mariners have probably enjoyed at that distance from land on the western Atlantic ocean! At eight in the evening found the surrounding ice much thinner and the islands less frequent; handed all the sails except the close-reefed main-top-sail, which we hove to the mast to keep her from ranging a-head on the islands.

"At daylight, finding ourselves clear from the great body of ice, though not from the islands, we made sail and steered E.S.E. and E.N.E. for three days, with a good breeze, and under short sail during the night. It was the opinion of *all hands* that we sailed *three hundred miles** before we were clear of the large islands of ice."

On the 6th May, 1823, the *Mount-stone*, of and from Plymouth, Devon, was lost on an ice-berg, on her passage to Newfoundland.† The master, crew, and passengers, amounting to ten persons, took to the boat without provisions, from which two only of that number were rescued by a passing ship, on the 14th of the same month, the remainder having died of hunger!

According to the account of Francis Olford, seaman, the only survivor, it appears that the vessel had a favourable passage until the 7th May, when during the prevalence of a dense fog, and whilst the vessel was sailing at the rate of eight miles an hour, she struck against a body of ice that was level with the surface of the water. The shock was so severe that the vessel's bows were stove in, and after a vain attempt to stop the leak, they were forced to get into the boat, without being able to save a morsel of food, a drop of water, or an article of clothing but what they had on, and push from the brig, which was rapidly sinking. Soon after leaving her she went down, and they proceeded to make the best of their way towards the land, from which they were then distant three hundred miles. On 17th of May, ten days after the fatal accident, the two survivors, Capt. Colman and seaman Olford, were picked up by a Liverpool vessel, and landed one hundred miles from St. John's, Newfoundland. The poor seaman had both legs amputated.

On the 4th May, 1828, the brig *Catherine and Hannah* picked up a boat belonging to the *Superb*, of Bristol, in latitude 45° 11′ N. and longitude 56° 00′ W. that vessel having struck against an ice-berg which stove in her bows. This unfortunate occurrence obliged all hands to take to the pumps, at which they continued without intermission for two days and a night, when a schooner hove in sight, and the Captain proceeded in the jolly-boat to treat with the master of her to take his crew from the sinking vessel: while he was so engaged, the crew left the pumps to get the boats out to leave her, they succeeded in launching one, (that, afterwards picked up,) and seven men got into her, and slipped the rope that held her, to go on board the schooner, but a fog coming on, they lost sight of both vessels, without provisions, water,

* It will be admitted, at all events, that the American skipper conducted his vessel through such difficult navigation in a seaman-like manner.

† This island was discovered by John Cabot, in 1497, and called by him *Primavista*, or the first view, which has been improperly and absurdly changed to *Newfoundland*. As there is no part of the New World named after this enterprising discoverer, or his son Sebastian, this island should, in justice to his merit, be called Cabot's Land.

mast, sails, or any thing, except two oars, that could enable them to struggle for existence; only one of the men survived, and the recital of their misery is too dreadful to be here repeated. The two mates and eight of the crew were left on board the *Superb*.

There is very little doubt but that many of the vessels from the West Indies and America, that annually are missing, perish in the same manner as the *Mount-stone*, ice-bergs having been met with, some degrees to the southward of the banks of Newfoundland,* in June and July. The commanders of vessels, therefore, who have occasion to pass between the parallels of thirty-five and fifty degrees north cannot be too cautious; a look-out man should be placed on the fore-yard during the night, and, in foggy or hazy weather, also in the day time; in addition to these, there should be one on each bow; and during a fog, the fore-sail should be hauled up, especially in crossing the Banks, where ice-bergs have been met with aground: careful attention, too, should be paid to the thermometer, as experience has shown that it is an indicator of the vicinity of ice. Capt. Sir John Franklin observes, that the approach to ice would be evidently pointed out in those parts of the Atlantic where the surface is not continually chilled by the passing and melting of ice, as in the Arctic sea; and he strongly recommends a *strict hourly* attention to the thermometrical state of the water at the surface, in all parts where ships are exposed to the dangerous concussion of floating ice-bergs, as a principal means of security.

The mate of a very fine Bristol West India ship informed me, that after passing the Banks during a fog, they nearly ran foul of several immense bergs, the ship speeding her way during this period at a rapid rate under a press of sail, without even the caution of placing a look-out man to guard them from coming in contact with these huge masses of ice: the first berg met with was fortunately seen just in time to prevent the vessel's coming in contact with it; the men on the fore-castle having felt a sudden chill in the air against their faces, gave the first intimation to the mate of its approach, and the danger was thus avoided; had the men been below at their meal, the ship must have struck against it, and the consequence, as in the other instances, probably would have proved equally fatal!

The fate of the Lady Hobart Packet, universally known, ought to have impressed the master of this vessel with the necessity for caution.

The following extract fully corroborates Sir John Franklin's assertion: "The morning of the 1st August, (says Capt. Lyon,) was thick and foggy, with rain; at ten A. M. we discovered through the haze our first piece of ice, a small berg about seventy feet; we soon passed this and several others, but saw no *floe* or *brash* ice, although there was every reason to suppose that a *pack* was near, from the sudden smoothness and change of temperature in the water, now at thirty-two, while the air was only at thirty-four. Repeated observations of this kind have now brought to a certainty the assertion, that the approach to ice from an open sea may be ascertained by the sudden change of the thermometer; and acting from past experience, I caused the most active look-out to be kept on observing it to fall suddenly this morning, yet this change first took place in a very thick fog, and we ran ten miles before the ice was seen."

Mr. Weddell, an experienced Master in the Navy, recommends that,

* An ice-berg was met with not far from Antigua two or three years ago.

with a free side-wind, an ice-berg should be passed on the windward side, as by this means the loose ice, which always drifts farthest, is avoided.

In 1810, H. M. S. Dædalus, Capt. Inglefield, with a fleet from Jamaica, on 15th June, in latitude 41° 33′ N. and longitude 51° 17′ W. passed two islands of ice, and the next day passed by another; providentially the fog, which had been very dense, cleared up for an hour, and allowed the fleet to clear these dangers. On the 2d of August, 1813, H. M. S. Bedford, 74, Capt. Walker, bearing the flag of Vice-Admiral Sterling; Cyanne, 20, Capt. Forrest; and Fawn, 18, Capt. Fellowes, with a fleet of one hundred and five sail from Jamaica, fell in at eight A. M. just as a fog cleared away, with an extensive ridge of ice, having an ice-berg at each extreme, and about one mile in extent, even with the water, over which the seas broke with considerable violence. Had the fog not cleared up at the time it did, about thirty ships must have struck upon it, as that number were steering directly for this formidable floating reef, and were within the extent of its sweep! The thermometer was at this time ranging from sixty-three to sixty-five, the latitude 45° 00′ N. and the longitude 44° 30′ W.; so that it appears the sea on and about the Banks of Newfoundland is the region of ice-bergs, and vessels should, therefore, when within the parallels of 35° and 50°, and the meridians of 35° and 60°, keep a look out for these dangers.

These remarks are applicable to vessels to and from the continent of America, and those homeward-bound from the Caribbean Archipelago; and the masters of vessels bound also to Newfoundland and Quebec will do well to listen to them, with this additional observation, that immense ice-bergs often ground near the coasts, and by constantly wasting away, alter their positions, and present most formidable dangers to the mariner; they have been known also to capsize, a circumstance that would place any vessels that might be near them at such a time in a very awkward predicament. H. M. S. Cleopatra met one, of tremendous bulk, aground off St. John's Harbour, and the late Lieut. E. A. Enery, on the passage across the Banks from Barbadoes, in a man-of-war brig, under a press of sail (with dispatches) in foggy weather, distinctly saw within ten or twelve yards of the vessel, as she passed rapidly by, what he considered a rock, but which most probably was the remnant of an ice-berg, discoloured by the soil of the cliff unto which it was originally fixed. We think the following extracts will support our conclusion that this danger was ice and not a rock.* Capt. Sir Edward Parry says, "There was in this neighbourhood, (Byam Martin's Island,) a great deal of that particular kind of ice called by sailors 'dirty ice,' on the surface of which were strewed sand, stones, and in some instances, moss: ice of this kind must, of course, at one time or other have been in close contact with the land. On one of these pieces, towards which the *Hecla* was standing, a little sea was observed breaking, and on a nearer approach it so exactly resembled a rock above water, that I thought it prudent to heave all the sails aback, till a boat had been sent to examine it."

Mr. Weddell, in his very interesting voyage, remarks, when in the latitude of 64° 15′ S. and in the longitude of 30° 46′ W. on the 10th of

* It must be admitted, however, that there is a rock laid down in the charts a little to the westward of the tail of the Great Bank; its position, and, indeed, its existence, is, we believe, doubtful.

February, 1823, "that at daylight in the morning, the chief mate reported land within sight in the shape of a sugar loaf; as soon as I saw it I believed it to be a rock, and fully expected to find *terra firma* a short distance to the southward. It was two o'clock in the afternoon before we reached it, and not till then, when passing within three hundred yards, could we satisfy ourselves that it was not land but black ice. We found an island of clear ice lying close and detached above water, though connected below, which made a contrast of colour, that had favoured or rather completed the deception. In short, its north side was so thickly incorporated with black earth, that hardly any person at a distance would have hesitated to pronounce it a rock."

H. M. S. Ringdove, on her passage from New York, (July and August 1826,) fell in with an immense ice-berg off the banks of Newfoundland, drifting to the southward, the magnitude and sudden appearance of which astonished every person on board.

Mr. Williams, a gentleman of Bristol, in his passage from America states, that when near the Banks, during a fog, the ship going at a very great rate, suddenly fell in with an ice-berg of unusual elevation, from which they were preserved by the rebound of the waves, the vessel passing so close as nearly to graze its vertical side!

The Quarterly Review, No. 36, gives a statement of ice-bergs encountered by various ships. We subjoin a table showing the latitudes, longitudes, and seasons of these occurrences. ATLAS.

Vessels, Names, &c.	Month.	Year.	Latitude North.	Longitude West.	Remarks.
H. M. Ship Dædalus	June	1810	41 . 33	51 . 17	Three ice-bergs.
H. M. Ship Bedford	August	1813	45 . 00	44 . 30	Reef of ice, joined by two ice-bergs.
Capt. Beaufort, R.N.	October	not given	46 . 30	not given	Ice-bergs.
Lieut. Parry	April	——	44 . 21	——	Ice-bergs.
H. M. S. Fly	March	——	42 00	——	Two ice islands.
Grace Packet	March	——	41 . 51	——	Large island of ice, seven leagues: bergs two hundred and nine to two hundred and fifty feet in height.
British Brig Ann	January February	1818	46 . 54 to 44 . 37	——	Twenty-nine days embayed, extent two hundred and eighty miles. Patches; solid ice; field ice, twenty feet high; one hundred ice-bergs.
British Brig Funchal	January	1818	15 West of St. John's, Newfoundland, and 47 . 30	——	Fields of ice; field-ice, and ice-bergs.
British Brig Mountstone	May	1823	44 . 00	43 . 00	Field-ice, even with the water: brig struck and sunk.
American Brig Ajax	March	1826	44 . 30	42 to 44	Reef-ice; solid ice; ice-bergs, one hundred and fifty feet high; cake-ice; sailed about three hundred miles among the ice.
H. M. Ship Ringdove	August	1826	Off Banks of Newfoundland.	——	Ice-berg of great magnitude.

NARRATIVE OF THE CAPTIVITY OF CAPT. R. BENNETT, ROYAL REGIMENT,*

WHO FELL INTO THE HANDS OF THE BURMAHS DURING THE LATE WAR.

My observation was first attracted by seeing a parchment, containing the terms of peace, which had been duly signed by the British Commissioners, lying on the floor, apparently disregarded. Numberless questions were put to the Doctor and myself relative to the payment of the money, and other points in the articles which they did not comprehend. Prince Mane-za-ghee and several others entertained great doubts as to the propriety of restoring all the prisoners and paying the whole of the first instalment, without first receiving some proof of our sincerity. Mr. Price now represented that Sir A. Campbell was fully determined not to admit of the slightest mitigation in the terms, more particularly those pertaining to the prisoners and the money. The matter was then referred to Dr. Sandford and myself. We smiled at being thus consulted, and observed that our ideas on the subject would not have any weight with them; upon which Mr. Price assured us, that peace having been firmly resolved on, our opinions were eagerly requested and sought for. They compared our remarks with those of the Missionaries and John, and then drew their own conclusions. The Ministers now acknowledged to us their ignorance of European customs, and pleaded the contrariety of those customs with their own and the nations with which they had hitherto been connected, as an excuse for their want of faith in the sincerity of our proposals. They could not believe that the "cat with the mouse in her paws would refrain from destroying it," and thought we were merely endeavouring to secure as much of their gold as we could by fair means, and then to seize and plunder their capital.

To remove their doubts, we told them, that after the many proofs they had witnessed, they could no longer question the honour of the British, reminding them at the same time of the Doctor's return; moreover, we stated, that as they actually possessed the form of a treaty of peace, duly signed and stamped, a violation of that treaty on our part would be attended with consequences injurious to our interest, both in a political and commercial point of view, all over the world. Three or four hours elapsed in argument before it was unanimously resolved to send down some of the prisoners, amongst whom were included Dr. Sandford and myself, together with silver to the amount of six lacs (Burman) of rupees, which was not more than one-third of the required instalment; the terms of peace were also to be signed and transmitted. In vain did Mr. Judson and Mr. Price urge the inutility of such a proceeding, for it fell far short of the strict injunctions laid down in a letter written by Mr. Robertson, one of the Commissioners, in answer to some communication previously made to him by Mr. Price. Our next argument was concerning the mode of signing the treaty. The difficulty originated in the circumstance, that according to the custom of their country, neither the King nor his nobles ever made use of a sign manual; the royal word, in particular, being invariably esteemed sacred and sufficient in matters of the greatest moment. However, we signified to them that our custom widely differed, and that we deemed it highly essential for this point to be complied with. Accordingly the names of the four principal Ministers were inserted in the treaty by the Wane-dowks. The Ministers themselves merely passed their hands over their respective names; and Dr. S. and myself were desired to take notice while they were so doing. The senior nobleman made a speech, which was translated to us at the instant, to the following effect:—"I sign this in sincerity and truth, trusting that peace may be permanently esta-

* Concluded from page 312.

blished, and likewise pitying the immense population on both sides." This form, however, was afterwards laid aside, and one with other ceremonies substituted. No point now remained but obtaining the sanction of the King to the resolutions of the Assembly, and on his Majesty they immediately waited. The palace was close by, and no farther ceremony was required than slipping over their other clothes a wide white muslin gown, similar to a bishop's. This added much to the dignity of the wearer, and had certainly a very chaste and becoming appearance. As yet none of us ventured to raise our spirits with confidence, knowing too well the fickleness of the Burman character. Our suspense on this occasion, was heightened beyond conception by the Ministers not returning from the palace for a space of two hours; and our joy rose in proportion when the approval of the King was announced. Notwithstanding the unnecessary tardiness displayed the whole morning, it being now about three o'clock P.M. the prisoners were to be collected and sent off with all possible dispatch. Five minutes had scarce elapsed since the Minister returned, when a messenger came direct from the palace, with an order from the King that "Seek-keh Bennett was not to go." Seek-keh I believe to be synonymous with the title of officer in our own language, and it was the one by which I was usually addressed by the higher orders. The sudden change in his Majesty's determination gave rise to much serious discussion. Much altercation took place before we were finally dismissed from the Council, and at one time the whole of the day's business was cancelled. At length the Doctor, his two servants, together with Mr. Price, at the head of the deputation, had orders to embark in the boats forthwith. "Good-by, my dear Sandford," said I; "Heaven only knows why I am not allowed to accompany you; perhaps the King has a pique against me owing to my ungracious Shee-koh."

In the short period that intervened between the Minister's return from the palace and the arrival of the messenger, announcing the will and pleasure of his Golden-footed Majesty as to my farther detention, a trait of the Burmah character, evincing its strong tendency to avarice, became rather forcibly developed. When from the first report, the return of Dr. Sandford and myself to our own camp seemed a matter of certainty, we were assailed on all sides, not excepting those of the highest rank, with importunities for gifts. Bar peeay-ber? Bar peeay-ber? (What will you give?) issued from the mouth of every one with all the earnestness imaginable, apparently forgetting in their anxiety that our power of bestowing any thing was as remote as ever.

To lighten my disappointment, they removed me to Mr. Price's house in room of the Doctor, and ordered that I should not be troubled in future with chains. They consoled me also with the prospect of being sent down with the remainder of the first instalment, should Mr. Price meet with a favourable reception from the British.

13th, 14th, and 15th Feb.—Were days of great anxiety and suspense. Although it was well known that Mr. Price had left Ava with money and a portion of the prisoners, it is impossible to describe the excessive consternation existing in the capital. The cannon rattling through the streets, and the inhabitants secreting or carrying away their goods and chattels: long files of carts also laden with valuables from the palace were daily departing.

About nine o'clock on the morning of the 14th, I heard a most extraordinary noise in the street. Being in a compound surrounded with buildings, I could not discover the cause, which I learned in the course of an hour afterwards from Mr. Judson, who was a spectator. It appears that Zayarthouan had just found his way to the palace, and with the utmost audacity had forced himself without leave or license into the presence of his Majesty. He had no sooner uttered the words "Oh, Prah! Prah! (Sire) give me one more thousand men, and I'll beat the British," than the incensed and exasperated Monarch, with eyes flashing fury and indignation, gave the significant sign to his attendants, which pronounced the doom of this would-be hero.

Seldom or never were the mandates of despotic sway more rigorously carried into execution. Zayarthouan had long been infamous for his savage disposition, and his conduct of late had been signalized by a series of the most unprovoked and atrocious cruelties. The soldiers had groaned under his tyranny, and hundreds of them had been sacrificed for trifling misdemeanours. Cowardice he punished by chopping off their thighs. It was a delight to those entrusted with his execution, at the head of whom was Moung-Yanshen, to render his death as excruciating, and at the same time as tedious as possible. No one felt the least pity when Zayarthouan was dragged out of the palace by the hair of his head, and from thence kicked and speared down to the gaol: to walk was an indulgence too great to be allowed; they pushed him on, pulling his hair, arms, and legs, alternately, together with the torment of lances being occasionally thrust into his body. At the gaol Mr. Judson beheld him in this situation. After remaining there a few minutes, Zayarthouan was conducted to the place of execution in a similar manner, a few moments' cessation being granted at different periods, lest nature should be overpowered before the mob had in some degree wreaked its vengeance. Thus was this object of detestation conveyed a distance of a mile and a half, occupying no less time than two hours. At the instant of decapitation scarce a breath remained, and his body was covered with kicks from horses, and wounds innumerable.

On the morning of the 16th, my joy on being informed by John that Mr. Price had returned, and that "all news is good news," may be easily imagined. Sir A. Campbell, however, had not given way in the slightest degree to the solicitations of the Ministers. The six lacs of rupees which accompanied the mission were to their astonishment returned untouched, and they were again assured by the Commissioners, that the terms of the proposed treaty must be scrupulously complied with. Mr. Price had scarce closed his eyes since the 12th, so great was his anxiety, and so little the attention paid either to his comfort or convenience. Exposed night and day in an open boat, his sufferings may be more easily conjectured than described; and I am sure nothing manifests more the selfish and inconsiderate spirit of the Burmahs, in thus treating one who avowed himself, and acted as, their staunch friend. Far be it from any one to comment harshly on that gentleman's conduct, without being aware of his singular circumstances. Having married a native, Mr. Price had formed intimate connexions in the country, and his actions were peculiarly biassed. If he entertained motives of an interested nature, his persevering efforts surely deserved to be crowned with success, for he sought not for the protection and favour of the British, although they were open to him, but he frankly owned his true character to our Commissioners, declaring it should be his endeavour to make the best bargain he could for the Burmahs, whom he regarded as incapable of doing anything at this period as it ought to be done. He did not swerve from the cause he had adopted, but enthusiastically doubled his exertions on witnessing the distress prevalent in the country. His heart, as he told me, yearned towards relieving it; neither did the hardships of a long and rigorous imprisonment excite any vindictive feelings against his enemies. He certainly is not a man of mean capacity, which some, from his forlorn appearance, may fancy; and he deserves credit for his conduct as the Burman diplomatic agent. Upon his return from Pagahm, although nearly exhausted to death, he immediately acquainted the Ministers with every particular of his mission. After being unnecessarily detained by them for several hours, he was permitted to retire to his own house, where it was most affecting to witness the happiness of his wife and children on seeing him. A moment's repose was still denied to him; Meimbiah and others came to gratify their curiosity regarding the British camp. Half an hour had scarce elapsed ere orders arrived for Mr. Price to return to the Palace, with John and myself. With a heart full of pleasing anticipations, I readily attended the summons, and ascended with much alacrity a steep flight of steps to a private entry of the Palace. In a short time

I found myself within a spacious chamber of lofty and splendid dimension. The pillars, wainscotings, &c. were all most richly carved and gilded; but it did not contain a single article of furniture, except what appeared an old bedstead studded with coloured glass, upon which, I imagine, his Majesty is seated at the ordinary Councils. Some bricks were lying at the foot of some of the golden pillars; and another curious fact was, there being a number of little holes cut in the floor, about eight or ten feet from each other, for the convenience of spitting through. At the upper end were all the Grandees sitting on the bare floor, and in such earnest consultation, that they required neither mats nor any other floor cloth being spread for their accommodation. I had often fancied myself, when at Moung Byouck's office, behind the scenes of the Burmah political stage. Here I was honoured with an admittance into the green-room, with the managers and *dramatis personæ*, perfectly natural and undisguised, but I cannot add equally unembarrassed. Mane-za-ghee, as usual, was the leading person. His Highness discoursed with Mr. Price without ever consulting any of his brother Ministers, although merely a junior Attenwoon himself. The rest appeared perfectly submissive, and quite content to join in with all his plans. My name I heard introduced occasionally. From the manner and tone of Mr. Price's replies, it struck me that Mane-za-ghee was inventing all kinds of shifts and stratagems to avoid forwarding the required instalment: however, he was assured that the Commissioners were not to be deluded and put off any longer, and Mr. Price declared also that he dare not approach Sir Archibald again, unless the terms of the treaty were fulfilled. During this conference I remained a silent spectator, and was not troubled with a single question. Mr. Judson, who was present, and I, rejoiced most heartily in observing long files of the natives pass through the chamber, conveying treasure to the river-side, for we knew it to be most heart-breaking to our tyrannical oppressors. A Burmah of quality measures his happiness in proportion to his accumulation of gold and silver, which must be treasured in the earth, without any being wasted in embellishing the mind or the person. After a two hours' deliberation, the Ministers withdrew for the purpose of obtaining the sanction of his Majesty to what they had resolved on. During this time I remained in the chamber with Mr. Price and John. The former took the opportunity of collecting a brick or two to form a pillow, and if possible, to gain a little sleep. While similarly situated in the early part of the morning, he overheard a part of the Ministers' conversation, who supposed him asleep. One inquired if it were really a fact that the Royal family were unable to pay down the requisite sum, being under the impression that most of the treasure had been sent away; the other replied it was no such thing, but their object was to procrastinate the payment, in order that it might be partly collected from the people.

I regretted much not having liberty to ramble over these splendid buildings, where all the riches of the empire are thought to be concentrated. Never having but one and the same view of the palace, I can scarce form an idea of its shape or extent. From Mr. Price's description, I learned it is comprised of 120 different chambers, most of them having a distinct roof in the style of the priests' houses. The same elegant and curious workmanship is displayed throughout the whole, but not equally gilded, which depends upon the degree of splendour required. The most striking and magnificent part of the edifice is the grand entrance, together with the Piadthad, which appears immediately above it. This latter building surmounts the throne, and to say the least of it, reflects the highest credit on Burman architecture. I am at a loss how to describe its singular construction; it seemed as if it were composed of seven roofs, with seven tiers of ornamental lodges, all ascending one above the other, each diminishing in proportion; from the top of these sprung a well-modelled steeple of considerable height, and the whole was crowned with a handsome brass tee, or umbrella, similar to those on the tops of the pagodas. The first view of the entrance and Piadthad at a few hundred yards distance is truly imposing. The

proportion of the slender pillars of the one, and the high minareted appearance of the other, strike with peculiar effect. All the front of the palace is profusely covered with gilding. A wall about ten feet high runs along its front, with a flight of steps at the right and left corners. At the base of the wall were planted all the best cannon his Majesty possessed. These, independently of their corroded state, would have presented but little hindrance to our brave fellows when they beheld a golden castle in their rear. Fine noble sheds were contiguous to the palace in which were kept the elephants, (of which I believe there are about a thousand in the capital, distributed among the different noblemen according to their rank,) ponies, carriages, &c. I was gratified this day with a view of the celebrated white elephant. The colour of this creature appeared to me to partake of a dirty cream; its tusks were shortened and tipped with gold. Having merely a peep from the palace, I did not see the utensils in which the animal was fed; Mr. Price assured me, they were all made either of gold or silver. Amongst the Burmahs the white elephant is regarded with a superstitious veneration, and supposed to be some deity. His Majesty never allows himself the honour of riding it except on very solemn state occasions. The most extraordinary circumstance is, that all the officers in charge of the animal are named after the different Government offices, that is to say, the beast has its Wone-ghee, Attenwoon, Wone-dowk, &c. &c. A female elephant of the same description died in the capital at the commencement of the war, and I believe there is only the one to which I have alluded remaining in the dominions, at least in a tame state. Some imagine it to be diseased with the leprosy, but its well known aversion to elephants of the usual colour partly proves this idea to be erroneous.

It was full two hours ere the Ministers returned from their audience with the King, during which time my astonishment may easily be conceived, to observe a messenger was dispatched for the maps of the empire, in order, as John told me, "that the King might see what countries he was about to lose." John had often remarked that money was a Burmah's god; and here it was pretty well proved that the thoughts of losing some precious gold weighed so heavily on the Royal mind, as to preclude the shame of ceding those territories, that I had been made to state in my letter, he had sworn to transmit to his posterity without diminution. At such a crisis I felt assured that any retraction would only be attended with heavier losses, so I waited without trembling the issue of the "Map Minister's" audience. At length I heard the welcome sound of a dismissal, and orders issued for all the prisoners in or near the capital to be collected and sent down forthwith. Twilight was fast approaching when we returned to Mr. Price's house, where I deemed every moment an hour till the final order arrived for us to repair to the beach. I never shall forget my sensations in walking thither in company with Mr. Price, Meimbiah, and John. They were again of a most undefinable nature, such as can only be experienced by those acquainted with such vicissitudes. The moonlight heavens beamed in still serenity, "the busy hum of men" had long deserted the streets, an occasional howl from some forsaken dog broke only on the universal tranquillity; while pacing a tedious way, this silence infused a kind of solemn sensation, which in spite of the more joyous emotions now kindling in my breast, I could not resist. Notwithstanding the entire desertion of the inhabitants, some authority and vigilance were still preserved, for, to my surprise, I found my legs suddenly entangled in a rope which was placed across the road for catching thieves, a watchman in his box having hold of one end of the cord. On our road we passed the house in which Mr. and Mrs. Judson were living, and I had the pleasure of seeing the latter for a few seconds, who congratulated me on my prospect of escape. Her own at this period she considered far from being certain, for much was to be dreaded from the ungovernable passions of the Burmahs, whenever they were touched in certain points of their dispositions. The ardour of my spirits was most effectually damped in leaving this unhappy lady

in the hands of such a barbarous and merciless people. Considering the Burmahs, however, as half savages, and the light in which they regard females of their own country, some little credit is due to them for their behaviour towards Mrs. Judson. She was kept free from every indignity and insult during Mr. Judson's imprisonment, in a house belonging to a person of great respectability. On my arrival at the beach, I found several of the Ministers assembled in a public building. It was now about nine o'clock, and neither the prisoners nor the money were ready. According to what I expected, I perceived a number of guns ranged on the sands, between the walls and the edge of the river, and other preparations for a siege were still going on. The Ministers during the delay spread out their mats and fell asleep. About eleven o'clock, the boats were announced as being ready to depart, and in the course of a few minutes I was placed on the bow of a war-boat, in company with Mr. Judson, with little or no room to stretch our legs, and without any other comfort. Mr. Judson had only just received orders to accompany the deputation; no instructions whatever were given him, nor any communication made relative to the object of his mission. The Burmahs had an idea he would beseech Sir Archibald to make peace for the cause of humanity; and under the same impression they once intended Mrs. Judson should visit the British camp on her parole on a similar errand, which nothing but her indisposition prevented.* Mr. Price, on this occasion, was dignified with the title of Ambassador. Two Ministers, one of whom was Moung Byouck, accompanied us; and in their boats was hoisted the royal standard, a handsome white muslin flag, with an ornament of cut-glass on the top of the pole.

17th.—Our boats continued rowing till we reached the head-quarters of the Burman army, about twenty miles from Ava. A few boats and some straggling parties now comprised the once countless host. Horsemen were flying in all directions, bringing in every exaggerated account they could gather: the report of a single gun, which must have been fired by one of their own marauders, for the British were at least seventy miles off, occasioned the utmost alarm to the Ministers. They immediately dispatched emissaries to the capital with the news that our army was fast advancing, and requested that the whole of the first instalment might be forwarded immediately, for strange to say, only twelve lacs instead of eighteen were in the boats. Nothing could exceed the ludicrous conduct of the Ministers towards Mr. Price and Mr. Judson. A thousand apologies were made to them for the cruel usage they had received, and the most flattering assurances given of future friendship and protection. Their fawnings and flatteries now were as disgusting as their insuperable haughtiness on other occasions. They had not the consideration to gain any of our good graces by sending us any food, which we much needed, or inventing a shade from the sun, to the beams of which we were about to be exposed for the whole day. Moung Byouck and his comrade declared they would venture no farther for the present, so the matter was again entrusted to Mr. Price. Two Wone-dowks accompanied us, but they were people of little or no consequence: they trembled at the idea of entering the British camp, and they also forgot to provide any thing in the shape of food beyond coarse rice and leaves Mr. Judson, however, was kind enough to share with me some bread and brandy.

The whole country between Ava and Pagahm presented one continued scene of desolation and distress. All the merciless effects of war attended the inoffensive peasantry, and these calamities were aggravated, not only by the different bodies of marauders now infesting the country, but also by those faithful adherents of Government who insisted they should flee, and burnt their habitations. The army, so recently dispersed, were moving in various directions in independ-

* A malignant fever carried off this amiable lady, a few months only after her release from bondage.

ent tribes, each collecting booty, or rather provisions, for their own immediate wants. Indeed, so extreme was the anarchy that existed, that Mr. Price, in returning from his last trip, nearly lost his life, having been attacked by one of these parties, who were not intimidated by the King's troops. Many of the poor natives whom we beheld on shore, hailed our boats with uplifted hands, entreating to be informed if any prospect of peace could be held out to them. Many villagers were literally dying of starvation; and those more savage made no scruple in committing the most cruel and open robberies on each other. The unhappy helpless women, with infants in their arms, were, without remorse, plundered of their last remaining handful of rice, and left to perish on the banks of the river. We met hundreds of families tracing their route to the capital in their boats; their flight, however, was urged by the most coercive and sanguinary operations: by far the greater part of the population sought the protection of the English army.

18th Feb.—About gun-fire, A.M. the Burman war-boats were hailed by the British tars in our light division of gun-boats, which, under the command of Lieut. Smith, R.N. had advanced a few miles in front of the main body; thinking we had yet many miles to proceed, my joy was the more augmented in thus finding myself suddenly within the precincts of our own army. The arrival of the deputation being reported to Brigadier Armstrong, instructions were issued for Mr. Judson, Mr. Price, and myself, to go on board the steam-vessel immediately, and the war-boats to be hauled alongside. The reception I experienced from the Brigadier will long be impressed on my memory; he received me in his private cabin with all the warmth and ardour of a friend. Thus gratified with the congratulations of the gallant Colonel of my regiment, and those of many of my countrymen, my spirits would have been elevated beyond measure, had not other circumstances conspired to damp their fervency. Contending emotions overwhelmed my mind: I felt distressed for the unfortunate situation of some of my late fellow-prisoners, particularly for Mrs. Judson, whom but four-and-twenty hours before, I had left in all the agony of suspense. A few inquiries also made known to me the death of many esteemed companions, and, above all, the loss of my dearest friend in the corps.

Mr. Judson, Mr. Price, and myself, under the guidance of Capt. Chads, of the Royal Navy, went on shore for the purpose of seeing Sir A. Campbell, whom we met with the Bengal division of troops pursuing his way to the capital. Sir Archibald appointed the deputation to attend him about ten o'clock at the close of the march, when he should be encamped on the banks of the river. We returned to the steam-boat to breakfast, after which I was delivered over to the Commissioners in due form. In the mean time the Burmahs did not enjoy the gratification they expected. The General remained firm in his determination, nor halting till the fulfilment of every article of the treaty, and held out the severest threats in case of any of the prisoners' future ill-treatment. The war-boats, with the twelve lacs of tickals, were ordered to remain at a convenient distance, and it was signified that none of the money would be received till the arrival of the proper instalment. This night I passed on the deck of the Diana steam-boat, and, save a few nervous agitations, no sylvan bower, watched by the Goddess herself, could have yielded more heartfelt satisfaction than the society of the officers, Jack tars, and Lascars of the vessel, who were all huddled together on board.

24th Feb.—The army advanced three marches towards Ava after my return, and did not halt till it arrived at Yandaboh, a place of no note hitherto, (about twenty-five tine (or fifty miles) from the capital. It was here the Ministers, whom I had left at the head-quarters of the Burman forces, met our Commissioners. They were invested with full powers for concluding the treaty of peace, the execution of which was performed in a truly ludicrous style. Two old single-pole tents were pitched for the accommodation of the Burman Ministers, whose fear and alarm made them forget their usual lofty ideas of etiquette,

together with the pomp and pageantry they are so fond of displaying on any State occasion.

At five o'clock this afternoon, all preliminary matters having been definitively settled, peace was announced by a *feu-de-joie*, and hailed with the most heartfelt delight by the whole army. The Burman Ministers, accompanied by Sir Archibald Campbell and staff, walked to the park of artillery to witness the salute. During the operation, as may easily be conceived, they expressed the utmost wonder on observing the rapidity, precision, and regularity with which the guns were managed. A few rockets were also discharged for their amusement; the fuses from these were watched with intense interest, and a shout of glee uttered on their bursting, and were beheld, perhaps, with the same sensations as those excited by an ordinary display of fire-works. The heavy artillery were regarded with far different emotions, and on being taken very near to the guns, their agitation appeared excessive. This was the view, probably, of our skilful and politic commander, than whom no one knew better the foibles of his antagonists. Their remarks of admiration were mingled with symptoms which betrayed more than astonishment; they fancied, in all probability, how the King would have been terrified, had he heard the walls of his palace battered. Their actions towards those persons upon whose arms they leaned, evinced clearly that, however zealous they might have been in the cabinet for prolonging the war, they certainly had not been accustomed to participate in its more practical effects.

I paid a morning visit to my old friend Moung Byouck under his humble canopy. The poor fellow had lost his activity and facetiousness; he seemed to feel most painfully his then humiliated situation, and begged of me to exert my influence towards ensuring a peace, and not to prejudice the English Commander. I, on my part, made him promise to release an unfortunate young captive whom I knew still remained confined in the dungeon. How are the mighty fallen! I thought as I stepped out of the tent. He, now so crest-fallen, I had lately beheld filled with consequential ideas; and in the midst of the repeated misfortunes of his country, flattering himself that his own talents, together with the chances of war, would eventually turn the scale. Moung Byouck I believe to be a faithful and deserving Minister, and had profited much by his talents during the war. As an Attenwoon he stands high in favour with his Majesty, and is popular with all classes; moreover, he is one of the few who has the sense to perceive the narrow views of his own Government, with respect to its ideas of commerce and connexion with other States. From his very dark complexion, he was frequently called the "Black Minister," under which colour, however, lies a heart more susceptible of kindness and sympathy than those of the generality of his brother Ministers. I shall ever remember with respect and gratitude, a number of little friendly acts, which incline me to entertain a degree of regard for the semi-barbarian politician Moung Byouck; although I have been so negligent as not to enter into a correspondence, according to his solicitation.

It was not till the 8th of March that the army commenced its retrograde movement on Rangoon. A sufficient number of boats were provided by the Government to convey thither the greatest part of the European troops, while the remainder accompanied the native corps by land as far as Prome. By the early part of May, the whole of the force which had advanced upon Ava had returned to Rangoon, and some of the regiments immediately sailed for Calcutta and Madras.

HYDROGRAPHY.*

NO. VII.

THE WORKS OF THE LATE CAPT. GEORGE VANCOUVER, R.N.

Leaving the shores of this island to the Spanish officers, Capt. Vancouver directed the attention of his party to those of the continent, and successively explored the various inlets branching from the strait, until he came to its northern entrance. To this part he gave the name of Queen Charlotte's Sound, and to the southern part, that of the Gulf of Georgia. From thence, the outer shore of the island was traced on his way to Nootka, where he met with a most friendly reception from Señor Quadra, the Spanish Governor of these territories. We are induced to notice this circumstance, as it was the means of the island on which Nootka is situated being called Quadra and Vancouver's Island. From hence the vessels directed their course to the southward, and afterwards to the Sandwich Islands, for the purpose of avoiding the severity of the winter in this climate. We shall, however, now trace them in their progress along the coast of America.

The chart which contains the part of the coast we have adverted to, includes it from the latitude of 45° 30′ to that of 52° 15′ N. The coast-line of the continent is perfect, but there are several parts of that of the islands left incomplete. To have perfected these would have occupied more time than Capt. Vancouver could bestow, and his orders extended only to the examination of the continental shore, with the view of ascertaining the existence of the strait. There are some considerable differences between the chart of the Spaniards and this, particularly in the entrance of the Strait of de Fuca, which according to Vancouver is six miles and a half in width, but by the Spaniards it is twelve. There are also several more in the outline of the coast. The latter, however, is on a very limited scale in comparison with Capt. Vancouver's chart, and no one would therefore think of using it, with this in his reach.

In comparison with the extent of coast which remained to be explored, little had yet been done, and the vessels having again visited Nootka in their way from the Sandwich Islands in the ensuing spring, returned to carry on the survey at Cape Swaine. The third sheet of the work, which contains that portion of coast examined during this season, displays the same intricate and indented coast-line as before; some of the inlets extending sixty miles from their entrance. The extraordinary depth of water in these inlets was again a considerable source of uneasiness, and had nearly proved fatal to the expedition in more than one instance. This sheet contains the coast between the latitudes of 52° 0 and 57° 30′ N. and fully displays the tedious occupation of surveying them. The nature of the coast, together with the climate in which it is situated, rendered it a service difficult and dangerous to perform. He says, after experiencing a succession of bad weather, "the lucid intervals of mist only exhibited our situation to be more intricate and dangerous, by discovering rocks and barriers that had not been seen before." And of these sufficient appear in the chart, although, was the scale extended, others would have appeared too numerous to be inserted here. The outer coast of Queen Charlotte's Island was traced on the second return of the vessels to the southward. There are many broken places, or rather deficiencies in the delineation of the numerous islands lying off the coast, and the unshaded part of them is taken from the Spanish charts, but that of the continental shore is complete.

The part of the coast that had now been explored, was that in which the strait Capt. Vancouver was in search of had been supposed would be found. Having satisfied himself of its non-existence here, the only likely place remaining was

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* Continued from page 459.

Cook's River, which had been entered by the Resolution in her last voyage. With the motive that there might be ample time to investigate this thoroughly, in case of a strait being found, Capt. Vancouver determined on commencing his last season's operations at this place, and to explore the coast from hence to the eastward, as far as Cape Decision, in the latitude of 56° 2′ N. the extent of his former work. This inlet had been entered by Capt. Cook, who was of opinion that no strait existed here; but it was contended, in support of the various reports respecting the existence of a strait, that he might have been deceived

Much annoyance and delay was experienced in this inlet from the ice that drove about in considerable quantities, and which impelled by the tide, was not only dangerous to the vessels, but put a stop for a time to the proceedings of the boats. This obstacle having disappeared, the shores were carefully examined, and this extensive inlet proved to be no more than an arm of the sea. Hitherto, it had been called Cook's River; but as it had no considerable source for the supply of fresh water, farther than that produced by the melting of snow, and being entirely salt, it was deprived of its name as a river, and received that of Cook's Inlet. Here, then, was the last resource of theorists defeated, and the existence of the famous strait, which was to afford a direct communication with China, proved to be imaginary.

The chart containing this inlet includes the coast between the latitudes of 56° 15′ and 61° 30′ N. and the meridians of 156° 30′ and 148° 30′ W. It contains also a small plan of Port Chatham, an exceedingly pretty harbour, at the eastern point of the entrance of Cook's Inlet. A difference in the longitude of Trinity Islands, to the southward of this inlet, was observed, as well as in some other points of it, from that given by Capt. Cook, and the group of which they are situated is more critically delineated than in his chart. Capt. Cook, however, being satisfied that this was merely an inlet, lost no time in exploring Bhering's Strait without attending to the minutiæ of the islands off the coast; and Capt. Vancouver, alluding to this inlet, observes, that "its shores may assume a trifling difference from the representation of that able and illustrious navigator, in consequence of having been able to appropriate a greater length of time to the examination of it than it was in Capt. Cook's power to bestow, yet the disagreement of the two surveys is so inconsiderable, that it will require the eye of a critical observer to discover the particulars in which they vary."

The next chart of this coast includes that portion between the meridians of 150° 0′ and 140° 30′ W. and contains the extensive sound called Prince William's Sound. It contains also a plan of Port Chalmers on an extended scale; and another sheet brings us to the conclusion of the survey on this interesting part of the coast. This latter includes the coast within the latitudes of 56° 0′ and 61° 0′ and the meridians of 141° 0′ and 133° 0′ W. and also contains plans of Cross Sound and Port Conclusion, at the southern extremity of King George the Third's Archipelago. It presents the same repetition of those small straits and narrow winding channels which constitute the leading feature of this coast, and which prevail to the southward as far as the Strait of Juan de Fuca.

The general scale on which these charts are constructed, is that of three inches to the degree, or one inch to twenty miles of longitude; which, although it must exclude the appearance of many small islets, is sufficiently large to show clearly the various deep inlets by which the coast is intersected. A sheet is also given, in which the whole extent of the survey is at once seen. An index-sheet carries with it so much utility, that it is surprising it is not more generally adopted. On this sheet, the limits in latitude and longitude of each of the rest, containing the work on a large scale, are marked, and a reference given by number to any particular one, by which means much trouble is saved.

In concluding our remarks on this survey of Capt. Vancouver's, the ability with which the whole was conducted on a distant and dangerous coast, besides the perfect state in which it was given to the world when completed, were equally calculated to advance the reputation of its author, who unhappily did not live long to witness the fruit of his labours. Krusenstern, in the Memoirs accom-

panying his valuable Atlas, lately published, says, "On adopte généralement les longitudes observées par Vancouver, et sans doute l'exactitude de ce célébre navigateur à cet égard mérite, à juste titre, la plus grande confiance des géographes et navigateurs." They will long maintain their place in the archives of Hydrography, and will remain only to become of greater value in proportion as the immense tract of country they embrace advances towards civilization. Nor must we pass unnoticed the elegant views accompanying this work, illustrative of coast as well as inland scenery. The mariner is furnished with an ample collection of views of headlands for his assistance, whilst for those who peruse the narrative of the expedition are others equally interesting. The views of Mount St. Elias and Mount Rainier, and that of the New Eddystone, an extraordinary isolated rock, are instructive to all alike; while the Settlement at Friendly Bay, of Nootka, and the Presidio of Monterey, convey to the mind of the reader the progress of civilization which had then been made in this country, where the beauties of nature are displayed in all the magnificence of precipitous mountain and wild luxuriant foliage.

The survey of the Spanish officers in the Sutil and Mexicana was published at Madrid, in 1802, and the detail of their operations is preceded by an account of the various expeditions made by the Spaniards to explore this part of America. Their work extends only from the Strait of Juan de Fuca, to the northern entrance of the Strait formed by Quadra and Vancouver's Island. The author has been at much pains to prove the invalidity of the voyages on which the existence of the strait was founded; but it is worthy of remark, that the Spaniards were actually engaged in exploring the coast at the time when Capt. Vaucouver was there, and also that this final decision of theirs did not appear until the result of his voyage was made known to the world.

We will now turn to the winter employment of the vessels under the command of Capt. Vancouver, which was carried to a good account in Hydrography, as well as in the important point of preserving the health of their crews. A chart of part of the coast of New Albion, on the same scale as the former, extends from Lat. 38° 30′ N. to 30° 0′ N. and the track of this vessel is so close to the coast, that there can be but small errors in its delineation. The famous harbours of San Francisco and Monterey were visited, but in consequence of the agitated state of politics at the time, no survey was attempted of them. A plan of the entrance of the former place is given, which contains merely a few soundings; but the account of this place compensates in a great measure for the deficiency, and much valuable information to the navigator may be derived from it. Port San Diego, although on a limited scale and more complete, is copied from the survey of the Spaniards. Unhappily for the efforts of Capt. Vancouver here, the presence of the expedition was by no means welcomed by the various chiefs of the Spanish settlements on this part of the coast; and much as his vessels required refitting from the effects of the boisterous climate of the north, he quitted the coast without regret, and sought that refuge afforded by the uncivilized natives of the Sandwich Islands, where the ill effects of contending interests had not reached. Here recreation was united with the duty of expedition, and some relaxation was afforded from the arduous and difficult duties of the boisterous regions of the north.

The visits to the Sandwich Islands were attended with two extraordinary events; the cession of the islands to the crown of Great Britain, and the unfortunate death of Lieut. Hergest. Owyhee was already rendered conspicuous as the place at which Capt. Cook had met his untimely end, and the shores of Woahoo were stained with the similar murder of Lieut. Hergest. In consequence of the distance from England to the N.W. shores of America, and the length of time required for their survey, it became necessary to send out supplies of provisions. The Dædalus, commanded by Lieut. Hergest, was selected for this duty, and having stopped for water at these islands, the above transaction occurred. It cannot but be admitted, however, as a step considerably approaching civilization, that the perpetrators of this deed, after the lapse of a year,

were brought to justice, in which the chief of the island at which it had taken place bore a conspicuous part.

The survey which was made of these islands is published on a good scale, as a general chart of them, being on that of twelve miles to the inch, or five inches to the degree of longitude. Unfortunately, it is deficient of any places of the various anchorages for the assistance of navigators, and there is yet ample work here in this particular for the surveyor. The description of the islands contains much useful information to the navigator who may visit them. After touching at the Galapagos,* the vessels proceeded to Valparaiso, where some serious defects being discovered, prevented the execution of that part of the orders relating to the coast of America. From hence they proceeded to St. Helena, and returned to England. The time occupied in the performance of this arduous and unpleasant service, was from the month of February 1791, at which time the vessels sailed from England, to that of October 1795.

The narrative, detailing the progress of the expedition, is drawn up with considerable care, and is written with a degree of earnestness that fully displays how much the importance of it was felt by the commander. Accustomed to the common events of a naval life, in the midst of political convulsions, when opportunities of distinguishing himself were of every-day's occurrence, although proud of the duty which he was directed to perform, he expresses with much feeling those sensations which have been the lot of many to experience. When clear of the Channel, and leaving fast his native land, he observes, " the remote and barbarous regions which were now destined for some years to be our transitory places of abode, were not likely to afford us any means of communicating with our native soil, our families, our friends, or favourites, whom we were now leaving far behind; and to augment these painful reflections, his Majesty's proclamation had arrived at Falmouth, the evening prior to our departure, offering bounty for manning the fleet: several sail of the line were put into commission and flag-officers appointed to different commands; these were circumstances similar to those under which, in August 1776, I had sailed from England in the Discovery, commanded by Capt. Clerke, on a voyage which in its object nearly resembled the expedition we were now about to undertake. This very unexpected armament could not be regarded without causing various opinions in those who from day to day would have opportunities of noticing the several measures inclining to war or peace; but to us, destined, as it were, to a long and remote exile, and precluded for an indefinite period of time from all chance of becoming acquainted with its result, it was the source of inexpressible solicitude, and our feelings on the occasion may be better conceived than described."

The duties in which he had been employed had already produced serious effects on his constitution, and shortly before the completion of the survey of the North-West coast of America, he had felt the ill consequence of exposure in open boats to the inhospitable climate. But he allowed no consideration of

* The Spanish for terrapin or land tortoise, with which they abound. Capt. Vancouver also gives a plan of Cocos Island, at which he touched on his way to the Galapagos Islands, and the Ethiopic Memoir of 1824 contains the following remarks on it. " It is extraordinary that he (Capt. Vancouver) should represent the island as only four miles and a half in length, while Capt. Colnett gives that length as twelve miles; and this is the more singular, because he has given a plan of the island, and those plans, widely differing from each other, correspond with the respective descriptions. We presume that Capt. Colnett must be nearest to the truth, and that Capt. Vancouver's scale of MILES should be leagues." We do not think so. In the voyage of the Spanish vessels, in 1791, we find its situation was determined by the Atrevida, and stated to be a little more than a league in extent. " La isla de Cocos tiene poco mas de una legua de extension." Admiral Kruzenstern assigns to it the same in the Memoir accompanying his Atlas, but does not state his authority. And as the account of Capt. Colnett remains unsupported by other authority, we are justified in believing that some unaccountable error must have got into his, rather than the three we have cited should be incorrect.

this nature to interfere with the important service on which he was employed, and persevered till he had completed it, contenting himself with having performed his duty. We shall conclude with the following short biographical account which is extracted from his work The late Capt. Vancouver was appointed to the Resolution by Capt. Cook, in the autumn of the year 1771, and on his return from that voyage round the world, he undertook to assist in the outfit and equipment of the Discovery, destined to accompany Capt. Cook on his last voyage to the North Pole, which was concluded in October 1780. On the 9th of Dec. following, he was made a Lieutenant into the Martin sloop: in this vessel he continued until he was removed into the Fame, one of Lord Rodney's fleet in the West Indies, where he remained until the middle of the year 1783. In the year 1784 he was appointed to, and sailed in, the Europa to Jamaica, on which station he continued until her return to England, in September 1789. On the 1st of Jan. 1790, he was appointed to the Discovery, but soon afterwards was removed to the Courageux: here he remained until December 1790, when he was made Master and Commander, and appointed to the Discovery. In August 1794, he was, without solicitation, promoted to the rank of Post Captain, and was paid off on conclusion of his last service in 1795. After this period he was constantly employed until within a few weeks of his decease, in May 1798, in preparing the journal for publication.

BARON JOMINI'S THEORY OF WAR.

This very eminent military writer appears, in the first volume of his History of the Revolutionary War, to be actuated by a feeling of decided hostility to England, whose political ascendency he, in the true spirit of the Bonapartean school, assumes to be incompatible with the prosperity of Europe and the world at large. He says of it, "The patriotism and energy of the nation, its great character, its institutions, the manœuvres and machiavelism of its cabinet, the mechanism of its administration, the secret of its credit, the hatreds it has turned to its advantage, the blindness of a part of Europe,—such have been, in few words, the multiplied sources of England's prosperity, *which it is to be hoped, for the sake of other nations, has seen its apogee.*" It is any thing but improbable that a writer, actuated by such sentiments as these, should have been ill-disposed to give due credit to the abilities of British commanders, and the valour of their soldiers; still less likely would he be to encourage an idea that the pre-eminence, which he hated, resulted from any thing inherent, and consequently permanent in the national character. It is not therefore very surprising to find him disparaging whatever peculiarity he may meet with in the tactics of our great commander, and attributing their success rather to the mistakes of the generals who opposed them, than to their own excellence. We, however, who wish coolly to weigh the advantages of all systems, and to examine the results of every man's experience, in order to be ready for future wars, must not allow ourselves to fall into the Baron's weakness, and reject his lessons because they are those of an enemy. It is to be feared that a disposition to do this exists in some circles. It is there said, perhaps, that a writer of the French school cannot teach those who have conquered its discipline: that his assumptions, that if equal in number troops are equal in force, and that in similar circumstances similar formations are advisable among civilized people, are not just, and do not apply to the British army. In reviewing these objections, the first may be very quickly dealt with.

Amongst the very many causes which contributed to the signal reverses of the French armies at the close of the last war, their repeated overthrows, and final defeat in Spain by the transcendent talents of the Duke of Wellington and the obstinate bravery of his troops, stand prominent; yet, in the eye of the philosophic soldier, this will not invalidate Jomini's theory. On the contrary, he will find that Lord Wellington's successes were obtained in strict coincidence with that theory; and that the genius of our great commander was most displayed in his singular and happy application of its truths (the knowledge of which he had obtained elsewhere) to the peculiar circumstances of his position: as, for instance, in his converting his numerical inferiority of force to the French under Marmont and Soult, in 1812, into an effective superiority, by bringing his supplies so high up the Tagus as to enable him to canton his forces much closer than the ill-provided French on the same frontier, and thus to snatch from them, under the most irritating circumstances, the fortresses of Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz. A man may serve all his life under the banners of a Bonaparte or a Wellington, and be no better than "*un brave sabreur*," "*un vieux mousquetaire*," or "*un bon artilleur*," at the last. With such a man one would not reason; but with any thinking person, it will be no solecism to say, that the secret of our own victories is to be found in the theory of that very school whose soldiers we have conquered.

With regard to the fundamental axiom of Jomini's theory, it is, I imagine, a great mistake to suppose it to be, "that if equal in number, troops are equal in force." It appears, indeed, that he does not think any existing difference in the courage and discipline of the troops of the leading powers of Europe is sufficient to destroy his axiom, "that the action of the greatest mass on a given point must then prevail;" but supposing it to be true, that three soldiers of any one nation are equal to five of any other; still Jomini's axiom, and the theory built upon it, must, in its genuine and only rational interpretation, remain unshaken; for the axiom is, "that the greater force (moral and physical) acting upon a single point must then overcome the lesser;" and whether the greater force be contained in the greater or the fewer numbers, the truth is still the same; it will overcome, and all the system logically deduced from this axiom will be equally established; and consequently similar formations must, in *similar* circumstances, be adviseable to all civilized people. The only real and valid objection I have seen to Jomini's theory, has appeared in the United Service Journal of October, 1829, in a paper entitled, "Remarks upon a part of Jomini's Theory," and which paper is the occasion of the present one. This objection is to a very minor part of his theory, that which establishes that troops should attack rather in quarter-distance columns of three divisions each, than as the British generally do, in line. Jomini advances this position very confidently, and says in a note, "I have heard that Lord Wellington almost always fought in line; this may be right for troops who are to remain on the defensive, but I am of opinion that for offensive and manœuvring wings, he must have formed columns; if not, they must be in fault who could suffer themselves to be beaten by equal forces acting on such a system, for a general can wish for nothing better than for an adversary who should always manœuvre in line. On this subject I again appeal to those generals who

have served in the great European wars. However, when I give an order of battle as the most advantageous, I do not say that all victory is impossible where it is not strictly applied. Localities, general causes, superiority of number, the spirit of the troops and the general, these are considerations which also enter into the account, and to reason about this general maxim, all these chances must be admitted to be equal." The allowing of so many and such vague causes of exception to this general maxim, seems to me to show that Jomini was half sensible that it was but a prejudice arising out of the practice of those armies and generals whom he had so often seen to conquer: certain it is, that it does not necessarily arise from his fundamental principle, "that the greatest possible force should be brought into concentrated action upon the decisive point of a field of battle." On the contrary, it is in direct opposition to his own maxim, "that it is not the troops who are counted on the muster-rolls, or who are paraded on a field of battle, who win victories." This being the case, it is evidently the better mode to form line for firing and charging, *because this formation brings the greatest number of men into effective action.* All the troops in the rear of a column serve but to push or keep forward those in their front, but they cannot act upon the enemy. In the column formation, also, the rear divisions all suffer from the fire of the enemy equally with the front, and are far more liable to panic. In these respects, indeed, such formation is as faulty as that of a position of successive lines of cavalry which Jomini censures. Besides which the column is extremely vulnerable at its angular points, where it is liable to a cross fire from a line throwing one wing forward on the flank of the column, and also to be charged in front and flank at the same time; as was done by the 50th regiment, under Col. Walker, at Vimiera, and of which a very able account and masterly criticism is given by Col. Jones, of the Royal Engineers, in his history of the war in Spain and Portugal. This single instance is sufficient to condemn in general column formations for purposes of attack, and to justify, in practise and theory alike, the British method of charging in line. The latter seems to me to have advantages over the French system, similar to those of the Roman legion over the Grecian phalanx, the advantages of energy and activity over weight. For purposes of movement and manœuvre, column formations are generally preferable, because they collect the greatest number of men in the smallest space, they admit of the most rapid motion without straggling, and disguise the strength of the forces so moved; but undoubtedly, for fighting, the best formation in general must be in line.

Having thus canvassed this objectionable part of Jomini's theory; a part, the error of which, it appears to me, is as deducible from his own previous maxims, as from the experience of the British army; I must again remark, that *that theory is not to be lightly esteemed* on *account of such an error.* It is an error, fostered by victory, and confirmed by old and favourite habits; but the Baron's defence of it is next to an acknowledgment of it; for nothing can be more vague, unsatisfactory, and unlike his usually close and critical style of reasoning. Jomini's theory has the undoubted honour of being the first which has given a complete exposition of the system of modern warfare; of having fixed the bases of strategy, and placed the true principles of the science of grand military combinations and movements within the reach of all the

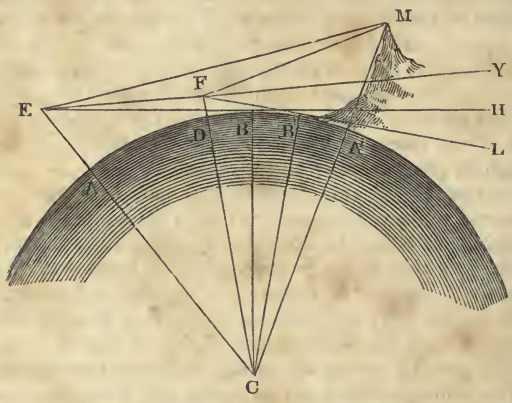
world. This theory traces on general principles the lines of march from their starting points to those of concentration; the places of which it in the same general manner points out and describes; here, it strikes its battles, or decisive blows; the effects of which it follows, in the lines of march which it gives, to the pursuing, or retreating columns; conducting them so as to produce, or prevent, in the most direct and rapid manner, the destruction or disorganization of the defeated army. It is a beautiful and comprehensive and true theory, fit for the contemplation of a philosophic mind, in any profession or sphere of life, and holding within itself the germ of political as well as of military and naval combinations and movements. To forestall one's enemies by direct and decisive blows at the seat and focus of their power, and to prepare these blows in secrecy by rapid but skilful combinations; just as from the small speck in the horizon the thundercloud is suddenly spread over the sky, and the lightning and the deluge let loose on the devoted country; this is, in war, the exercise for the master-spirits who guide the destinies of armies and of nations. To trace the laws by which such operations are conducted, and point them out for the rule of man's conduct, such is the business of the philosopher; and with regard to military science, it would be a reproach to the British army of no small magnitude or importance, if they were to neglect the study of so great a military philosopher as De Jomini. It is to spread this impression, (clearly engraved on my own mind,) and so far attempt to make myself useful to my country, that I offer this hasty sketch to the public, and myself, for a second time, to the notice of the Editor of the United Service Journal.

October 22, 1829. MENTOR.

ON DISTANCES AT SEA.*

BY LIEUT. HENRY RAPER, R.N.

The demonstrations follow, the notation being as nearly as possible, the same as in the former paper.



Let $A'M$ be a mountain, E a place of the spectator, draw the tangent EB to the surface of the sea at B, and produce it indefinitely to H. Join EM, then

* Concluded from page 620.

MEH is the altitude at E. Let F be another place of the spectator, then in the same manner MFL is the altitude.

Let the dip to the height AE, $=\alpha$; that to DF, $=\gamma$, $AD=\delta$, $MEH=\epsilon$, $MFL=\eta$; to find FM. The angle CEF is first to be found, let it $=\phi$: then $CEB=\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-\alpha\right)$; $CFB=\left(\frac{\pi}{2}=\gamma\right)$; hence $MEC=\left(\epsilon+\frac{\pi}{2}-\alpha\right)$, and $MFC=\left(\eta+\frac{\pi}{2}-\gamma\right)$. Therefore we have $MEF,=\left(\frac{\pi}{2}+\epsilon-\alpha-\phi\right)$; and in a similar manner $MFY=(\alpha+\eta-\gamma-\delta-\epsilon)$. Now in the triangle EFM, $EF : FM ::$ sin EMF : sin MEF. And since EF may be assumed equal to δ for all practical purposes, we have, putting x for FM,

$$x=\delta\,\frac{\cos(\epsilon-\alpha-\phi)}{\sin(\alpha+\eta-\gamma-\delta-\epsilon)} \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad (1)$$

If their fraction comes out $\frac{0}{0}$ it shows that E, F, and M are in the same straight line; and nothing consequently can be determined.

If $AE=DF$, then $\gamma=\alpha$, and $\phi=\frac{\pi-\delta}{2}$; hence

$$x=\delta\,\frac{\sin\left(\epsilon+\frac{\delta}{2}-\alpha\right)}{\sin(\eta-\epsilon-\delta)} \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad (2)$$

This supposition very materially simplifies the operation, and since in practice, the two altitudes would be observed from the same elevation, this case has been selected for the rule. Also, since in practice α will never be equal to $\left(\epsilon+\frac{\delta}{2}\right)$, the case will never become $\frac{0}{0}$.

Since the arc of 6° does not exceed its sine by 1′, the arcs in this fraction may in most cases be taken for their sines without introducing an error of 1′, hence we shall have

$$x=\delta\,\frac{\left(\epsilon+\frac{\delta}{2}-\alpha\right)}{(\eta-\epsilon-\delta)} \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad (3)$$

in which equation any 4 of the quantities being given, the fifth may be found.

By making $\epsilon=0$, and finding the value of η, we obtain an expression for an altitude at any proposed distance (x), or

$$\eta=\delta\left(\frac{\frac{\delta}{2}-\alpha}{x}+1\right) \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad (4)$$

Where δ is the dip of the object + that of the spectator—x, or $\delta=\beta+\alpha-x$. This expression affords the most expeditious method of computing a table of distances.

From the same expression, (4), we get, putting for δ its value,

$$x=-(\eta-\alpha)+\sqrt{(\beta^2-\alpha^2+(\eta-\alpha)^2)} \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad (5).$$

which is the rule in p. 616.

The effect of errors in the altitudes may be shown by differentiating both sides of the equation (3) with respect to x and ϵ, x and η, respectively, hence we find

$$dx=\delta\,\frac{\left(\eta-\frac{\delta}{2}-\alpha\right)}{(\eta-\epsilon-\delta)^2}\,d\epsilon\,;\quad dx=-\delta\,\frac{\left(\epsilon+\frac{\delta}{2}-\alpha\right)}{(\eta-\epsilon-\delta)^2}\,d\eta.$$

Since $\eta-\epsilon \blacktriangleright \delta$, we have $\left(\eta-\frac{\delta}{2}\right) \blacktriangleright \left(\epsilon+\frac{\delta}{2}\right)$, therefore these expressions prove all that has been said relative to the errors.

If η' and ε' represent the apparent values of η and ε, x' the first found approximate distance, and $\frac{1}{n}$ the fraction (of the intercepted arc) expressing the refraction, we have

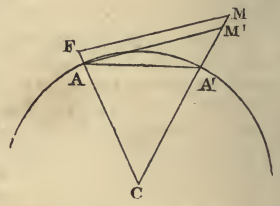
$$\eta' = \eta + \frac{1}{n}(x - \alpha), \text{ and } \varepsilon' = \varepsilon + \frac{1}{n}(x + \delta - \alpha);$$ and if e, i represent the altitudes corrected according to the arc x', it may be shown that

$$i - e = \eta - \varepsilon,$$

which is stated in the note p. 618, and is a curious result.

It would not be desirable in a work of this kind to enter farther into details; we must therefore omit, amongst others, the proof that the process of approximation is convergent.*

The rule for the height is thus deduced:—draw AM' parallel to FM. Then $CAM' = \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha + \eta\right)$, and $CAA' = \left(\frac{\pi - x}{2}\right)$; putting $x =$ the arc $AA' =$ the chord; we find $M'AA' = \left(\eta + \frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha\right)$ $AA'M' = \left(\frac{\pi + x}{2}\right)$, and $AM'A' = \frac{\pi}{2} - (\eta + x - \alpha)$



$$\text{hence } A'M = x \frac{\sin\left(\eta + \frac{x}{2} - \alpha\right)}{\cos(x + \eta - \alpha)}$$

Supposing the denominator $= 1$, taking the arc for its sine, putting $m =$ this arc, whose radius is the radius of the earth in minutes; then if $f =$ the number of feet in the nautical mile, and $R =$ the radius of the earth in min. we have $A'M' = \frac{f}{R} mx$. in which $\frac{f}{R}$ is constant for every latitude, and equal to 1.7704.

Since MM' differs insensibly from AF, we have $A'M = A'M' + AF$.

If AM' is given, the case is that in page 620.

In conclusion, it is hoped that no useful considerations connected with the subject have been omitted in these two papers, and that the rules which have been given, will be found sufficiently convenient with very little practice, since they do not require the care which is necessary in using the Trigonometrical Tables for working questions like those which have been given, by the usual methods, and which, perhaps, is one of the reasons why these operations are not more frequently practised. The logarithms of numbers may of course be employed with advantage, since they are convenient for extracting the square root, and other purposes.

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* Many interesting results connected with this subject may likewise be readily obtained from the preceding expressions considered simply as algebraic functions.

COLONEL EVANS ON THE PRACTICABILITY OF AN INVASION OF BRITISH INDIA.*

If public attention be awakened in time to the perilous consequences of Russian aggrandizement, to the exertions of Colonel Evans the accomplishment of that desirable end will in a great degree be owing. At a period when men in general looked, or affected to look, for the total discomfiture of the Muscovite legions,—when the extraordinary valour of the Turks, and the insurmountable difficulties of their country, were topics of declamation in all circles,—Colonel Evans had the presumption to foretell, that a contest between the rival powers was in every respect unequal, and that the Sultan, by rashly undertaking it, had in effect set his seal to the dismemberment of the Ottoman empire. Colonel Evans was, farther, so presumptuous as to predict, that with the establishment of his sovereignty over Turkey in Europe, the Czar would not be satisfied. He spoke of possible interference on the part of the Autocrat, in the affairs of other and more civilized nations; he hinted that attempts might be made to extend Russian commerce and Russian institutions, to places where they have hitherto been unknown; and he insinuated that even British India might, in the course of time, be exposed to the hazard of a Russian invasion. Colonel Evans's book was assailed on all sides, as a mere farrago of blunders and absurdities. His speculations were pronounced visionary in the extreme; his calculations, military, as well as commercial, absolutely baseless, and himself held up to the scorn of the sober-minded community as a very Cassandra. "We are just in time to state the disastrous finale which we have received from an authentic source," says a writer in the Quarterly Review, "of the rash and precipitate invasion of the Turkish territory by Russia—that alarming invasion which, in the opinion of Colonel Evans, demanded an immediate armed intervention of all the powers of Europe, to stay the overwhelming career of the Autocrat, who aimed at little less than universal dominion. The Turks, however, have done it effectually of themselves, single-handed, without the assistance of any one power, European or Asiatic; and the Sublime Porte may now boast with the Russian warrior—

> ——'Like an eagle in a dove-cot I
> Fluttered your Russians in Bulgaria—
> Alone I did it.'

"Fluttered, indeed," continues this well-informed writer, "with a vengeance. The rout was complete, resembling on a smaller scale, that of the French from Moscow. It is to be hoped that this disastrous campaign will have taught the young Emperor a lesson of moderation, which will counsel him to seek for peace rather than conquest."

Since Colonel Evans's first work, and the Review from which we have just quoted, came out, affairs have taken a turn not, we apprehend, very acceptable to the writer of the last-named performance. The young Emperor, instead of learning a lesson of moderation, has, we are inclined to suspect, studied in a widely different volume; and the peace which he has both sought and obtained is exactly such as an aspiring potentate may be supposed to relish. The Turkish empire is virtually destroyed, and Russia, safe from all risk of molestation on her most assailable flank, may turn her attention to any other point which may more immediately attract the attention of her ruler.

With these facts staring us in the face, we have not read, without the deepest interest, our author's second "Essay on the Practicability of an Invasion of British India." Differing nothing in its general theory from the work which preceeded it, the present volume appears to us to come infinitely more home

* On the Practicability of an Invasion of British India, and on the Commercial and Financial Resources of that Empire. By Lieut.-Col. De Lacy Evans.

to the comprehension of readers in general,—partly because it is more digested and better arranged than the former treatise, and partly because it goes fully into detail as to certain points, which were previously touched upon rather than elaborately explained. No person, indeed, whether he be a military man or a civilian, can, we think, follow the thread of our author's present argument without being satisfied that it is at least connected, and in accordance with itself; whilst to such as know something of the actual movements of armies it will, unless we grossly deceive ourselves, carry with it its own confirmation. But it is surely not going too far to assert, that there is no point in its foreign policy more deeply interesting to this country, than the guarding against every interference with its empire in the East. We do not say—Colonel Evans has not said—that the existence of that empire is in immediate danger. As yet, the Czar has manifested no disposition to bring matters to an issue; but if there be ground to suspect that the wishes of Russia tend thither, and if there be proof before our eyes, that neither the distance nor the difficulties of the journey present any insurmountable obstacles to the accomplishment of these wishes, it is at least fair to apprehend, that sooner or later the attempt to realize them will be made. Such is the extent to which Colonel Evans has carried what may be called the thesis of his Essay; of the Essay itself it remains for us to give some account.

The extreme distance between the Caspian, which covers, as we need scarcely observe, the eastern flank of Russia and the river Indus, the advanced guard, as it were, of Hindostan, comes up barely to 1100 miles. This, it will be admitted, is no great space of country to traverse, provided there be points here and there where depôts may be established, provided the means of subsistence be within reach, and a convenient channel be opened by which to keep up the communications with the sea. Let us see, in the first place, how far these several aids to a Russian invasion are attainable.

It requires no lengthened argument to point out that the navigation of the Caspian must belong exclusively to Russia, whenever she chooses to assert a superiority over it. The Gulph or Bay of Balkan, therefore, forms at once a convenient base for the operations of the invading force; from whence to Khiva, on the Oxus, comprises a space of 230 miles: difficult of passage, it is true, on account of its comparative sterility, but not on that or any other account, insurmountable. Throughout this space it would, doubtless, be necessary to transport both bread and meat, and perhaps water, for the use of the troops. Corn likewise, for the horses and other draught animals, must be obtained from the magazines established at Balkan: but of green forage there is, we believe, no scarcity, the Steppes, or, as they are more improperly termed, Deserts, abounding, like the Pampas of South America, with luxuriant herbage. Two hundred and thirty, or even three hundred miles of open country are not, however, to be taken greatly into account when calculating the obstacles which oppose the progress of an army. Our own columns, under the Duke of Wellington, accomplished a march of 700 miles without a halt, carrying along with them their own supplies from the heart of Portugal to the Pyrenees; and it may with truth be asserted, that the retreating enemy rendered the district traversed to the full as barren as any portion of Turcomania. But if Khiva be once gained, all difficulty of supporting the army ceases. That district abounds in corn, besides supporting large flocks of cattle, camels, and horses: and the Oxus flowing through it, a double facility is afforded for the prosecution of future operations. From Khiva to Balk, the highest navigable point of the Oxus, the army may advance, either by land or water, or both, a distance of 550 miles. It arrives then in a region in which agriculture is known to flourish, and where the wealth of individuals is estimated, as in the Patriarchal times, by the amount of their flocks and herds. Fresh posts being established here, the route may next be taken through a thickly inhabited country, the owners of which are in the habit of rearing camels, for the purpose of hiring them out to caravans; and, having

crossed the Coosh hills, open here and there both to men and horses, it will finally reach, without much privation, Attock, on the Indus. But it may be said, that other obstacles, besides those arising from fatigue and the absence of due nutriment, could be thrown in the way of the invaders. There are such people in existence as the Khivians, the Bokharians, the natives of Caubul, from all of whom a formidable resistance might be expected. We are strongly disposed to believe, that so far from opposing, each of these powers would facilitate an invasion of British India by the Russians. So, at least, says Colonel Evans; and the authorities on which he rests for support are such as we cannot pretend to controvert. But granting that the contrary were the case, all writers on the subject unite in representing these tribes as utterly contemptible in a military point of view. They maintain no permanent or standing armies; and when desultory levies take place, all the soldiers appear on horseback: each trooper, moreover, is obliged to lay in his own provisions for the campaign; and, as there are no muster-rolls, every man serves just as long or just as short a time as he himself pleases. Of fortified towns again, deserving the name, there are none between the Caspian and the Indus; and the artillery in use, besides being long, heavy, and of small calibre, cannot be fired without being placed upon a rest. These are not enemies from which a Russian army, equipped and commanded as Russian armies now are, need apprehend the slightest annoyance.

For the accomplishment of this great end, and the reduction to order of the countries overrun by them, Colonel Evans allows the Russians two campaigns. How long it might require to consolidate their conquests, we are not prepared to say; but to effect them, if unopposed by others, besides the States immediately assailed, would not, we are confident, require more than one campaign. We give the Czar credit, of course, for a proper arrangement of his plans previous to their development. We take it for granted that he would not rush head-long upon such an enterprize, but that stores of every kind would be collected ere a single battalion was put in motion: and were this done, we cannot persuade ourselves that he would find it at all impracticable to reach Attock within a period of four months. He would, therefore, be in readiness to penetrate into Hindostan on the opening of the spring immediately following that which witnessed his departure from the Caspian.

But granting that these calculations were well-founded, the main difficulty still remains to be encountered, in the opposition to be offered by the British army in India. Far be it from us to underrate this. We are not willing to believe that any invading force, whether Russian or French, would find the overthrow of the Indian army an easy task; but war is now so completely reduced to a science, that its issues may be pretty correctly calculated, upon principles which admit of few and trifling variations. We entertain a very high opinion of the Sepoys, but we cannot place them on a footing with the veterans of Russia; whilst, in the event of their coming into collision, even the superiority of numbers is not to be counted upon as certainly appertaining to us.

There are maintained throughout British India somewhere about 250,000 men; a large force, doubtless, when considered in the aggregate, but scattered over a prodigious extent of country, which is held in subjection only by the sword. Were we called upon to assemble an army on our western frontier, a large proportion of the corps would be required to traverse at least as wide a space, as the Russians are supposed to have traversed in order to reach Attock, whilst not a few (the troops attached to the Madras Presidency for example,) must needs march still farther. The stores, likewise, necessary to keep the army, when assembled, efficient, must be conveyed with no less labour than those of the invaders; for it is somewhat remarkable, that the same facilities of water-carriage by the Oxus, lie within reach of the one party, which the Ganges affords to the other. So far, therefore, the two powers stand on an equal footing. But whilst the Russian General moves on, careless, to a certain degree, of the feelings of the people, the English cannot but feel, that one reverse may give the signal for a general rebel-

lion throughout British India. It is sheer folly in these times to deny, that we govern our Eastern subjects only because they entertain an exaggerated opinion of our invincibility; but the delusion dispelled, the consequences are not to be calculated upon. Now, the case being so, it is self-evident that no greater portion of the Indian army could be drawn to its front line, than the exigencies of the interior might be able to spare; and if we take the amount of Russians, or at least of soldiers serving under the Russian standard, at 50,000, we much question whether they would be opposed by superior numbers. With a perfect equality in this respect, however, the success of the game must turn upon other points, of which, with every disposition to think favourably of our own troops, it were hard to speak confidently.

But the evils even of a threatened invasion are far too serious to be treated with levity, or concealed from the public eye. Some of our ablest Indian statesmen, Sir John Malcolm and others, have given it as their opinion, that the threat of re-establishing the ancient dynasty upon the throne of Delhi, might even now, by whomsoever made, seriously inconvenience us; and we think too highly of the political sagacity of the Czar to doubt that he would cause such a threat to precede his supposed invasion. Thus should we be weakened at home, while a formidable enemy threatened us from abroad, and our military power be cramped at the very moment when the exertion of its full energies was required.

We have hitherto spoken but of one route as open to the march of Russian troops, by treating the Bay of Balkan as the sole basis of warlike operations. There can be no doubt that from this point the principal part of the invading army would move, and that here, rather than elsewhere, the grand depôt of stores and necessaries would be established. But there are other convenient positions,—the shores of the Bay of Mertvoi, for example, from which subsidiary columns might advance; and as the sea of Aral lies within one hundred miles of the Bay, the convenience of water-carriage would be even more direct from thence, than from Balkan itself. Thus might three or four divisions take the field at once, the whole of which would concentrate at Khiva, from whence a general movement would be made, as already explained upon Attock.

If the preceding calculations rest upon solid grounds, (and they are neither more nor less than a very imperfect outline of the reasonings of Colonel Evans,) it follows, that there is nothing either in the nature of the intervening country, or in the temper of its inhabitants, to prevent an invasion of British India by the Russians. One very important question, however, yet remains to be answered; namely, whether the financial affairs of Russia be in a condition to defray the cost of such an undertaking. Of the disposition of the great Northern Power, sooner or later, to assail our empire in the East, no unprejudiced inquirer can doubt. From the days of Catherine down to the present times, the project seems to have been constantly under consideration; and it is not to be supposed that a young Prince, elated with recent successes, will abandon a design which his predecessors have so long and so warmly encouraged. The very reverse, we believe, to be the case; indeed, our author has collected a mass of evidence to this effect which it will puzzle his antagonists to controvert. Besides, there is that in the constitution of Russia, acted upon as it is by the gradual spread of knowledge, which will drive the Czar, however peaceably disposed, into war; and as his notions of the wealth of India are, like those of the Continental governments generally, grossly extravagant, we cannot conceive a prospect more alluring to him than that of its possible subjugation. On all these grounds we strongly lean to the opinion, that nothing except his own want of means, or a demonstration on the part of this country, that she would resent any attempt at a farther extension of his influence among the Turcomanian tribes, will deter the Czar from eventually seeking to realize it. The great question, therefore, is, how far are the means of Russia adequate to the prosecution of a war of distant conquest? in other words, is Russia, or is she not, already enfeebled by her own extent, and therefore incapable, without imminent

hazard, of pushing her dominion farther? The popular writers of the day contend that she is, from her poverty, unable to maintain one hundred thousand men for a single year beyond the frontier; and that the more widely she stretches herself out, the sooner must she fall to pieces. Our author, on the other hand maintains, that these notions are both of them groundless; and we must confess that his reasonings are not to be got rid of in a moment.

It cannot be expected that we shall enter into a detailed account of Colonel Evans's very ingenious Theory of Finance. The theory itself is, indeed, so well yet so concisely broached, that we should only weaken, did we endeavour to abridge it; but we may state, in few words, that it goes far towards establishing a proof, that Russia is not the impoverished and overgrown nation which she is usually supposed to be. Her revenues, when calculated by pounds, shillings, and pence, certainly appear to be straitened; but where all the necessaries of life are cheap, where labour costs nothing, and troops are supported at less than half the cost incurred elsewhere, the amount of a national revenue is not to be judged of from the appearance presented upon paper. Nor is this all. The credit of Russia stands so high, that she has only to make proposals for a loan and they are instantly embraced; and there cannot be a doubt that she would make unscrupulous use of this advantage did circumstances lead to a war with Great Britain.

But it is not to the financial condition of Russia alone that our author has pushed his inquiries. He maintains that, in spite of the general cry of bad times, Great Britain, as a nation, never enjoyed more extensive prosperity than at present; and he grounds this assumption upon a comparison between the surplus revenue disposable in 1829, with the surplus disposable at any previous period in our history. Nay, he goes farther. By bringing before his readers a bird's-eye view, as it were, of the extension of improvements in all directions; of the increased luxury visible in the mode of living in all classes; of the facility with which roads are made, bridges built, canals dug, &c., and of the superior taste displayed in the decoration and furniture of houses; he establishes the truth of his notion, that treating the inhabitants of this island as individuals only, there is a greater aggregate quantity of wealth and comfort among them, than has existed at any prior era. We are not quite sure that we go along with the gallant speculator here; but we are quite certain, that his doctrine, if correct, is of all others the most consolatory.

Colonel Evans has been accused of a desire to embroil this country with Russia. We are confident that the accusation is groundless; at least we see no marks of its justice in the volume before us. He is indeed anxious that the Government and the people of England should not shut their eyes to the probable issues of a few years, but his anxiety extends no farther; on the contrary, as it is only by foreseeing and counteracting in good time the designs of a powerful and ambitious neighbour, that any nation can expect to avoid an appeal to arms, he who makes a disclosure of what he conceives to be a hostile project on the part of a rival state, deserves to be treated as a friend to peace, not to war.

Our limits will not permit us to give any quotations, but we confidently recommend the volume as a very able, and, we may add, a very seasonable performance.

LIEUT. HARDY'S TRAVELS IN MEXICO.*

Lieut. Hardy, of the Royal Navy, having been engaged as Commissioner to a "Company," which in the high plethora of our wealth sought an issue for a fraction of the superflux, proceeded to Mexico, in May 1825, with a declaration of submarine war against the Oysters of California. Alarmed probably by the approach of the British Tar, the cautious shell-fish, it seems, made themselves scarce; and the gallant Lieutenant returned to England in 1828, "*ré infectâ.*" It was not, however, the fault of the indefatigable Commissioner that "no effects" crowned the rational speculation of "The General Pearl and Coral Fishery Association of London;"—but he promises a "Statement" to elucidate these mysteries.

The volume before us has been the produce of Lieut. Hardy's Three Years' Wanderings; and however the "Company" may be inclined to demur, WE are perfectly satisfied with the *return*. His book is, in fact, exceedingly entertaining, abounding in miscellaneous information and anecdote, and written just in the rattling, unaffected style which identifies the writer with his subject, and gives popular currency even to "metal" not "attractive." Abstracted from his highly amusing personal narrative, the statistical and commercial details incidentally furnished by Lieut. Hardy, though not pretending to the scientific precision of a Humboldt or a Ward, appear to be ample, judicious, and suited to the general reader.

Our Commissioner brings us into such familiar contact with the natives and localities of the Mexican Provinces, that we feel, we fear, less respect for either, than when we were less intimately acquainted. We positively prefer our own fogs (and what can we say more?) to a "climate *doubtfully* good, varying from 30 to 105° of Fahrenheit!" The country is in fact parched and intolerable at all points while the summer heats continue, the roads, or rather mule-tracks, are execrable, and the scenery of the plains is wearisomely monotonous, though its mountain-tracks exhibit some of the most striking and romantic scenes in nature.

The people, a mixed and mongrel race, appear to be fixed in nothing but bad habits; vermin without, and vice or vacuum within. While affecting to have emancipated themselves from regal bondage, the Mexicans crouch to any "petty tyrant," and appear to revel in exemption from social security or political stability and protection. "Conversing," says Lieut. Hardy, "with one of the natives respecting the state of the country, he observed, speaking of independence, that the only benefit which he derived from it was, that formerly he used to pay *three rials* duty upon certain articles, for which he now pays *four;* 'but,' added he, 'the benefit is to come, I suppose.'"

Mr. Hardy found the northern provinces involved in a servile war, and unable to put down or even to make head against the Yáqui Indians, who had followed their masters' example, and revolted from their despotic fraternity. After a two years struggle, the Yáquis, under their enterprising Chief Bandèras, gained their point, and have returned, with a full amnesty, to their peaceful occupations; all the operations of industry being still exclusively carried on by the aboriginal possessors of the soil. If the Spanish expedition to Tampico should be prosecuted with any thing like vigour, and a re-action should result from the protracted anarchy of the Mexican provinces, it is possible that these Colonies may ultimately be re-united to the mother-country. They certainly cannot be worse governed than at present.

However languid or exhausted the gallant Lieutenant may have found the Mexican mines, his own vein of pleasantry is not the less "*in bonanza*" and inexhaustible. He flings us anecdotes in vastly greater profusion than Californian pearls, nor are we so swinish as to reject the former because they may

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* Lieut. Hardy's Travels in the Interior of Mexico, in 1826, 1827, and 1828. In 1 vol. 8vo. with Map, and numerous Illustrations.

sometimes be accounted a little hard of digestion. To all which our bold seaman advances upon his proper authority we lend implicit credence—but the tough yarns which the Dons imparted to him, we are bound to take "*cum grano salis.*" Don Pablo's interview with the Tintèrero (shark) is a somewhat startling specimen of this class, particularly as regards the *time* required for the subaqueous evolutions of the Don—but the whole is nevertheless not irreconcileable with fact. This anecdote, and the other incidents connected with the Lieutenant's own essay in diving and assay of the oysters, are given with graphic force, and excite breathless interest. The vocation of an empiric, which was rather thrust upon him, by a popular notion that all strangers are versed in the healing craft, than voluntarily assumed, was practised with a simplicity and success not at all incredible to those who appreciate the power of imagination in such cases. The ladies of Mexico, it appears, are as prone to "a complication of diseases" as our fair ones in Europe. Our Doctor's female patients were numerous; amongst a variety of cases, "A young lady came over from a great distance 'to be cured,' and when I asked her what was her complaint, she replied, 'As to that matter, I believe there is not a single complaint under the sun which I have not got.' Here was a fine catalogue of disorders! I asked if she were married or single; 'single,' was the answer. I then told her, that so many complaints as she seemed to have could only be cured by a husband! At which observation she was exceedingly exasperated; but her anger terminated in a proposal to marry me! I never was more surprised in my life, and looked quite stupid."

In the course of his practice, our Esculapius learned a mode of curing hydrophobia, successfully employed, as he had reason to believe, by the natives—amongst whom, however, the knowledge of this remedy appeared to be extremely limited. He obtained and has given the recipe in his book. The process is sufficiently simple: a dose of the powder of an indigenous herb, resembling hellebore, is administered in water; a death-like stupor ensues, broken after a lapse of twenty-four hours by the violent effects, emetic and cathartic, of the nostrum; on the cessation of which the patient finds himself relieved from all symptoms of the disease, and conscious only of debility. The writer had also heard of an Indian who possessed an antidote to hydrophobia, to be injected into the wound made by the dog's bite—but the man refused to sell his secret, preferring to live by its application—and our author could hear of no one case in which he had employed it in vain. We need scarcely observe, that any suggestion connected with the discovery of an antidote to this most dreadful and hopeless of human visitations demands attentive consideration: he who should succeed in establishing a specific remedy for hydrophobia would indeed be a benefactor to the human race.

The following traits are given of one of the heroes of the revolution, the famous, or infamous, Vincente Gomez:—"This wretch was so atrocious in his cruelty that he spared neither sex nor age. At that period he had a thousand men under his directions, all as ferocious as himself. He is still a half-pay colonel in the Mexican army! His station, before his exile, was chiefly about the Penon and San Martin, between Puebla and Mexico. At first he made war only against the old Spaniards; but when these became scarce, he turned his hand against his own countrymen, by way of keeping up his practice! And there are living instances at Puebla which attest the success of his skill. He once took a prisoner whom he ordered to be sewed up in a wet hide, and exposed to the sun, by the heat of which it soon dried and shrank, and the wretched victim died in an agony which cannot be described. Another he ordered to be buried in the sand up to his chin, and then directed the manœuvres of two hundred cavalry over his head. A priest fell into his power, without knowing him, and was expressing a hope that he was not a captive of Vincente Gomez. 'Why, father?' said the latter. 'Because he is cruel and sanguinary, and it is said that no spectacle is so grateful to him as the sight of human blood!'" Gomez dissembled, and having lured the friar to the spot where his banditti were assembled, shut him up in a large chest, and as Gomez himself drove in

the last nail, he taunted his wretched victim, saying, "Father, you shall now be convinced that Vincente Gomez does *not* like to see human blood shed;" and then left him to his miserable death.

The perils of travel in Mexico are tolerably divided between the agency of wild men and wilder beasts. "A number of lions are met with among the hills of California, and they are said to be very ferocious. A former commandant of this province, in 1821, was travelling near the gulf of Molexe, by the western side of which passes the road from San Diego, whence he had come: and finding it impossible, from the lateness of the hour, to reach Loreto before morning, he resolved upon sleeping in one of the valleys near the shore. His two sons, youths of sixteen and eighteen years of age, accompanied him. The father, being apprehensive of lions, which he knew to be plentiful among the mountains, slept *with a son on either side of him*, charitably supposing that if one of those animals should approach the party during the night, he would certainly attack the person sleeping on the *outside*. About midnight, a wandering lion found out the retreat of the trio, and without his approach being perceived, he leaped upon the *father*, in whose body he inserted his teeth and claws, and with mane and tail erect proceeded forthwith to devour him. The two boys, moved by the cries and sufferings of their parent, grappled the lion manfully, who finding his prize contested, became furious: the combat was most bloody. After being dreadfully lacerated, the two brave youths succeeded, with a small knife, in killing their ferocious enemy, but, unhappily for them, not soon enough to save their father. They both, with difficulty, survived; and are, I understand, still living in California, although dreadful objects—the features of one of them being nearly obliterated."

Amidst the savage hills of California, the chase of the wild bull, which is hunted, as in South America, for its fat, is full of excitement and romance. The hunter, mounted always on a strong, bold, and well-trained horse, having driven the bull at full speed into a ravine, which the animal penetrates until its narrowness impedes his farther progress—"No sooner does the pursuer, who is usually not far behind, see the dilemma of the bull, than he dismounts, and rapidly taking off his long leather jacket, and drawing his knife from the side of his right knee, he manfully advances towards the animal, who, when he sees his adversary approach, turns round and makes a furious attempt to destroy him with his horns. This the sportsman, assisted by his coat, evades, with a dexterity truly wonderful. And now commences a most bloody fight: spurred up to his utmost fury by the wounds which he is continually receiving from his adversary, the efforts of the bull are tremendous; but the huntsman avoids all his thrusts, and upon each occasion inflicts a fresh wound. There is here no crying "craven," one or other of the combatants must inevitably perish. The carrion-crow, and other carnivorous birds, who always attend the huntsmen, from the period when the affray commences, set up their horrid croaking. The conflict seldom lasts longer than a quarter of an hour; sometimes it is terminated in a few minutes, if the hunter makes a successful stab; and when the bull has lost a great quantity of blood, his head sinks, his huge body begins to totter, and at last, down he drops on his fore-legs, as if praying for mercy, which his relentless conqueror refusing to grant, he gives him the *coup de grace*. But not always does the hunter come off victorious. From childhood trained up to the desperate occupation, he cannot live, or reflect, as other men do; and few of them die a natural death. When engaged in the chase, no human eye besides his own beholds the combat, and if he fall a victim to his temerity, there is no friend at hand to close his eyes, or to bear the fatal tidings to his family."

But there is a portion of this volume which claims a higher merit for Lieut. Hardy than that of having produced a very amusing book: his discoveries in the upper part of the Gulf of California entitle him to a place amongst those who have thrown light upon obscure or supplied deficient points in geography and hydrography. In a small vessel, which the Pearl Company had placed at his disposal, Lieut. Hardy, with characteristic enterprize, explored and laid down, as correctly as his means permitted, the coasts and channel from the

Bay of Guaymas in Sonora to the Rio Colorado, at the head of the Gulf, a space of about four degrees, between 28° and 32° North. As far as the Island of Tiburon, his MS. charts, though defective, had been found useful; but beyond that point the navigator had no other guide than his own skill and experience. He gave British names to his discoveries. His sketches of the Axua Indians, inhabiting the banks of the Colorado and the wild tracts of Upper Sonora are curious.

But it is time we should lay down this lively Journal, which, possessing in a remarkable manner the grand requisite—action, teems with desultory sketches and information, and offers to "all hands" wherewithal to pick and choose from.

FOUR YEARS IN SOUTHERN AFRICA.*

Mr. Rose writes well, and appears accustomed to commune with his thoughts. His vein is descriptive, with a dash of philosophy in his sketches, and a mood given to meditation. He has an abstract admiration for the beauties of nature, on which he loves to expatiate both in person and pen; and notwithstanding the *penseroso* tendency of his reflections, he contrives to dash and season them with a measure of caustic humour, which serves as an agreeable and judicious relief. His book is a clever one, and possesses that interest which enthusiasm alone can transfuse into its creations: we discover in his pages a reflex of the writer's mind and pursuits—and there is always a charm in this identity. The general tone of this volume has reminded us of the author of "Recollections of the Peninsula;" though it will perhaps be thought, that in admitting this we greatly flatter Mr. Rose.

Stationed at the Cape and its dependencies during a period of four years, Lieut. Rose saw much of that portion of Southern Africa which was accessible to our officers; becoming intimately acquainted with the habits and peculiarities of Boors, Bushmen, Hottentots, and Kaffers. He made a variety of excursions with this view—amongst the rest visiting Kafferland, where he was hospitably received by the warlike savages inhabiting that beautiful country. It is an essential merit of works of the class now under our notice, that they introduce us to the subject with the familiarity of eye-witnesses, and our impressions are correspondingly vivid and permanent.

Mr. Rose having sketched Cape Town and its "Life" with a few graphic touches, proceeds to delineate in a very attractive manner the mountain scenery in the vicinity of the capital; dwelling with admiration on the wild grandeur of the Hoek Kloof Pass, and its stupendous road, the skilful and daring construction of which, under the direction of Major Mitchell, we have already described in our September Number. He also paints with a free and faithful pencil, the grotesque dwellings and habits of the Dutch Boors, their household slaves, and Hottentot retainers. The latter, the original possessors of the soil, hold a place between the free people and the slaves—not being sold, like the latter, but enjoying the privilege of letting themselves out. They are frequently found in the service of the farmers as shepherds and herdsmen.

The scene then shifts to Graham's Town, a distance of 700 miles from the Cape. This recent settlement is now the second town in the colony, and capital of the district of Albany, which forms our eastern frontier, bordering on Kafferland. His observations on these localities, and on the latter country and its people in particular, including excessively interesting anecdotes of the chase of the elephant, buffalo, &c. are given with much spirit and discrimination. The following extracts, taken almost at random, will support our favourable opinion of this well-written and pleasing volume.

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* Four Years in Southern Africa, by Lieutenant Cowper Rose, Royal Engineers. 1 vol. 8vo. Colburn and Bentley.

"I had been out among the mountains, within sixteen miles of Cape Town, from an early hour in the morning, and both my horse and self began to think it time to return homewards, when the mists suddenly swept round me. I was on the summit of hills, the sides of which I knew to be craggy and precipitous; there was but one path down, and that a very steep one, and yet in this path lay my only hope. As long as I could see my compass, I sought it; and though often baffled, still continued, over rock and through swamp, to make my way, until the sunset, and in this country darkness quickly follows. There was a partial light for a moment, a break in the clouds, through which the setting sun gleamed, and towards it my horse made. He seemed to have hopes, and galloped forward, bringing me to a spot where the cliffs overhung the plain below; he stopped suddenly, and his hopes and mine fell together; for there was now nothing for it but to pass the night upon the mountain. Tired, wet, and hungry, (for I had tasted nothing since an early breakfast,) I dismounted under a rock, which in some degree sheltered me from the rain. I had not occupied my post many minutes, when I heard the long, wild cry of the jackall, and then the short howl of the wolf. They had scented the horse, and approached nearer and nearer. I had no arms, but collected a few stones, two of which I kept striking together to make a light, and at the same time shouted loudly. Three or four wolves came very near, but I believe the most extreme hunger will not overcome in them the dread of the voice of man. In that the horse seemed to place his sole reliance; he kept close to me, thrusting out his head in the direction of the beasts' approach, snuffing the scent; and though we had never been particularly intimate before, he seemed to consider us as fellow-sufferers, and bit my hand, and kept thrusting his cold nose in my face, which, inasmuch as it prevented my sleeping, proved useful.

"I could hear the dull, melancholy sound of the sea beating at the foot of the stupendous cliffs below me, while the mists swept by me, and the moon, piercing for a moment their denseness, showed a scene, the wild desolation of which I shall for ever remember. The distant booming of the evening gun had told me when it was nine o'clock. Each time that the vapours seemed to clear away, I looked to that point in the horizon where the first faint gleam of day would appear, and was often deceived, as the moon, that rode on the hanging rock, like a frail bark on the stormy ocean, now lifted in the crest of the wave, now lost in the whelming hollow, looked down with a cold and ghastly light on the grey rocks that were scattered around; and then a mass of murky cloud would blot it out, and in darkness I again listened to the dull, heavy sound of the surge. With this mingled the whoop of the returning wolf, and the shrill cry of the jackall, which told me that the night was nearly past; for the savage animals, after scouring the inhabited country, were once more seeking their lairs. At last I heard the morning gun: never was sound so welcome: the clouds cleared off, the sun rose, the rain-drops glittered like diamonds on the various shrubs and flowers around me, and that gloomy and melancholy night-scene became in a moment beautiful and bright.

"This last adventure was not altogether agreeable, but to me there is a pleasure in my solitary rides; there is a companionship in the wild flowers, in the dark green heaths, and their rich purple blossoms; in the bright plumaged birds, and the shy and many-coloured lizards disappearing in the crevices of the rock; in the camelion, dark in the shade, but taking the bright sunny-green hue of the shrub which with slow languid movement it climbs. There is a voice that speaks from the wave that breaks in from beneath me, and in the mass of cloud that journeys above."

To those "*vieux moustaches*," who, like ourselves, loved of old to doff our harness, mount our nags, and, with loose-slung haversack, explore the romantic recesses of the Portuguese and Spanish hills—one eye passionately lifted to nature, and the other devoutly bent upon her cackling creatures—the passage last quoted will aptly recal a train of spirit-stirring associations.

"The Kaffers are a numerous and a brave people, and were they but united, would prove a most dangerous enemy to our frontier settlements. The present policy pursued towards the natives is humane and honourable. An intelligent missionary, whom I saw in one of my excursions into Kafferland, expressed it as his belief that the Kaffers are a people who had once a much greater degree of civilization than they now possess. He founded this opinion on the copiousness of their language, on their superstitions, on the observances at the death of a chief or wife, on their belief in witchcraft, and on the strange ceremonies that accompany circumcision. The appellation *Kaffer*, or unbeliever, was originally given by the Moors to the inhabitants of the south-eastern coasts

of Africa, and borrowed from them by the Portuguese. Many tribes sprung from one common stock, and having a strong resemblance to each other in language and customs, bear the name, though among themselves they are distinguished by a native appellation. The life of the Kaffer is one of violent excitement, or of listless indolence: the labour of the fields is left wholly to the women, while it is strictly forbidden them to enter the cattle-kraal, which is too sacred to be profaned, and the milking is the province of the men. The appearance of the Kaffer, when prepared for war, is wild and singular, the carosse (a mantle of skin) being thrown aside as it would impede the vigour of his movements. His covering is an ample shield of an elliptical shape, formed of a hardened hide; this hangs on one arm, while a bundle of fine assegais is held in the right hand, and two lofty plumes of the feathers of the grey crane are fastened to his head by a leathern band. Their figures are the noblest that my eye ever gazed upon, their movements the most graceful, and their attitudes the proudest, standing like forms of monumental bronze. I was much struck with the strong resemblance that a group of Kaffers bears to the Greek and Etruscan antique remains, except that the savage drapery is more scanty, and falls in simple folds; their mantles, like those seen on the figures of the antient vases, are generally fastened over the shoulder of the naked arm, while the other side is wholly concealed; but they have many ways of wearing the carosse, and of giving variety to their only garment."

"The Hottentot of the colony is generally a degraded being, yielding to every temptation, and feeling his utter and hopeless inferiority to the white man on whose farm he lives; but there is a race who yield no obedience, and feel nothing but hatred; who, when surrounded by the Boors, ask no quarter, but fight to the last, and die. These are the Bushmen, who live in caverns in wild and remote spots: their food consists of roots, ants, and locusts, the game they can bring down with their small poisoned arrows, and the horses and cattle they can steal from their enemies, the Boors and the Kaffers. This wretched race, whose persons and habits are scarcely human, is fast dwindling away; they have been hunted down like the wild beast, until they have become as savage; they are outcasts, and placed beyond the pale of humanity: the serpent is not more dreaded or more hated. It was the custom, till very recently, for the Boors to form parties, to track the pigmy savage to his cave, and surrounding it, to destroy the parents, and to take the children for servants.

"Some years since, I had one of these imps staying in my house for several months; his age might be about twelve years; his height three feet; his hands and feet were wonderfully small, and beautifully formed, while the ugliness of his face was startling. The creature possessed considerable quickness, and had great talents for mischief and mimicry. His first introduction was characteristic, 'Can you speak English?' I asked, 'No.'—'Can you speak Dutch?' 'No.'—'What do you speak?' 'Baboon;'—and before he had been in the house six hours, I caught him mimicking my walk and manner. I saw at Cape Town another boy of the same race, with three lion cubs, nearly the size of mastiffs, which he was riding and beating in a manner that made me fear; but they were accustomed to him, and took it all in good part. It was strange to see them crouched around, with their eyes intently fixed on the dwarfish savage, while he sung and danced the wild dance of his country."

THE FIRST INVASION OF IRELAND.

EXTRACTED FROM THE AMULET FOR 1830.

Though exclusiveness be our rule, we are not such impenetrable churls as to refuse an exception in favour of the attractive and elaborate periodicals, of the genus Annual. Their very exterior, in fact, is too captivating to be overlooked, and the sumptuous interior fascinates and fixes by its costliness and beauty. We cannot imagine a more useful or elegant mode of stimulating and exhibiting skill in the sister arts, or of diffusing a taste for and acquaintance with them. The annuals also serve as a salutary issue to the pent-up talent, that might otherwise "blush unseen," and are invaluable as an "Amulet" for a friend, and a "Forget Me Not" for a lover.

Of these two specimens of the class, with which we happen to be best acquainted, the latter not only enjoys the distinction of an antient family, being the patriarch

of the annual tribe, but is marked by intrinsic merits of a high order. Did our limits permit, we would gladly quote two little pieces, of appropriate character, entitled " The Land-Storm " and " Greenwich Hospital," but must be satisfied with recommending their perusal in the " Forget Me Not " itself—and proceed to extract a notice of an interesting portion of Irish History, written by Dr. Walsh (Author of a Journey from Constantinople, &c.) from the " AMULET," an Annual which, as regards its sound and admirable spirit, able arrangement, and splendid illustrations, cannot be surpassed in its class.

" In the month of May, 1169, Robert Fitzstephen, then Governor of Cardigan Castle, in Wales, (by the invitation of Dermod Macmorrogh, King of Leinster) accompanied by Harvey de Monte Marisco, collected a force of 30 knights, 60 esquires, and 300 archers, and embarking in two ships, called Bagg and Bunn, according to the tradition of the country, they ran for the nearest headland, and disembarked at a point called at this day Baganbun, from the names of the vessels which brought them over. They were next day joined by Prendregast, with 10 knights, and 200 archers, making in all an army of 600 men. Dermod had remained secreted in his Castle of Ferns, waiting the arrival of the strangers; they therefore apprised him of their coming, and in the mean time fortified themselves on the promontory till some expected reinforcements, which he promised to send, should arrive, to assist and guide them. In a short time he was able to dispatch his natural son Donald, with 500 horse; and with this reinforcement they set out from their position to penetrate into the interior of the country. Their direct road would have been through the parish of Bannow, which lay opposite to them; but as they had two deep and rapid channels of the sea to cross, at the mouth of the bay, they were obliged to proceed round the other extremity of it. In their way they were opposed by some Irish collected hastily at Feathard. Here the first encounter took place between the Anglo-Normans and the Irish; and it is still called by the peasants ' battles town,' in commemoration of the circumstance. It is further added, by the tradition of the country, that Feathard was a name given to the town built on the spot by the conqueror, who called it ' Fought-hard,' which was, in process of time, corrupted into Feathard.

" From hence, ascending the river, which falls into Bannow Bay, he passed through Goffe's Bridge, and so to the town of Wexford. Wexford was originally built by the piratical Danes at a very early period, and called by them " West, or Wex-fiord," the western bay. It was rudely fortified, but could not resist the invaders, now reinforced by all Macmorrogh's adherents. It was therefore taken, and Dermod made it a present to Fitzstephen and Fitzgerald, as a reward for their services, Fitzstephen built on the river not far from it, a castle, on the promontory of a lime-stone rock, and so erected the first Norman fortification ever built in Ireland. This still stands, commanding the navigation of the Slaney, and is a very curious and conspicuous object. It so struck a Catholic barrister in his way to the assizes of Wexford, that he afterwards declared, as is reported, in a speech at the Association, that ' it ought to be pulled down as a revolting object of Ireland's first degradation.'

" This expedition was followed by that of Strongbow, Earl of Chepstow, who has gained the reputation of a conquest, which had been achieved by his predecessor, as Americus Vesputius defrauded Columbus of his title to America. Strongbow passed the promontory of Baganbun, and proceeded up the contiguous harbour of Waterford. Waterford was also built by the Danes, and was a place of some strength and trade. It was called by them ' Vader Fiord,' the Father's Harbour, and dedicated to Woden, the Father of Scandinavian deities, of which the present name Waterford is an absurd corruption. On one side of Strongbow stood a tower, erected by the Danes on the Wexford shore; on the other, a church, built by the Irish, on the Waterford. It was necessary to land, but he hesitated on which shore he should disembark to march to Waterford. He inquired the names of the places he saw, and he was informed one was the tower of Hook, and the other the church of Crook. ' Then,' said he, ' shall we advance and take the town by Hook or by Crook?' And hence originated a proverb now in common use. Strongbow took Waterford, where his grim statue, in blue limestone, stands at this day in the front of the Ring Tower, close beside the river. He was followed by Henry II. with a large army, and so the warriors obtained the same footing in Ireland as they had done in England, though it took them a much longer time afterwards to establish it. Henry adopted the example of Dermod; he made Dublin a present to his good citizens of Bristol, and the original of this cool and extra-

ordinary gift of the capital of a kingdom to the traders of a commercial town is still extant in the Record-office of the Castle of Dublin."

"I embarked in a small boat, and crossed the narrow but rapid Frith which had stopped Fitzstephen's army. From hence I walked along the sand-hills to the romantic and solitary village of Feathard, where there was no inn; but a man from whom I inquired, directed me to a private house. Here the kind landlady set before me a plentiful breakfast of tea, fish, and eggs; and, what I valued even still more, a folio volume of Irish antiquities, which it was her delight to study. From her I obtained all the directions I wanted, and then proceeded to the object of my search. I inquired, when near the place, from a peasant who was digging potatoes, the nearest path to it. He immediately threw down his spade, and, in the true spirit of Irish courtesy to a stranger, begged to 'go with my honour if agreeable, to show me the ins and outs of it.' He was full of local information, and I was well pleased to have him for a companion.

"The whole headland called Baganbun consists of about thirty acres. It forms a bold projection towards the Welsh coast, and is the only one near Wexford, the shore which extends from it to Carnsore point, near that town, being a flat sand, not safe for shipping to approach. On the side of the greater promontory is a lesser, running from it at right angles, and stretching to the east, about two hundred yards long, and seventy broad; presenting inaccessible cliffs, except at its extreme point where it is easily ascended. Outside this is a large, high, insulated rock, which forms a break-water to the surf on the point, and from this several smaller stretch to the shore, just appearing above water, and affording a kind of causeway. Here it was Fitzstephen ran in and moored his ships, protected from the surf by the insular rock, and availing himself of the low ridge to reach the land. The distance of the last rock to the point is considerably wider than the rest, but Fitzstephen, with his heavy armour sprang across it, and it is called at this day, 'Fitzstephen's Stride.' My companion tried to follow his example, without his encumbrance, and fell into the sea.

"Ascending from hence to the esplanade on the summit, he pitched his tent and established his head-quarters. In the middle of the esplanade is still to be seen an oblong, hollow space, like the foundation of a house, and as the surface of the soil was never disturbed in this place since the period of his landing, it seems not improbable that such a trace would not be obliterated, and that the use assigned to it by tradition is the true one. His next care was to fortify his situation, to secure him from attack while waiting for Macmorrogh's promised reinforcements; and these hasty fortifications yet remain, evincing that the Normans had attained to no small science in the art of defensive war. On the isthmus which connects the lesser peninsula with the greater, a deep fosse, about seventy yards long, extends from side to side; this was bounded on each edge by high mounds of earth, and in the centre covered by a half-moon bastion, twenty yards in circumference. On each side of the bastion, through the fosse, were the approaches to his camp, by two passages; and a mound of earth connected the bastion with the esplanade. Sentinels placed in this half-moon entirely commanded the approaches, and were themselves protected by a rampart which rose round them, and overlooked all the ground in the vicinity. Beyond this, on the neck of the greater promontory, he also sunk a fosse, much more profound and extensive, stretching across the whole breadth, for the space of two hundred and fifty yards. This formed a deep and wide covered way, and was lined with a high mound on either side; that on the outside being defended by another deep fosse. All these remains are very distinct and perfect at the present day, changed only by the growth of vegetable matter, rendering the fosse somewhat more shallow, and the mound less elevated.

But a discovery was made a short time ago connected with this encampment, which

adds considerably to the interest it excites. About five years before my visit, some labourers were throwing up a low hedge round the cliffs to prevent the sheep which graze there from falling over. On turning up the soil, they discovered about one foot below the surface, the remains of fires at regular intervals on the edge of the precipices. These were supposed to be the watch-fires of the Videttes, which were stationed round the encampment. Some of the freestone flags on which they were made, were also found; and as there is no such stone in this part of the country, they must have been brought for that purpose by the strangers. Sundry pieces of bones of sheep and oxen, consumed by the army, were strewed round the fires, particularly cow's teeth, the enamel of which remained perfect, though the osseous parts were decayed; and on the whole promontory, fragments of rings and spears were picked up wherever the soil was disturbed. Curious to see some of these remains, I requested my companion to get a shovel and dig for me; he did not require to be asked a second time, but ran off and soon came back with a spade, and began to dig with all his heart, where the first had been discovered; he soon upturned pieces of charcoal and parts of burnt bones, which I brought away with me as memorandums of the first fires ever lighted by the Anglo-Normans on the shores of Ireland.

"It is now nearly seven hundred years since that event, and every thing connected with it on this spot is in singular preservation. It is so remote as to be entirely out of the way of intercourse with other places, and seldom trampled on by human feet. The soil, tradition says, was never turned up, and the surface continues at this day as it was then left by the Normans,—it is, and has always been, a sheep-walk. The remains also consist of the most undecaying materials; charred wood and bone are nearly imperishable. The circumstances connected with it are perhaps the most interesting in the history of our country; the first landing of the strangers in this place was of deep importance to England, and still deeper to Ireland. 'Baganbun, where Ireland has lost and won,' is the universal expression of the people of the country, and they consider it an occult and prophetic saying. My companion, when we were leaving the place, asked me if I had ever heard 'The ould saying about it,' I replied 'Yes; but I do not understand how Ireland has won on this spot.' 'Oh!' said he, 'that's to come they say; sure didn't the boys in the ruction want to fight it out here, entirely?' It is certainly affirmed, that some of the leaders in the Wexford Insurrection, in 1798, wished to avail themselves of the feeling it excited. They actually deliberated on retiring to this spot, and bringing on a decisive engagement here, with this powerful prestige strongly impressed on the minds of their followers."

THE LIFE OF A MIDSHIPMAN.*

Were we merely called upon to pronounce an opinion on the literary merits of this little volume, we should have dismissed it with a just measure of praise, both as to the clever conception of the tale and the interest imparted to it. Its execution is unexceptionable—but we war with its *principle;*—and in virtue of our vocation, we, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, protest against the author's avowed object—viz. to "correct an injudicious predilection in boys for the life of a sailor." What! must we be driven to a press-gang for "Young Gentlemen" as well as Jack? And must not "Mother's Darling" go to sea unless his organ of Cockpitiveness be so fully developed as to leave no hope of his taking to any other pursuit?—The fact is, we believe, that few boys, at the tender age of sea-going, are competent to make the wise reflections recommended—nor, perhaps, is it desirable that they should. In all professions or callings, the initiation is anything but agreeable—and none are exempt from rubs and anxieties in their progress; while, though a natural bias for a particular occupation undoubtedly goes far towards success, we have abundant instances, in active pursuits, of the converse of this position where the results have been equally striking. At sea, inclination may do much, but training and circumstances do more. The element itself is foreign to man's nature and habits; and neither in practice nor policy does it seem unsound to maintain generally that a Sailor, unlike a Poet, *fit non nascitur.*

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* The Life of a Midshipman; a Tale, founded on facts. In one volume with Frontispiece.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the United Service Journal.

Sir,—With reference to your note at the bottom of page 625, in the Journal of this month, I beg leave to suggest the idea of its being proposed to all Officers in his Majesty's service, to subscribe "one day's pay per annum." I have no doubt a very large majority would become subscribers, and thus a very handsome income would be immediately available for so desirable an object. Commander T. R. R. Webb desires me to state his acquiescence in the above.

I am, Sir, your obedient humble servant,

CHARLES HOPKINS,
Lieut. R.N.

North Shields, Nov. 19th, 1829.

*** A proposition similar to that suggested by our correspondent, whom we beg to thank for his communication, is contemplated in the plan of the United Service Museum. Of this institution, which we are happy, upon public grounds, in being enabled to pronounce not only highly popular but in an advanced stage of organization, we must for the present month content ourselves with noticing the leading objects.

The UNITED SERVICE MUSEUM is projected as a general DEPÔT for appropriate Works of Art—Objects of Natural History—Trophies—Specimens of the Arms and Armour of every age and country—Plans and Models connected with the Pursuits of the Naval and Military Professions—and, in short, for whatever may be classed as curious or instructive, conformably with the peculiar design of the Institution, and for the acquisition of which the Members of the Services, whose contributions are to form the collection, have such peculiar opportunities. This facility, however, has hitherto proved, in a public sense, a barren advantage—the collections of individuals being necessarily scattered and inaccessible to the many. The proposed Establishment will offer a remedy to this compulsory dispersion of the Materials for a noble and highly beneficial UNITED MUSEUM.

It will also comprise Books of Reference on General Science and Art, and on Professional subjects in particular—such Members of the Services as may themselves be Authors to contribute copies of their works. It is also contemplated to introduce LECTURES on suitable subjects, to be delivered at the Museum by competent members of the two professions, and to be illustrated, when necessary, by experimental Apparatus, the latter to form an item of the Establishment.

The UNITED SERVICE MUSEUM will be strictly a Scientific and Professional SOCIETY—not a CLUB—on the contrary, it may be looked upon rather in the light of an appendage to the UNITED SERVICE CLUBS and NAVAL CLUB, and a general Rendezvous for the whole. Neither Politics, Gambling, Eating or Drinking, enter into its design, from which the two former attributes are absolutely excluded upon principle; the latter as interfering with the established objects of the United Service Clubs.

The Subscription to be upon the lowest possible scale, so as to render the Institution available, without any sacrifice, to all ranks of both services.

Scientific Civilians to be eligible as Honorary Members.

Of the immediate prospects of the Institution, the very handsome and patriotic offers of Captains Smyth and Downes, as published in our last Number, alone afford a satisfactory assurance. We have many others of a similar spirit.

We merely give the above as a sketch—the details must be arranged by a Committee which is in progress of formation, and which we hope to be enabled to announce by the 1st of January, 1830.

ED.

To the Editor of the United Service Journal.

Sir,—Your notice of the Second Edition of Sir Howard Douglas's most valuable work on Naval Artillery, has reminded me of a paper which, when fitting out a ship at Portsmouth in December 1815, and with all the events of the last war fresh in my recollection, I drew up and transmitted to the First Lord of the Admiralty, and of which I inclose you a copy if you think it worth while to insert it with this letter.

I have no hesitation in giving the preference to Sir H. Douglas's suggestions, which are far more complete and perfect than mine, and I will only express my earnest hope that the invaluable, and, alas! irrevocable time, which has already elapsed since the consideration of this important subject was first submitted to the Board of Admiralty, may induce those who now direct our Naval affairs to delay no longer the adoption of those measures, by which alone our Naval superiority can be maintained and secured.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

London, Nov. 10th, 1829. W. B.

PROPOSITION FOR MORE EFFECTUALLY TRAINING THE OFFICERS AND CREWS OF HIS MAJESTY'S SHIPS ON THE HOME STATION, TO THE USE OF THE GREAT GUNS DURING THE ENSUING PEACE.

It is, I believe, generally allowed, that many of the disasters which have befallen our ships during the late American war, have arisen from the want of a proper acquaintance with, and skill in the use of the great guns; and although the minds of many officers have, in consequence of these reverses, been turned much more than formerly to this subject, still it is to be apprehended, that unless some steps are taken by authority to enforce a proper attention to this point during the ensuing peace, we may at the commencement of a new war, still find ourselves inferior to our antagonists in the management of this important arm.

What I would venture therefore to propose is, that at each Naval arsenal, a practising ground should be established under the direction of the corps of Marine Artillery, and that the officers and crews of the guard-ships and others, should be regularly exercised in the use of artillery, and particularly in firing at various distances, and with all the different charges both of powder and shot, in such a manner as to demonstrate clearly their comparative effects on the butt or target. At present, for want of experience on this subject, which so few have had opportunities of acquiring, nothing can be so little fixed as the ideas of Naval officers on these points, and nothing is more necessary than to convince them by actual proof of the most destructive and efficacious modes of firing. In some actions, of which I have a personal knowledge, large quantities of grape and canister (*in preference to round shot*,) have been fired, which merely indented the sides of the enemy's ship and fell harmless into the water; and I could mention many similar instances of a diversity of practice on this subject, which cannot be too soon corrected.

The experiments on ordnance intended for Naval purposes, might also be tried with the greatest advantage at the Naval arsenals, and a spirit of inquiry and application to this branch of our profession would thereby be encouraged and promoted, and opportunities afforded for general instruction and improvement which have hitherto been beyond the reach of a large proportion of officers: for I believe nobody will deny, that the range and velocity of shot, and the effects produced by the difference of charge and elevation, can be very imperfectly understood by even the best conducted experiments afloat. I need not point out the benefits which will arise from turning the minds and attention of the junior officers (who during the peace will have so little to employ them,) to this pursuit, or the confidence which will necessarily result from their perfect acquaintance with so material a part of their duty.

The same good effects must extend in an equal degree to the ships' compa-

nies, and at the commencement of a new contest the first and most important actions will be fought, not by a set of men who have scarcely seen shot fired, and who certainly can never have witnessed its effects, but by crews who have been regularly trained to the use of their artillery, and whose reliance on their own skill will add new strength to their native courage. It strikes me as practicable to discipline in this way, during peace, a very large proportion of our maritime population, if a plan was adopted for entering men for short limited service, (perhaps a year,) on the home stations, and discharging them gradually so as not to unman the ships. By this means, in five or six years, forty or fifty thousand men will, perhaps have passed through a regular instruction in the use of artillery; and we may reasonably flatter ourselves, that if their services are called for, the same good effects will be produced by it, which were so remarkable from the prosecution of a system nearly analogous in Prussia after the peace of Tilsit.

I would also submit, whether it will not be very practicable and advantageous to educate in this school a sufficient number of men qualified for gunners, and who may by degrees replace the present class of officers of that description, the great majority of whom are now elderly men, and will be unfit for active service in six or eight years. I believe nobody, who has commanded ships, will deny the expediency of these men being more regularly instructed, or the inconveniences that have frequently arisen from their ignorance in those parts of their duty, which they might so easily learn on the practising ground, or in the laboratory.

I am not aware of any serious objections to be urged against the plan I have recommended, except that, perhaps, it may be said there will be sufficient time and opportunity for training and disciplining the seamen *on board*, without the necessity of adopting a new system. To this I beg to reply, that during the winter half of the year the guard-ships, *particularly*, will be in harbour, and in a situation which must render any artillery practice on board totally impossible; and that with respect to the common ship exercise without firing, men can no more be made perfect in the use of their guns by it, than a soldier can be formed into a good marksman or rifleman, by learning the manual exercise. It is only by previously accustoming them to the use and effects of powder, that we can hope to bring our men to that degree of coolness, steadiness, and caution, so peculiarly necessary in naval engagements.

If the *principle* of the plan I have ventured to recommend should be approved, the execution and detail of it are simple and easy. The corps of Marine Artillery, a corps much more effective and better instructed than people in general are aware of, is formed and on the spot, and the expense will be too trifling to merit consideration, when put in competition with the incalculable advantages to be derived from the successful issue of the first actions in a commencing war, on which our reputation abroad, and, what is even of more consequence, the *morale* of our own Navy, will so materially depend. W. B.

To the Editor of the United Service Journal.

Sir,—Permit me through the channel of your widely extended and very useful Journal, to convey a few observations on the late reduction of allowances on the Bengal Establishment, and of the number of European officers serving with the different corps in the Company's service.

I could never understand, during a long residence in India, why the servants on the Bengal Establishment should receive superior allowances to the servants at the other Presidencies. It is a well known fact, that provisions of all sorts, and servants' wages, are infinitely cheaper at Calcutta and the Bengal Provinces, than elsewhere in India; and when by removal to the upper Provinces, the articles from Europe become, from the expense of carriage, much dearer, the army, to meet such increase of expense, are always on full double batta. The

stations affected by this reduction of allowances are not many, and confined to those where no such great expense for carriage occurs.

But, Sir, looking at the question in another point of view, I maintain that these superior allowances are attended with a very bad moral effect.

1st. They have from time immemorial excited jealousy, which while the Bengal troops are serving with those of the other Presidencies, prevents that cordiality and unanimity which ought to exist between servants of the same masters, and prosecuting in that service the same object, the benefit of their employers.

2d. The superior comforts which these superior allowances enable the Bengal to enjoy, and to which he has long been accustomed, are looked upon by their brother officers with the utmost envy, and in many cases a spirit of rivalship has been caused, which has ended like the Fable of the Frog and the Ox, and introduced a degree of luxury, until then unknown to the officers of the army which the Bengal troops may have occasionally joined.

3rd. From these causes has arisen among the Bengal servants a sense or opinion of superiority, as if of a higher caste, which has always been very offensive to the feelings of their fellow-servants at the other settlements.

As to the reduction in the numbers of officers and men in the Company's army, there cannot be a doubt as to the right to model their own army as they may please.

Their representatives, controlled and advised as they are by his Majesty's Government, must be best acquainted, not only with the political interests, but also with the state of their public finances; and their orders, in all cases, must be obeyed. But while I admit the right, I am far from being convinced of the good policy of reducing the number of European officers. So far from it, I contend, that the different regiments in India should be exactly on the same footing as his Majesty's army serving in that country, whose establishment of officers considerably exceeeds the number required in Europe in time of peace.

From the insalubrity of the climate, the appointments to the staff, and the number of furloughs, it scarcely ever happens, that a native corps has on the parade more than one-fourth of the number of European officers on the muster rolls; nay, it has occurred, that a native regiment has been obliged to march five or six hundred miles with only the European Adjutant. Those acquainted with Indian warfare, well know how distressing this want of officers becomes in the field, where, but for the superior skill and courage of their European leaders, the native troops would absolutely be of no more value than their countrymen in the army opposed to them.

But to sum up my opinion on the whole of the subject, I think the saving on the reduced allowances so trifling, not I understand above two lacs of rupees, as to be at no time an object, and certainly not at the present.

The memorialists have expressed themselves in very strong and energetic language, which some may consider as too bold and presuming; but I am satisfied that not one of those officers who memorialize ever had an idea of opposing by force the orders of Government, as is hoped and predicted by the radical press. They are too good subjects to entertain such thoughts, and know from experience, that Blacky would never fight against "John Company," whose salt he and his family have so long eaten.

Choultry Plain, 1st July 1829. AN OLD MULLIGATAWNY.

To the Editor of the United Service Journal.

MR. EDITOR,—The press, both town and country, has teemed with the subject of the reduction of batta; and many ignorant Editors of the London papers have asserted their apprehension of mutiny among the officers, and of their becoming independent of England, and other absurd stories, to facilitate the invasion of the Russians. The ignorance of the good people of England regarding India, which is one of the richest possessions of the Crown, is realy astonishing; it pervades even the two Houses of Parliament, for, out of the whole members, very

few understand, or will take the trouble to acquire a knowledge of India. There is not in the whole world a better selection of officers than those of the India Company. Owing to various reforms and regulations since 1796, the few advantages which the command of corps, or by distinct commands, which officers formerly looked up to for making something to retire upon, are now done away, and all future economy for this purpose now centres in the absorbed pay and batta: to reduce this latter allowance as projected, would certainly render the Company's service not an object in future, and would equally affect the officers of the King's army serving in India.

I am, however, an officer of fifty years' standing in the Bengal establishment, and I must do the Court of Directors the justice to say, they are most excellent masters, and I make no doubt that, when the subject of batta shall be more fully considered by the Court, orders will be sent out to restore it to the former aggregate. The fact is, the Burmese war, which could not be avoided, owing to the arrogance of the Burman Government, has greatly augmented the debt, now nearly thirty-four millions. Economy, therefore, within proper limits, is the only alternative to reduce this incumbrance on the Indian finances. But can any man with two distinct ideas say, that the Company is insolvent, because with an actual revenue of twenty-three millions it owes thirty-four millions? If so, what shall be said of this great country, which owes eight hundred and thirty millions? Either assertion is preposterous; and peace and economy, and all pulling together, will go a great way to make things better; but, unfortunately, party violence always has been, and always will be the bane of Old England.

I am, Sir, your very obedient servant,

A Cadet of 1779.

To the Editor of the United Service Journal.

Sir,—Although everybody knows that the "schoolmaster" has been abroad for many years past, and must have had time, one would think, to visit every part of the Metropolis where his care was most required, is it not singular that in his perambulations he should not have thought, when passing along the Strand, of making a morning call at Somerset House? As he has delayed so long, it may be as well to advise him that a more than ordinary supply of rattans and birches will be necessary; and should he be fond of using these "convincing arguments," I can assure him an ample store of enjoyment.

You, my dear Sir, in the capacity of Editor, must necessarily possess a versatility of talent, and an intimate acquaintance with the services of which you are the organ; but let me ask you, whether you ever tried to make yourself acquainted with the *system* of keeping accounts in those temples of calculation, the Navy and Victualling Offices? System! (God save the mark!) Why there is not a Pork-butcher's or Cheesemonger's apprentice in the City of London, who has received the benefit of a sunday school education, that would not be returned to his parish as an idiot, if he kept his master's books in half such inextricable confusion!

If you ever had the presumption, Mr. Editor to try to "pass your accounts," as it is technically called, without the disinterested assistance of those "middle men" the worshipful company of Navy Agents, I can only say, that if you have done this, and succeeded, you are too deeply versed in "Cocker" to make me very desirous of setting down with you either to "ecarté," or to the once interesting and fashionable game of "all-fours."

One would think that there is no insuperable difficulty to a Lieutenant, for example, receiving the arrears due since his last *quarterly*, on his ship being paid off; and if he think so, "good easy man," let me at least advise him not to wait in town to effect it, unless he has the art of never dining at home and always breakfasting abroad. Masters and Surgeons, take the advice of a friend, and go not near Somerset House, but thank your stars that your agent can be your representative, and that he cannot tax you with more than two and a half per cent.,

except for "interest and postage," a pretty considerable item, by the by, as I always find at the year's end, although I can never recollect having any other correspondent than an old maiden aunt, who writes me just two letters annually, which are franked, and my agent does not allow me to get more than five pounds in his debt. What shall I say to Captains or Pursers, who have the egregious folly of attempting to "pass" their own accounts? Why they should—but no—it would show little in favour of my own sanity, to offer advice to men who are manifestly subjects for St. Luke's, or the Lunatic Asylum at Haslar.

One more question, dear Mr. Editor, and I have done: did you ever read that luminous production yclept "Instructions for his Majesty's Service at Sea?" which since its publication in 1825, has only required some fifty or sixty "Circular Orders" to elucidate it, containing matter about equal to one-half of the original volume! If you have not read this book, I promise you there is a great treat in reserve for you; but I must in fairness warn you, that if you have not "Liddell's Vade Mecum," or rather, as that is superannuated, "Lawes's Naval Book-keeping" at your elbow, you will have a laborious undertaking before you, and perhaps after all not be able to reconcile the contradictory instructions you cannot fail meeting with.

But seriously, there is a vexatious, and in some instances almost a ruinous delay, in the mode of conducting business at the two public boards abovementioned, which is as disgraceful as it is unnecessary, and might easily be remedied by employing an accountant of ordinary abilities (if sufficient intelligence cannot be found in the "Establishment") to draw up a "system" in room of the one now miscalled so.

This slight notice of a great evil will, I hope, induce some of your readers who have suffered from the delays of office, and are well acquainted with the subject, to communicate the facts to the public, and to call, through the powerful medium of the press, for such a change of measures, as will prevent the inconvenience and delay to which the pecuniary interests of officers are now subjected.

Ω

To the Editor of the United Service Journal.

Sir,—Having lately had a couple of volumes put into my hands, called the "Naval Sketch-book," said on the title-page to be written by an "Officer of Rank,"—yet in another publication somewhat daringly avowed to be by a lawyer also,—I beg to ask which of the two compiled the Appendix? My reason is, that I would address a letter advising him to adhere to his repetitions of Joe Miller, and let some more correct writer attempt historical facts, for in merely running my eye down, I see confused statements and errors on every page. Of the importance and utility of History there can be no question; and even when she is bereaved of her descriptive and reasoning charms, and is compressed into Chronology, she affords the pegs on which to hang our arguments and deductions. Let it not be imagined that History serves merely to relieve the dull hours of idlers in reading or talking; it is on the contrary equally beneficial to the officer on service, and the statesman in office. It is to them that she shines in all her splendour, while more humble Chronology acts as her Secretary, only to record dates for her mistress to dilate on. But having so easy a part to perform,—one requiring correctness only,—this becomes her *sine quâ non*. What then shall we say to a pseudo Chronological Table, with such defects as the following?

Page 246. Instead of the capture of Martinico occurring on the 13th of Feb. 1761, it took place on the 12th of Feb. 1762.—Granada did not surrender to the British in 1761; nor was it on the 21st of March in that year that the Hermione was captured, but on the 21st of May, 1762.—A bill passed in Parliament for the discovery of Longitude at sea, says the "Officer," on the 8th of April, 1761: does he not know then that the Act which offers from 10 to 20,000*l.* with 2,900*l.* to reward experiments, actually passed in 1714?—June the 24th,

Newfoundland was certainly taken by Mons. de Ternay, but not till a year after the "Officer's" date; and he might have added that it was recovered on the 18th of Sept. by the laconic summons of Col. Amherst.—We were not even at war with Spain when the "Officer" states Manilla to have been taken; that event occurred also the following year.

But in 1761, might have been recorded the siege of Belleisle, and the capture of Pondicherry, Mahie, and Dominica.

The year 1762, though we were at war with France and Spain, is not marked by a single event, according to the annals of the "Officer of Rank."

The year 1763 might have opened with the private expedition of the brave Capt. Macnamara against Buenos Ayres, and its disastrous termination, on the 1st of Jan. The blowing up of the Elizabeth Indiaman; and the appointment of Dr. Maskelyne to a scientific West India voyage, on the 18th of June, merited notice.—The dreadful explosion of Fort Augusta, in Jamaica, erected by Admiral Knowles, might have been mentioned: as also the furious storm on the 1st of Dec. in which, amongst many others, the Hanover, packet, from Lisbon, with sixty people, miserably perished off Padstow.

Page 247. In 1764. Is the "Officer of Rank" aware that in this year instalments only were paid to Harrison? Does he know the sum which Parliament actually awarded him?—June the 9th was remarkable for the arrival of the Santissima Trinidada, a Spanish galleon in Plymouth, she being the largest and richest ship ever brought into an English port; it therefore claimed mention.—The interferences also with the Logwood cutters in the bay of Honduras might have been noticed.

As to 1765. if the "Officer" will not allow Otaheite to have been seen by De Quiros, in 1606, he could easily have discovered that Capt. Wallis did not visit it till 1767.

Although 1767 is not noticed by this "Officer," the scientific voyage of Rochon would have graced the page.—January was remarkable for tempestuous weather, in which great numbers of vessels perished with all their crews.—The repeated insults of the Spaniards at the Havanna, to British men-of-war, as the Cygnet, Adventure, and Hilsborough, claim notice.

In 1768, Cook was only a lieutenant on the 30th of July.—In November, the "Officer of Rank" informs us, t.e American Colonies *began* to be dissatisfied. Were not the determination long entered into of manufacturing for themselves, and the refusal of the Assembly of New York to provide barracks, fuel, &c. to the troops, agreeable to Act of Parliament, early in 1767, pretty positive proofs of discontent?—The fitting of a squadron at Bombay, the capture of Mangolore, and the seizure of Hyder Aly's ships, were not uninteresting particulars, yet they are omitted.

The year 1769 is not honoured with the "Officer's" notice, yet the discussions respecting the powers of the Naval Commander-in-Chief in India, and the expedition of Sir J. Lindsay to the Gulf of Persia, merited mention.—The arrival of the neglected Swallow, after being supposed to be lost in her circumnavigation, was an event of public gratulation. The spirited conduct of the Hawke. sloop-of-war, in making a French frigate dip her pendant in token of respect, on the 16th of Sept. in the Downs, deserved notice.

The year 1770, is dismissed with the fire at Portsmouth, but the acts of nostility at the Falkland Islands, and the forcible detention of a British frigate, should have had more interest with an "Officer."—The spirited protest of nineteen noble Lords against the shuffling ministerial arrangements to gloze the insults offered to our flag by the Spaniards, deserved record.—The return of Lieut. (not Capt.) Cook, was two months earlier than stated by the "Officer."

The year 1771, at page 248. "An Officer of Rank" ought to have known, that the purser's name, who perished in the Aurora, was not written Faulkner: has he ever read the "Shipwreck?"—The attack on and burning of his Majesty's schooner the Gaspee, at Rhode Island, was a flagrant act of insurrection, which ought to have been recorded: as also the lamentable loss of the Verelst

Indiaman; and the relief afforded by Rear-Admiral Mann to a Spanish line-of-battle-ship and a frigate which were wrecked on Anguilla.

In 1773. Perhaps the "Officer of Rank" is opulent—but as all who belong to the honoured profession are not, he might have told us that the Captains of the Navy petitioned for, and obtained an addition to their half-pay.—The grand Naval Review commenced on the 22d of June and lasted three days.

The year 1774 is unnoticed, though the transatlantic storm was brooding; and the seizure of the tea ships gave unequivocal symptoms of the obnoxious light in which our Government was held. The first sitting of the American Congress was an event of too great importance, in its naval results, to be passed over.

1775, opens with what the "Officer" states to be the commencement of hostilities with the Americans, as if what has been already suggested, together with the seizure of ordnance, the capture of a fortress, and rising in arms, were not being in hostility. He might have said that the first blood shed was at Lexington.

1776. None of the naval operations of the mother country or the colonies are noticed.—The siege of Quebec, the issuing of letters of marque by the Americans, the plunder of the Bahama Islands, the measures of Lord Howe, the navigation of Hell Gate, and the engagement on Lake Champlain, all deserved notice in "Naval" annals.

For 1777, at page 249, there is not a word on the subject that convulsed the nation, although the naval and military enterprises were as numerous as the novelty of the warfare demanded.

1778. The French Commander-in-Chief, on the 27th of July, was the Count d'Orvilliers.

1778. Ten more persons were drowned in the London than are said to have been by the "Officer."

1779. Capt. Cook was killed on the 14th of Feb.

Page 250. It is singular that an "Officer of Rank," in compiling naval annals, could omit, in the busy year of 1780, the combined fleets of France and Spain insulting Plymouth; the relief of Gibraltar; the capture of the Prothee; the arrest of Count Byland's convoy; the taking of Fort Omoa, and the Spanish register ships; the maritime operations in North America, and the three actions between Rodney and de Guichen.

1781. Whatever Demerara and Essequibo may have been then, they are not islands now. The Berbices might have been added. The deficiencies are similar to those of the preceding year, although the destruction occasioned to the naval force in the West Indies, by a dreadful hurricane, and the active movements on the American coasts, required notice.

1782. Page 251. Here the "Officer of rank" gives a pithy abstract of the capsizing of the Royal George, and deplores that of *one* hundred women on board, *two* hundred of them were drowned.—The taking of the Pegase with most of the convoy; the calamities attending the homeward bound fleet from Jamaica, when the Ville de Paris of 110 guns, and the Centaur, Ramillies, Glorieux, and Hector of 74 guns, were swallowed up in a horrible hurricane; and the burning of the Spanish battering ships before Gibraltar, would have been noticed by most naval analists.

Page 252. From 1783 to 1790, we have no incident recorded; yet the dismal loss of the Halsewell, with that of the Montague, Vansittart, and Hartwell Indiamen; the engagement between the Swedish and Russian fleets, in which English officers fought on both sides; the violent debates on the partial flag promotion of 1787; the colonization of New South Wales; the French, English, and Spanish voyages of discovery; the failure of Bligh; and other matters of naval interest demanded insertion.

From 1790 to 1793, there is not a single record, though what were called the "Spanish Disturbance" and the "Russian Armament," made a national and naval bustle.

Page 253. The circumnavigator spelt his name Vancouver; but few of the names in this precious compilation are correct in their orthography.

Page 255. The Courageux (not Couragueux) was wrecked on the 19th, instead of the 10th of Dec. 1796; and instead of saying that between 4 and 500 of the crew perished, it were better to have stated 361.

Page 256. This "Officer of Rank" asserts that the crew of the "Droits de l'Homme" perished. Had he perused the affecting narrative of Lieut. Pipon, he would have found that upwards of 300 people were saved.

Page 259. In 1799, instead of the Sceptre's loss being upwards of 350 men, it was 291. Again in 1800, on the same page, instead of Capt. Todd and 800 men perishing, our "Officer" should have said 673.

Page 260. In 1801, instead of nearly all the crew of the Invincible of 74 guns, being drowned, say 397.

Page 262. The Determinée was lost in 1803, but for "a midshipman and few soldiers lost," it would have been more correct in naval annals, to write "a midshipman, 10 soldiers, 3 women, and 4 children."

Page 263. Year 1803. The Magnificent was not lost till the 25th of March, 1804.

Year 1804. In lieu of the sweeping clause of Capt. Dixon and the majority of the Apollo's crew having perished, the "Officer" should have said the Captain and 60 men.—But why was not the most melancholy loss of the year, the York of 64 guns with all hands, mentioned? And at least the *names* of such ships as the Creole 40, Hindostan 50, Venerable 74, De Ruyter 64, Severn 44, and a number of brigs and sloops, all wrecked in 1804, might surely have been registered.—The unfortunate Capt. Wright commanded the Vincejo, and not the Vincenza.

Page 264. We have yet to learn who were the lucky captors of three Spanish frigates, and destroyers of a fourth, on the 22d of June, 1804. We should have thought the "Officer of Rank" meant Sir Graham Moore's exploit, which was always considered as the opening of the "dollar war," but that it immediately follows, at its proper date of Oct. the 5th.

Page 269. How could the Athénienne, if only of 36 guns, lose a Captain and 347 of her crew? In plain truth Mr. "Officer," she was a 64-gun ship; 123 men, 2 passengers, and 2 women, were saved.

The year 1807 should have commenced with the melancholy wreck of the Nautilus, and the subsequent famine which afflicted the survivors.

Page 270. Of the Boreas, 68 men were saved.—The name of the Captain who landed Robert Jeffery (not Jeffry) on Sombrero, was Warwick (not William) Lake; and our "Officer of Rank" might have prefixed the Honourable, had he been aware of its propriety.

Page 271. Of the Anson, 59 officers and men, and 2 children, were drowned.—Of the Flora, which was lost in January, 1808, nine seamen were drowned.

Page 272. The Turkish ship engaged by Capt. Stewart (not Stuart), was called the Radere Zaffer.—The Seahorse was a 38, and not a 36-gun frigate.—Of the Crescent's crew not more than about 20 were saved.

Page 273. The year 1809 might have opened with the loss of the Morne Fortunée, of whose crew only 19 were saved.—In recording the disaster of the Primrose, her fellow-sufferer the Dispatch, transport, and the 100 men who perished in her, might have been mentioned.

Page 275. This "Officer of Rank" informs us that Steam was applied to the purposes of inland navigation, for the first time, in 1810? What say the Yankies to this?—Of the crews of the Pallas and the Nymphe, 9 men were drowned.

Page 276. The Pandora was lost on the 13th of Feb. 1811.—Nor should the deplorable wreck of the Amethyst frigate, be forgotten.—May 1st. By Layone Bay, we presume the "Officer of Rank" to mean Sagona Bay; if so, for perspicuity, he might have added, in Corsica.

Page 277. July 11th. So far from the Barham 74, being lost off Corsica, she was then but just launched in England; and she has recently been cut down

to an enormous frigate.—5th Nov. Why has the "Officer" written "foundered —lost?"

Page 278. Twelve of the St. George's crew escaped.

Year 1812. The Manilla was a ship of 36 guns, and 12 men were drowned. —The Laurel was rated a 38. Her crew were not made prisoners; 96 had gone to the shore to surrender, in fulfilment of the Captain's arrangements, before assistance came.

But *Ohe! jam satis.* I have fatigued myself, and must leave to your readers, or such of them as feel interested in the subject, to wade down the rest of the mistatements; and it is singularly discreditable to the "Officer of Rank," that the whole of the above errors occur in the confined space of thirty-two pages! We have lately seen and heard a great deal of the mistakes of Dibdin, in mere ballads, and despise such vapid hypercriticism; but the only utility of such an appendix as the above, would consist in accuracy of detail; whereas being so extremely faulty, although it was professedly subjoined "*as a substitute for the obvious deficiencies observable in other naval annals,*" it deserves the severest reprehension.

F. F.

To the Editor of the United Service Journal.

Sir,—I read constantly both your Journal and the Edinburgh Review, and have noticed with no small interest the late articles on Military Education; the writer of the answer which appeared in the United Service has (though ably rescuing Sandhurst from the Reviewer's charges) far from succeeded in refuting the remarks as applying to the other colleges.

I conceive the Reviewer to have particularly alluded to Woolwich and Addiscombe, especially in speaking of the progress of mathematics. In both of these establishments the study of this branch is carried to an unwarrantable excess; but I must now confine myself to speaking of Addiscombe, being but little acquainted with the detail of either Sandhurst or Woolwich. At Addiscombe, a young lad, barely sixteen, when passing for his commission, must proceed in the short space of twelve or sixteen months, from Arithmetic to the doctrine of fluxions, as laid down in Hutton's course, or he is hardly considered a fit candidate for the corps of engineers; nay, there are some at present in this establishment who have run through this course in eight, and who arrived at conic sections in four months. Now, setting aside the practical use of these two branches of mathematics, which I understand to be very doubtful, let me ask any one if it be possible for any young person to go through all this *and understand* it even in the way of revising, in sixteen months? for it must be remembered, that this includes arithmetic, algebra, geometry, both plane and solid, plane and spherical trigonometry, mensuration of planes and solids, (which most useful branch is generally slurred over,) conic sections, *all* mechanics and fluxions.

The Edinburgh Reviewer, however, is totally wrong in supposing, that the study of fortification consists merely in drawing and copying plans; in the first place, at Addiscombe, no one can put a thing on his paper without receiving full instruction in the same from the Professor, and does not leave the desk till he fully understands his subject; and to the able manner in which this is executed by Mr. Bordwine, every one who has seen it will bear testimony. The practical part of this study is unfortunately very much neglected; the all-engrossing study of mathematics hinders all out-of-door work, and the only specimens in this way are two batteries, one for guns, the other for mortars; in neither of which, I believe, the cadets had much hand.

The remarks concerning the surveying at Sandhurst, apply equally well to Addiscombe; but it is to be regretted, that at this last institution they give the cadets a third more time in the study of civil drawing, than in the more useful department of topography.

The course of mathematics might, I think, be reduced for the artillery to a

competent knowledge of arithmetic, algebra, geometry, and mensuration, with plane trigonometry, omitting conic sections; the engineers might be examined in spherical trigonometry, and a little in mechanics, without going into the tedious detail. The time thus saved might be employed to much greater advantage in practical artillery and military surveying.

I am, Sir, Your obedient servant,

F. H. K.

To the Editor of the United Service Journal.

Sir,—I read with great interest the account of the Royal Naval College, in your Journal for last October, an Institution worthy of the British Navy, and honourable to Lord Melville, its governor, and I may almost add, founder. I understand before each vacation, prizes are awarded to those students who distinguish themselves in the different branches of their education; this, of course, is meant to cause emulation and diligence; but I think the prizes might be better selected, and of more *use* and value. At present, books of *Poems* of a few shillings value are given, *say* "for a mathematical prize." Now, with due deference to the noble governor, I would suggest that, when the students leave the College with great credit in every or particular branches of their studies, they might receive a valuable book, such as Mendoza Rios' Tables, or a handsome case of instruments for mathematics; a sextant or telescope for Astronomy; a good box of colours for drawing, &c. &c. which would be no great expense to the Admiralty, but a proud and valuable gift to the fortunate receiver.

The Gold Medal, of course, to remain as at present.

I remain, your obedient servant,

Nov. 6, 1829. Palinurus.

To the Editor of the United Service Journal.

Sir,—I hope you will have the kindness to give the following letter upon the Sale of Commissions in the Navy, a place in your valuable Journal, in order that this subject may be canvassed both in and out of Parliament, and that the Lords of the Admiralty may be induced to turn their attention again towards this subject, that the Royal Navy may be placed on the same footing and receive the same indulgence, as those valuable corps the Royal Artillery, Engineers, and Marines, who have been permitted to sell their commissions, although in the first instance they did not purchase them. I am fully convinced it would rather benefit the service than otherwise, provided the sale of commissions was made under proper regulations. They might be as follows:—

1st. No Midshipman to be permitted to purchase a Lieutenancy until he had served six years at sea, or two at the Naval Academy at Portsmouth and four at sea: no guard-ship time to be allowed. He must then pass his examination, and produce good certificates from the different commanding officers he may have sailed with.

2d. No Lieutenant to purchase a Commander's commission until he shall have served three full years at sea, in an active ship, as an officer in charge of a watch or as First Lieutenant.

3d. No Commander to purchase a Captain's commission until he had commanded a sloop of war full two years at sea, or been two years as Commander in some sea-going ship, under a Captain, according to the new regulations respecting Second Captains of line-of-battle ships.

By these regulations you would have more experienced officers promoted than under the present system of interest alone—and what can be the difference to the navy, whether an officer gets his promotion by purchase, or Parliamentary, or other interest; indeed the service would rather gain by officers purchasing under proper regulations, than under the system of interest, without either merit or length of services to recommend them.

All vacancies occasioned by death, court martial, or rewards for meritorious services and gallant conduct, the promotion to go on as before, without purchase. But as young men of rank and Parliamentary interest, must and always have and will get on, there can be no harm in letting them and monied men purchase, after they have faithfully served, without favour or affection (and nothing against their characters) according to the above regulations. The scale for commissions might be as follows :—

For a Lieutenant's commission .	£1000
For a Commander's	£1500
For a Captain's	£2000

Making in the whole £4500, the same price as a Lieut.-Colonelcy in the army, and as this money would come out of the pockets of private individuals, the country could not grumble at the expense, and many Captains from age and other infirmities would be glad to leave if they could receive £4500 for their commission, as it would be a kind of remuneration for long and arduous service, and for devoting the best and most valuable parts of their lives to the service of their king and country, and also enable them to leave a pittance to their children.

There can be no difficulty in the above plan; let all the Commanders, Lieutenants, and Midshipmen, who wish to purchase, send in their names and servitudes to the Admiralty, the same as officers in the army do to the Horse Guards; it will not take away patronage, because the First Lord of the Admiralty will then have it in his power to select and recommend for purchase any of the applicants he thinks proper. If a man purchases his commission, of course he may, if he wishes to leave the service, by application to the Admiralty or Commander-in-Chief of the station he may be upon, have permission to sell again, unless broke by a court martial. All Captains above three years standing, who have the full rank of Colonel, that sell their commissions, to be allowed to retain the rank of Colonel, like those in the army who sell their Lieut.-Colonel's commission, but retain the rank of Colonel in the Army List, but without receiving, of course, pay or any further emolument; for according to the old saying, once a Colonel or Captain always so. Hoping you will give this a place in your valuable publication,

I remain, Sir, your most obedlent servant,

A Friend to the Navy.

Near Derby, 14th November, 1829.

To the Editor of the United Service Journal.

Sir,—The columns of your excellent Journal being professedly devoted to the *interests* of the Army and Navy, I shall offer no apology for troubling you with this communication, nor for requesting your aid in checking an abuse of the patronage in the appointment of officers to that noble establishment "The Royal Hospital for Seamen at Greenwich."

His late Majesty's supplemental Charter, dated 1st February 1809, after reciting the original charter of incorporation, confirms the power thereby given to the Lord High Admiral, or to the Commissioners for executing that office, "to appoint all officers necessary to be employed in and for the said Royal Hospital;" Provided, that "all officers who shall be appointed to any employ in the said hospital, with the exception of the offices of Surveyor, Auditor, Organist, and Brewer, shall be selected, as far as may be, from sea-faring men, who shall have served in the Royal Navy;"—"and that no landman, or seafaring man not having served in the Royal Navy, shall be in future appointed to any office in the said Hospital, (except as aforesaid) unless notice of the vacancy in such office shall have been given in the London Gazette, for at least one calendar month, and once in each of five successive weeks in one of the London, one of the Hampshire, and one of the Devonshire Newspapers, and no person who shall have served in the Royal Navy, duly qualified and furnished with proper testimonials

to his character, shall, within twenty days after the publication of the last of the said notices, apply for the appointment."

It must here be observed, that the act of parliament passed in the last session (10 Geo. IV. cap. 25.) entituled "an act to provide for the better management of the affairs of Greenwich Hospital," takes no notice whatever of the "supplemental charter," although the framers of this act appear to have had it in view, for I find the seventh section to run thus :—"And be it further enacted, that all officers who shall be hereafter appointed to any employment in the said Hospital, except the future Commissioners of the said Hospital, and the Clerk of the Works, shall be selected, as far as may be, from persons who shall have served in his Majesty's Navy."

This is as it should be; all the offices belonging to an institution, exclusively devoted to the British seaman, must be filled by persons who have passed a portion of their lives in a service so necessary to the defence, honour, and dignity of the Empire. It was, therefore, with surprise that I read in the last Navy List, published by "authority," the name of an individual as one of the officers (Clerk of the Victualling), who, I am given to understand, never did serve a single day in the Royal Navy! I have no personal knowledge whatever of this gentleman: he may be, and I take for granted is, competent to the duties of the office which he fills, but he wants that indispensable qualification required by the supplemental charter, and again specifically pointed out by the act of parliament, namely, that of being a person who has served in his Majesty's Navy.

How this appointment could have been made, being so decidedly at variance with the laws for the government of the Hospital, can only be accounted for by supposing them to have been overlooked by the Lords of the Admiralty, and I cannot doubt that when brought under their Lordships' notice, they will immediately rectify an error which, as a precedent, may have a very baneful influence.

It may seem invidious to point out an individual (for aught I know a deserving one); and I may be accused of motives in so doing very different from those by which I am actuated. To me it can be of no consequence who fills the situation I have mentioned, but I consider it the duty of every officer in his Majesjesty's service to raise his voice in support of the rights of *any* class in it, without waiting to consider whether he is personally affected or not; for we ought to remember that no particular class can be deprived of the smallest of its rights, without leaving a dangerous precedent, by which innovations upon all the rest may hereafter be supported. There are too few "good things" in the reach of naval officers for them to abandon one, however insignificant, to which they are legitimately entitled; and I therefore look with confidence to the Editor of the United Service Journal to lend his willing aid in preserving those which still remain to us.

5th Nov. 1829. O.

To the Editor of the United Service Journal.

Sir,—The world lies open to every profession, to every artist, and he who possesses a moderate degree of ability and ingenuity has every chance of succeeding to obtain a competency for himself and family, nay, indeed he would be but ill requited, if, in the evening of his days, he did not possess the happiness of seeing his children placed in a prosperous and respectable sphere of life, with the assistance of the wealth he had acquired by a steady application to his business. But the half-pay officer, it is he only who is shut out from these advantages; after passing the earliest part and manhood of his life in his country's service, at what quarter can he look, or where can he seek to obtain some little addition to his income, which would enable him to educate his children and bring them forward in that respectable manner, which, from their father's rank, they have a claim to. It is known, as a melancholy truth, that although his pay comes to him regularly and in the best possible way, the last two or three weeks of the quarter, generally, find him without a shilliug. From the want of

capital he is precluded from entering into any respectable mercantile concern; besides, his habits are ill calculated to pursue those speculations which the system of traffic requires. That veneration for rank, that high spirit which supported him in all the embarrassments and incidents which a life of many shades abound with, can never be broken, neither can it dwindle into mercenary selfishness: is it possible he could support the degradation of a seat at a copying clerk's desk in a counting-house? nor will he enter the service of any man without the strongest assurance that his transactions would be guided by the strictest honour.

Perhaps it may not be amiss to permit his countrymen who so much complain about the dead-weight, and who cannot for the life and soul of them cast a look on any other but the red and blue uniforms, to take a peep into his domestic economy, where, perhaps on the lee-beam of sixty, they will find him, with his family, hurrying down a meal in fear that an acquaintance or some friend in prosperity should drop in, and witness the poverty of it. There too, with the rank of Major, a family of seven persons (as a servant-maid is included) and an income of £2 18s. 11½d. per week, he will be calculating, with the assistance of pen, ink, and paper, what will be his yearly disbursements in the household department, and the remainder to be applied so as to afford them three meals a day, through the week, which may be seen as follows:—

On the average of four years, the annual nett pay is . . .					£153	5 9
YEARLY DISBURSEMENTS.						
Rent	£25	0	0			
Poor Rates	1	16	0			
Assessed Taxes	2	5	0			
Road Rate	0	13	6			
					29	14 6
Five chaldrons of coals, at 38s.	9	10	0			
Shoe bill for six persons	9	0	0			
Servant's wages	5	0	0			
Clothes' bills for six persons	35	0	0			
Table-cloths, towels, sheeting, &c.	4	0	0			
Brushes, brooms, blacklead, &c.	0	8	6			
Wear and tear of culinary utensils	0	15	0			
Breakage of glass, earthenware, &c.	0	12	0			
Washing for seven persons	4	0	0			
For repairs of washing-tubs, &c.	0	7	6			
Annual outgoings .					98	8 0
Annual nett pay . . .	£153	5	9			
Outgoings	98	8	0			
For maintenance . , .	54	17	9			

The daily expenses for food for seven persons must not exceed five pence and one-seventh each. It may be thus distributed:—

Breakfast . . . 1½
Dinner . . . . 2½ } each.
Supper 1⅐

There is nothing reserved for the education of children, nothing for medical attendance in sickness, nothing can be bestowed to enliven the conversation of an old messmate or friend, when relating services long past, the perils gone through, the hardships suffered, the gales weathered out, the battles fought, the shipwrecks escaped from, and not forgetting the pleasurable adventures fell in with.

No return is made by the sale of white rags, which is scarcely sufficient to purchase thread, worsted, and needles. The old clothes are converted to the *ne plus ultra* of service; but where any appear that might be acceptable to the emaciated and shirtless beggar, it is offered to him with a mixed feeling of sorrow and regret.

I am, Sir, your's,

F. B.

THE EDITOR'S PORTFOLIO.

Peace Campaigns of a Cornet.—A letter has been addressed to our Publishers inquiring the name of our Correspondent on "The Peace Campaigns of a Cornet," in our last Number. Previous to the receipt of this letter, we had been authorised to state that, the communication in question was written by Major Beamish, the reputed author of the Publication referred to. With respect to the latter, it is in our power to add, that the work was suppressed by the Publishers, at the in- stance of its principal contributor Major Beamish, who took that step the moment he became aware of the misapprehension to which it was liable, and the effect it had actually produced. Upwards of 500 copies were thus cancelled, and none of the Contributors derived the smallest pecuniary advantage from the work, which, as far as the public are concerned, is nearly as much a dead letter, as if it had never existed. Under all the circumstances, we recommend, as the best course for all parties, that it should be suffered to remain so.

Annals of the Peninsular Campaigns.—This work, compiled by the Author of "Cyril Thornton," (one of the most captivating novels in our language,) appears to possess every requisite for becoming a popular compendium of the Peninsular War:—it pretends to nothing more; and as far as we can yet judge, deserves to occupy the place for which it has been destined. In point of technical execution, the volumes reflect credit on the taste and liberality of their publisher, Mr. Blackwood. Want of room compels us to defer our review of these Annals till next month.

Life on Board a Man-of-War.—This, though rather a cut and dry affair, is still an entertaining little volume. Its authorship is imputed to a common sailor, who, at 17, ran away from his parents, entered on board a man-of-war, remained in the service exactly two years and eight months; and, having been effectually sickened of a sea-faring life by a single action, (Navarino,) finally withdrew to repose upon his hard-earned laurels in the "Land of Cakes." The narrative which, we are told, was called into existence by recent circumstances, has doubtless been seasonably got up and accommodated to passing events. It contains a fair sprinkling of nautical incidents and anecdotes, derived from actual observation, or amusingly (though now and then clumsily) compiled: we miss, however, in its captious tone, the genuine characteristics of a "Sailor's Journal," and the frank and reckless spirit of a "British Seaman."

Memoirs of John Shipp.—We are happy to observe that Mr. Shipp's Memoirs, of which we recorded our favourable opinion in a former Number, have reached a Second Edition. The latter appears in an enlarged and improved form, and we again recommend these volumes as being in every respect "extraordinary." Since the discipline of the service still excludes their author from the advantage of serving his Majesty, we trust his publication may prove as profitable to the *ci-devant* Lieutenant, is entertaining to his readers.

New Night Telegraph.—Capt. Kervéguen, of the French Navy, has invented a new species of Night Telegraph, which, by the motion and position of the illuminated radii of several circles, is capable of representing no fewer than 29,245 signs. By a single illuminated Radius, he can produce 8,649 telegraphic signs. The invention is under the consideration of the French Minister of Marine.

Family Classical Library.—Mr. Valpy has issued a Prospectus for publishing in Monthly Volumes, "A Family Classical Library," or English Translations of the most valuable Greek and Latin Classics; with a Biographical Sketch of each Author, and notes when necessary for the purpose of illustration. Vol. I. is expected to appear on the 1st of January next, and continued regularly on the first of each month. The series is not expected to exceed forty volumes.

Military, Naval, and Financial State of the Island of Cuba, in March 1829.—From Official Documents.

EASTERN DEPARTMENT.

Infantry	6914	
Cavalry	187	— 7101

CENTRAL DEPARTMENT.

Infantry	4730	
Cavalry	380	— 5110

WESTERN DEPARTMENT.

Infantry	7525	
Cavalry	3422	
Artillery	907	—11,854
Superior Officers	100	
Officers	1322	— 1422
	Total	25,487

NAVAL DISPOSABLE FORCE.

VESSELS.	GUNS.	PDRS.	MEN.
Narro Soberano	74	24	700
Guerrero	74	24	700
Lealdade	48	24	450
Iberia	48	24	450
Caçilda	40	18	300
Restauracion	50	24	450
Aretusa	40	12	300
Guerrero Brig	22	24	180
Hercules Brig	20	22	160
Marte Brig	14	18	120
Amelia Schooner	5	16	90

With fifteen smaller vessels.

	DOLLARS.	RIALS.
Disposable Money existing in the Royal Treasury of Havanna, all expenses being paid	719,757	6
Disposable Money at Matanzas	5,781	7½
Total	725,539	5½
Annual Revenue, Havanna	7,054,489	5½
Ditto Matanzas	649,625	1
Total	7,704,114	6½

Exports of Sugar from Havanna, 1828	Boxes	268,586½
Ditto Ditto Matanzas		94,000
Total		362,586½
Ditto Coffee Havanna	Arrobas	794,496
Ditto Ditto Matanzas		103,821
Total		898,317
Vessels entered Havanna, 1828		1136
Ditto Matanzas		291
Total		1427
Vessels cleared at Havanna		1154
Ditto Matanzas		303
		1457

The General Exports of Havanna, in 1828, amounted to	11,000,000	0
Ditto Matanzas ditto	1,700,000	0
	12,700,000	0
The General Imports of Havanna in 1828	17,000,000	0
Ditto Matanzas	1,400,000	0
	18,400,000	0

Population of Havanna	Whites	64,621
Ditto	People of colour	47,402
	Total Inhabitants	112,023

GENERAL ORDERS, CIRCULARS, &c.

TO THE ARMY.

GENERAL ORDER.

Horse Guards, 3d Aug. 1829.

The General Commanding-in-Chief deems it necessary to correct a misapprehension with regard to the mode of marching past at inspections, or reviews.

His Lordship having observed, that the mounted officers salute in marching round in quick time, desires it may be understood, that this should only be the case when the troops, from their number, or other causes, are prevented from marching round in slow time, and where the line is formed into mass of columns at quarter distance, with a view to save time and preserve the troops fresh for subsequent movements, as laid down at page 316 of the Field Exercise and Evolutions of the Army.

By Command of the Right Honourable
The General Commanding-in-Chief,
H. Taylor, Adjt.-Gen.

GENERAL ORDER.

Horse Guards, 4th Aug. 1829.

The General Commanding-in-Chief is under the necessity of cancelling the authority, whereby certain general officers, though unemployed, have hitherto been permitted to retain soldiers as servants, and to desire that all such servants may be restored to the ranks of their respective regiments before the 24th of September next, except those who are attached to general officers actually serving upon the staff, to whom batmen are still to be allowed, as heretofore, from the troops under their immediate command.

Lord Hill recals, with the greatest reluctance, the grant of an indulgence of long standing, and trusts that the general officers will readily feel that a continuance of it, whilst the army remains upon its present low establishment, could not be sanctioned without subjecting the public service to inconvenience.

By Command of the Right Honourable
The General Commanding-in-Chief,
H. Taylor, Adj.-Gen.

GENERAL ORDER.

Horse Guards, 6th Aug. 1829.

The General Commanding-in-Chief has been pleased to direct, that when orders have been given for discharging a soldier with ignominy, the following process shall be strictly adhered to, in carrying such orders into effect.

The regiment being assembled, and the man about to be discharged brought forward, the several crimes and irregularities, of which he has been guilty, are to be recapitulated, and the order for his dismissal from the service is to be read, together with his discharge, in which will be noticed his ignominious and disgraceful conduct. The buttons, facing, lace, and any other distinctions, are then to be stripped from his clothing: he is to be marched down the ranks, and trumpeted or drummed, as the case may be, out of the barracks or quarters of the corps.

By Command of the Right Honourable
The General Commanding-in-Chief,
H. Taylor, Adjt.-Gen.

The following Garrison Order was issued at Woolwich on the 16th of Oct.:—

The Commandant has great pleasure in communicating to the regiment a letter this day received from Lord E. Somerset, K.C.B. Lieutenant-General of the Ordnance.

Ordnance-Office, 15th Oct. 1829.

Sir,—Having completed the half-yearly inspection of the Royal Artillery, I am desirous of taking the earliest opportunity of declaring my approbation of the good order and general appearance of the troops, as well as the correctness and precision with which the field-movements were executed.

I was much pleased with the attention that has been bestowed on the exercise and instruction of the repository, and I think it due to the officer in command of the field batteries, to notice the pains that have been taken to perfect the detachments belonging to them in that part of their duty.

The condition and efficiency of the horses of the Horse-Artillery are highly creditable; and the Riding Establishment appears to be conducted in a proper manner.

I have every reason to approve of the system of interior discipline established in the corps, the cleanliness of the barrack-rooms, and the regularity with which the men's accounts appear to be kept.

And I beg farther to express my satisfaction at the good arrangement and management of the Medical Department, requesting you will be pleased to communicate the above to the regiment.

(Signed) R. E. H. Somerset,
Lieut.-Gen.

INDIAN ARMY.

Fort William, May 30, 1829.

In consequence of a communication received from the Honourable the Court of Directors, the Right Hon. the Governor-General in Council directs it to be announced that, as volunteers form no part of the establishment of his Majesty's regiments, no

allowances will be granted to gentlemen serving as such hereafter.

(Signed) Wm. Casement, Lieut.-Col.
Secretary to Govt. Mil. Dept.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,
R. Torrens, Colonel,
Adjt.-Gen. of H. M.'s Forces in India.

GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

Head-quarters, Poorie, 5th June, 1829.

The Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to direct the publication of the following extract of a letter from Gen. Lord Hill, Commanding-in-Chief his Majesty's Forces :—

" I have had the honour to submit to the King, and his Majesty has been graciously pleased to approve and direct, that, without retrospect, every Lieutenant-Colonel of the East India Company's army who may now be Commandant of a regiment of cavalry or infantry, or battalion of artillery or engineers, be allowed to take the rank of Colonel, by brevet, in the territorial possessions of the East India Company in India only; and that every Lieutenant-Colonel of that army who should in future be appointed Commandant of a regiment or battalion be allowed to take the rank of Colonel, by brevet, in those territories only.

" In conveying to your Lordship the signification of his Majesty's gracious intentions upon this point, and the expression of his Majesty's commands that the measure be carried into effect, I have the honour to acquaint you that his Majesty is farther pleased to direct, in order to provide for the interest of his Officers serving in the territorial possessions of the Company, and to take care that their fair claims are not passed over in consequence of any particular circumstance attending the promotion of the Officers of the Company's army, that the local rank of Colonel, by brevet, be granted to any Lieutenant-Colonel of his Majesty's army who would, without such grant, be superseded by a junior Officer of the Company's service stationed in the same presidency, on his promotion to the rank of Colonel regimentally.

" That if, however, one of his Majesty's Lieutenant-Colonels, so promoted at one presidency, be removed to another presidency, such promotion being no longer valid, another brevet commission to be granted to him, if necessary, to put him on a par with the Officers of the presidency to which his services have been transferred."

In compliance with his Majesty's gracious commands, the Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following promotions of Officers serving in Bengal :—

To be Colonels in India :—Lieut.-Cols. J. Daniell, 49th Foot; F. S. Tidy, C.B. 44th Foot; R. Torrens, C.B. 38th Foot, Adjutant-General of his Majesty's Forces; G. H. Murray, C.B. 16th Dragoons; M. Childer, C.B. 11th Dragoons; J. Cassidy, 31st Foot; and the Hon. J. Finch, C.B. H.P. unattached, Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief—all dated June 5, 1829.

Head-quarters, Poorie, 8th June, 1829.

COURTS MARTIAL.

A General Court Martial was held at Trichinopoly, in the East Indies, on the 11th March last, on Capt. Thomas Daniel, of the 89th Regiment, on a charge of having, in an unbecoming and disgraceful manner, engaged in a personal conflict or struggle, in November last, with Ensign Dewes, of the same regiment. The Court declared him *Guilty*, and sentenced him to be dismissed the service, but at the same time earnestly recommended him to the merciful consideration of the Commander-in-Chief, on account of his long services, and the insulting language which he had received from Ensign Dewes. The Commander-in-Chief, whilst confirming the sentence of the Court, adds, that he " will not fail to bring under the gracious consideration of his Majesty, the provocation and the insulting language to which Capt. Daniel was exposed from Ensign Dewes, which, his Lordship trusts, may, in some degree, be considered as palliating the breach of discipline of which Capt. Daniel has been found guilty."

Horse Guards, 22nd October, 1829.

At a General Court Martial, held at Limerick, on the 8th September, 1829, and continued by adjournments, to the 17th of the same month, Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Charles Bayly, late of the 98th regiment, was arraigned upon the undermentioned Charges, viz :—

1st, " For that he, Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Bayly, being in command of the depôt of the 98th regiment, on or about the 19th day of January, 1828, at Tralee, certain soldiers belonging to the said depôt, viz. : privates John Cockran, William Delaney, James Cheney, and James M'Donald, were then and there subjected to receive, in the following *cruel and unprecedented manner*, the corporal punishment, or part thereof, to which they had been sentenced by a regimental court martial;—first, the instruments of Punishment, viz. the cats-o'-nine-tails, with which such corporal punishment was inflicted, had been previously steeped in brine or pickle;—secondly, the said cats-

o'-nine-tails were again frequently steeped or washed, on the public parade, during the infliction of such corporal punishment, in a tub of salt and water, mixed and prepared for this purpose upon such parade, he, the said Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Bayly, being then and there present, and commanding on such parade;—and thirdly, the intervals between the infliction of the lashes were, during part of the aforesaid punishment, protracted to an unusually long period, the sufferings of the said soldiers, or of some of them, having been by the aforesaid cruel and unprecedented mode of punishment rendered more severe, and of longer duration than usual, whereas it was his, Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Bayly's special duty, both in his capacity of commanding officer of the said depôt, and as commanding officer on the parade, on the 19th January 1828, aforesaid, to take care that the said corporal punishments were inflicted in every respect, in the manner only, and according to the custom usually adopted in his Majesty's service.

2d, "For that, previously to the said corporal punishments being inflicted, in the cruel and unprecedented manner aforesaid, it being proposed, by Lieut. Davidson, then acting Adjutant of the depôt, to the said Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Bayly commanding the depôt, that the 'cats-o'-nine-tails,' with which the said soldiers were to be punished, should be steeped in brine or pickle, such proposal moreover having been made by Lieut. Davidson, in consequence of the remark or declaration of Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Bayly, that he was averse to punishment, but that if he did punish a man, he must punish him properly, and that the cats were not hard enough, or words to a similar effect; he the said Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Bayly, did not either then or afterwards, by reproving or reprimanding the said Lieut. Davidson, for presuming to make such proposal to him, his commanding officer, or by expressing his disapprobation of the proposed measure, or by any other means whatever, take care to prevent such cruel and unprecedented mode of punishment, from being had recourse to.

3d, "For that he, the said Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Bayly, did, in violation of his duty, when he surrendered the command of the said depôt, on or about the 25th day of February, 1828, take and carry away with him, the original Minutes of the Judicial Proceedings of the Regimental Courts Martial, held in the cases of privates John Cockran, William Delaney, James Cheney, and James M'Donald, instead of causing the same to be deposited in the Orderly Room of the Depôt; and for that he, the said Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Bayly, did also in violation of his duty, wilfully fail or neglect to cause the Proceedings of the Regimental Courts Martial aforesaid, to be duly entered in the Courts Martial Book of the Depôt, and to countersign them himself, as Commanding officer, after such entry, according to the orders and regulations of the service, all such conduct and proceedings on the part of the said Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Bayly, having tended to bring the army into disrepute, being disgraceful to him as an officer, and highly prejudicial to military discipline."

Upon which charges, the Court came to the following decision:—

"The Court Martial having duly considered the evidence given in support of the charges against the prisoner, Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Charles Bayly, his defence, and the evidence he has adduced, is of opinion,

"That the prisoner, Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Charles Bayly, is *guilty* of the first charge, with the *exception* of that part which states that the tub of salt and water was *upon the parade*, and also, with the exception of that part which states, that the intervals between the infliction of the lashes were, during part of the aforesaid punishment, protracted to an unusually long period.

"With respect to the second charge, the Court is of opinion that the prisoner is *not guilty*.

"With respect to the third charge, the Court is of opinion, that the prisoner, Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Charles Bayly, is *guilty*.

"Though the Court has found the prisoner *guilty* of the first charge, with the exceptions named, it does, however, fully and honourably acquit him of all knowledge of, or participation in, the cruel and unprecedented practices of previously steeping the cats in brine, and of washing them with salt and water during the infliction of the punishments. The Court is also of opinion, that, as far as he, Lieut.-Colonel Bayly, could observe, the punishments were conducted in the manner only, and according to the custom usually adopted in his Majesty's service. With respect to the *third* charge, although the Court has found the prisoner guilty, it thinks it right to state, that in its opinion, Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Charles Bayly was not actuated by any sinister motive; and further, that the Court does not consider that Lieut.-Colonel Bayly's conduct has been disgraceful to him as an officer.

"The Court adjudges that the prisoner, Lieut.-Colonel Charles Bayly, late of the 98th regiment, be *admonished*, at such time and place, and in such manner as the General Commanding-in-Chief, Lord Hill, shall direct."

" The Court cannot close its proceedings without expressing its decided indignation of the extraordinary prevarication which has marked the whole of the evidence of the witness Lieut. Davidson, of the 98th regiment."

His Majesty has been pleased to confirm the finding of the Court, and to command, that the admonition, to which Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Bayly has been sentenced by the Court, be communicated to that officer, accompanied by the expression of his Majesty's regret and displeasure, that punishments, deemed necessary in their nature to the maintenance of discipline, and legally authorised, should have been inflicted in any corps in so cruel and unprecedented a manner as the evidence on the face of the proceedings clearly establishes to have been the case in this instance, and that so unquestionable a proof should have been afforded of neglect of duty on the part of an officer in command of any regiment or detachment of his Majesty's troops, as is too clearly chargeable upon Lieut.-Colonel Bayly, and as is justly so held by the Court, when an occurrence so prejudicial to military discipline, and tending so manifestly to bring the army into disrepute, could have been preconcerted without his knowledge, and afterwards take place without his notice in the depôt under his immediate command.

As it has already been intimated to Lieut. Davidson, in consequence of the proceedings of the General Court Martial before which he was tried at Cork, on the 9th February last, that his Majesty has no further occasion for his services, his Majesty deems it unnecessary to allude to the strong expressions of indignation applied by the Court to the extraordinary prevarication, which, in their opinion, marked the whole of the evidence of that officer, further than to declare his entire concurrence in them.

Finally, his Majesty has been pleased to signify his pleasure, that the circumstances which have led to the trial of Lieut.-Colonel Bayly, and the observations which have suggested themselves to his Majesty thereon, be made known to the army in the following terms :—

Early in the present year, the Major-General commanding the Cork District, having reported, that it had come to his knowledge, that four soldiers of the reserve companies of the 98th regiment had, some time before, been punished in an unprecedented manner, the General Commanding-in-Chief felt it necessary to cause the matter to be investigated by a Court of Enquiry ; and the proceedings of that Court having established the correctness of the report, that the men in question were punished with " cats " which had previously been steeped in brine, his Lordship directed his opinion thereon to be conveyed to the Lieut.-Gen. commanding in Ireland, in a letter, of which a copy was sent to Lieut.-Colonel Bayly, who had been in command of the depôt of the 98th, at Tralee, when the occurrence took place.

Shortly after the receipt of that communication, Lieut.-Colonel Bayly requested, that his Lordship would " be pleased to order a General Court Martial to take cognizance of the affair."

The Court Martial was accordingly assembled, and as appears by the foregoing abstract of its proceedings, it has found that the men were punished in the manner above stated ; but the Court has acquitted Lieut.-Colonel Bayly of a knowledge of the fact.

Upon this it is essential to remark, that Lieut.-Colonel Bayly was at the time in command of the depôt of the 98th ; that being in the exercise of that command, he was strictly responsible for the due execution of the punishments awarded ; that he was on the parade *in a square of four companies* at the moment of its infliction ; and that if he did not, he ought, at least, to have noticed what was going forward.

Whatever may be the opinion, or sentence, of a General Court Martial, his Majesty will continue to require that officers be held responsible for what passes in the regiments under their command. They are placed in that situation, and have the assistance of officers and non-commissioned officers expressly to prevent the occurrence of such irregularities as that which has now been the subject of investigation by a Court of Enquiry, and a General Court Martial.

It matters not whether such irregularities proceed from design, inattention, or ignorance, on the part of a commanding officer. —Whatever may be the cause, it is equally clear, that the officer, who may either authorise or allow such acts, or during whose command such acts may take place, is in no way fit to be entrusted with the charge of a body of troops ; and it is therefore the imperative duty of the General Commanding-in-Chief, whenever such a case is brought forward, to make a special report of it for the serious consideration of his Majesty.

The General Commanding-in-Chief directs, that the foregoing charges preferred against Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Bayly, late of the 98th regiment, together with the finding and sentence of the Court, and his Majesty's commands thereon, be entered in the General Order Book, and read at the head of every regiment in his Majesty's service.

By Command of the Right Honourable,
The General Commanding-in-Chief,
HERBERT TAYLOR, Adj.-Gen.

MONTHLY NAVAL REGISTER.

ARRIVALS AND SAILINGS.

October 22. PLYMOUTH.—Sailed H. M. S. Britomart, (10) Com. Johnson, for the Western Islands.

23. PORTSMOUTH. — Sailed the Egginton, Transport, Lieut. Godden, for Deptford.

FALMOUTH.—Sailed H. M. P. Duke of Marlborough, for Lisbon; and H. M. P. Hope, Lieut. Wright, for Buenos Ayres.

24. PORTSMOUTH. — Arrived H. M. S. Sparrowhawk, (18) Com. T. Gill, from Woolwich. Arrived H. M. C. Arrow, Lieut. Thrackstone, from Chatham.

FALMOUTH.—Sailed H. M, P. Nocton, J. Morpheu, for the Leeward Islands; and H. M. P. Goldfinch, Lieut. Walkie, for Jamaica, Mexico, and the Havannah.

25. PORTSMOUTH. — Sailed H. M. S. Briton, for Colombia.

26. PORTSMOUTH.—Sailed H. M. C. Sylvia, Lieut. Morgan.

27. PORTSMOUTH.—Sailed H. M. C. Arrow, Lieut. Thrackstone,

28. PORTSMOUTH.—Sailed H. M. K. Vigilant, Lieut Loney.

29. PORTSMOUTH.—Sailed H. M. S. Sparrowhawk, (18) Com. T. Gill, for the West India Station. Arrived H. M. C. Sparrow, Lieut. Moffatt, and Echo, Steam-Vessel, Lieut. Bissett.

30. PORTSMOUTH.—Sailed H. M. Steam-Vessel, Echo, for the Westward. Arrived H. M. K. Vigilant, Lieut. Loney, from Plymouth.

31. PORTSMOUTH.—Sailed the Onyx, Tender, Lieut. Boteler, for South America. Sailed H. M. K. Vigilant, Lieut. Loney.

November 1. CORK.—Sailed H. M. S. Procris, (10) Com. C. Paget, for the Mediterranean.

PLYMOUTH. — Arrived H. M. C. Sparrow, Lieut. Moffatt. Sailed the Antelope, Tender, Lieut. Loveless.

2. PORTSMOUTH.—Sailed H. M. Yacht, Herald, Com. Maxwell, for Colombia.

PLYMOUTH. — Arrived H. M. K. Vigilant, Lieut. Loney. Sailed H. M. C. Sparrow.

3. PORTSMOUTH.—Sailed H. M. C. Sylvia, Lieut. Morgan.

4. PORTSMOUTH.—Arrived H. M. C. Sparrow, Lieut. Moffatt.

PLYMOUTH. — Arrived H. M. C. Bramble, Lieut. Haswell, and Sailed for Falmouth.

FALMOUTH. — Arrived H. M. P. Sheldrake, Lieut. Ede, from the Mediterranean.

5. PORTSMOUTH.—Sailed H. M. C. Sparrow, Lieut. Moffatt.

PLYMOUTH. — Arrived H. M. Yacht, Herald, Com. Maxwell.

6. PLYMOUTH. — Arrived the Raven, and Starling, new Cutters, from Milford.

FALMOUTH.—Sailed H. M. P. Sandwich, A. Schuyler, for Lisbon. Arrived H. M. P. Mutine, Lieut. R. Pawle, from Buenos Ayres. Sailed August 25.

7. PORTSMOUTH.—Arrived H. M. C. Bramble, Lieut. Haswell.

FALMOUTH.—Sailed H. M. P. Frolic, Lieut. Green, for Jamaica; and H. M. P. Calypso, Lieut. Peyton, for Halifax and Buenos Ayres. Sailed H. M. P. Cygnet, Lieut. Gooding, for the Brazils.

8. FALMOUTH.—Sailed H. M. P. Lapwing, Lieut. Forster, from the Mediterranean.

9. PLYMOUTH.—Sailed H. M. K. Vigilant, Lieut. Loney.

FALMOUTH.—Arrived H. M. P. Stanmer, R. S. Sutton, from Lisbon.

10. FALMOUTH.—Arrived H. M. P. Emulus, Lieut. Croke, from Tampico. Sailed 30th Aug.; Vera-Cruz, Sept. 6th; and Havannah, 29th Sept. Arrived H. M. P. Rinaldo, Lieut. Moore, from Buenos Ayres. Sailed Sept. 13th; and from Monte Video, Sept. 17th.

SHEERNESS.—Sailed H. M. C. Sparrow, Lieut. Moffatt.

12. PORTSMOUTH.—Arrived H. M. S. Raleigh, (10) Sir Wm. Dickson, from the Mediterranean. Left Gibraltar, on 1st November.

FALMOUTH.—Arrived H. M. Packet Spey, Lieut. W. James, from Bermuda. Sailed on 5th, and from Halifax on 10th October.

PLYMOUTH.—Arrived H. M. P. Briseis, Lieut. Downey, from the Eastward.

13. PLYMOUTH.—Sailed H. M. S. Orestes, (18), Com. J. Reynolds, for Cork. Sailed H. M. P. Briseis, for Falmouth.

FALMOUTH.—Sailed H. M. P. Stanmer, for Lisbon.

14. PORTSMOUTH.—Arrived the Neva Transport from the Mediterranean.

FALMOUTH.—Arrived H. M. P. Briseis, Lieut. Downey, from Woolwich.

15. PORTSMOUTH.—Arrived H. M. C. Sylvia, Lieut. Morgan. Sailed H. M. S. Raleigh, (10), for Chatham. Arrived H. M. C. Sparrow, Lieut. Moffatt.

PLYMOUTH.—Arrived H. M. Steam Vessel, Echo, from the Eastward.

16. PORTSMOUTH. — Arrived the Wanderer Transport, from Bermuda. Arrived H. M. C. Sylvia, Lieut. Morgan.

PLYMOUTH.—Sailed H. M. Yacht Herald, Com. Maxwell, for Colombia.

17. PORTSMOUTH.—Sailed H. M. C. Sylvia, Lieut. Morgan, and Neva Transport, for the Mediterranean.

DEAL. Passed H. M. S. Raleigh, (10), Com. Sir W. Dickson, to the Eastward.

PLYMOUTH.—Arrived the Highflyer Tender, from Newhaven. Arrived H. M. K. Vigilant, Lieut. Loney.

20. FALMOUTH.—Arrived H. M. P. Duke of Marlborough, J. Bull, from Lisbon. Sailed on 8th instant.

21. FALMOUTH.—Sailed H. M. K. Vigilant, Lieut. Loney, for Lisbon; and H. M. P. Sheldrake, Lieut. Ede, for the Leeward Islands.

23. PORTSMOUTH.—Arrived the Netley, Tender.

FALMOUTH.—Sailed H. M. B. Mutine, Lieut. Pawle, for the West Indies; and H. M. P. Zephyr, Lieut. Church, for Rio Janeiro.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The following are the principal Naval events that have taken place at home since our last Number.

His Majesty's Ship Andromeda, (46) a new teak frigate, built at Bombay, and brought home by Commander J. Furneaux, with the officers and crew of the Hind, was paid off at Plymouth on the 11th of November, and laid up in ordinary.

His Majesty's Sloop Childers, (10) Commander W. Morier, was paid off at Chatham on the 10th of November, and laid up in ordinary.

His Majesty's Sloop Hyacinth, (18) was commissioned in the commencement of last month by Commander R. M. Jackson. The Hyacinth is a new vessel, and lately launched at Plymouth.

His Majesty's Ship Druid, lately paid off at Plymouth, has been commissioned by Capt. G. W. Hamilton, C. B. it is said for the South American Station.

His Majesty's Sloops Partridge and Thais, each of 10 guns, and lately launched at Milford Dockyard, have been laid up in ordinary at Plymouth.

The Starling and Raven Cutters, lately launched at Pembroke, have been commissioned as Tenders. The former by Lieut. L. Harrison for the Ganges; and the latter by Lieut. E. F. Wells, for the Hyperion.

His Majesty's Ship Briton, sailed on the 25th of October, with Colonel Dashwood for Colombia.

His Majesty's Sloop Sparrowhawk, (18) Commander T. Gill, sailed on the 29th of October, for the West India Station.

The Onyx, Tender, Lieut. Boteler, sailed for South America on the 31st of October.

Mr. Read, the Consul-General for the Western Islands, left Plymouth for St. Michaels in His Majesty's Ship Britomart, Commander Johnson, on the 22d of October.

His Majesty's Yacht Herald, Commander Maxwell, left Plymouth on the 16th of November, with Mr. Turner, Minister to the Mexican Government.

His Majesty's Sloop Raleigh, (18) Commander Sir William Dickson, Bart. returned to Portsmouth on the 12th of November, after a period of three years and a half service on the Mediterranean Station. The Raleigh sailed on the 15th for Woolwich to pay off.

The novel invention of Mr. Parsons, of Portsmouth Dock-yard, for conveying orders aloft in bad weather, by means of a pipe or tube, has been fitted to the mainmast of His Majesty's Ship Briton. It is to be hoped that this experiment for the attainment of so desirable a purpose will be attended with success.

The Committee of Naval Officers, which has been employed since August last in revising the rigging warrants, and investigating the distribution of stores of this nature of His Majesty's Ships in general, with a view to economy, having concluded its labours, was dissolved in the early part of last month.

His Majesty's Ship Donegal (78), Capt. Sir J. Brenton, at Sheerness, has been ordered to be fitted with the newly-invented gun-carriage of Commander Marshall, in consequence of the favourable report on it given by some experienced naval officers.

Experiments have been made at Woolwich lately, that have proved highly satisfactory, of an invention by Lieut. Cook, R.N. to convert the boats of ships generally into life-boats. This highly valuable quality is effected in the space of a few minutes, without being detrimental to their ordinary purposes.

Prize Money is advertised for H. M. S. Sybille, for the capture of the Fanny, Slave-vessel.

Commissioner Ayscough, who left England in His Majesty's Ship Galatea, Capt. Napier, on the 12th June, landed at Port Royal on the 24th of Aug.

The following Midshipmen passed their examination at the Royal Naval College last month: —J. H. M. Robertson, Hon. C. Sinclair, R. B. Watson, S. Grenfell, W. P. Crozier, C. Grove, J. T. Page.

The Diligent, of 10 guns, will shortly be launched at Chatham for the Packet service.

H. M. S. Pallas, Capt. Fitzclarence, with the Earl of Dalhousie, arrived at Rio, on the 16th of September. The Pallas sailed from Plymouth for Calcutta on the 20th of July.

PROMOTIONS.

CAPTAIN.

Furneaux, J.

COMMANDER.

Dewar, J. G.

LIEUTENANTS.

Barrow, W.
Fremantle, S. G.
Kenny, E. H.
Lilburn, J. R.
Mitchell, W.
Watson, R. B.

SURGEONS.

Moxey, G. T., M.D.
Stuart, J. G.
Wilson, R. V.

MARINES.—LIEUT.-COLONEL.

Hornby, E. C.

MAJOR.

Beatty, G.

CAPTAINS.

Grey, C.
Mends, H. B.
Starke, W.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Bathurst, E.
Brown, J. T.
Fynmore, T.
Hamilton, F. S.
M'Kinnon, W.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Hopkins, W. F.
Lambton, C. F.
Lewin, H. P.
Priest, P.

APPOINTMENTS.

CAPTAIN.

Hamilton, G. W., C.B. Druid.

COMMANDER.

Jackson, R. M. Hyacinth.

LIEUTENANTS.

Bailey, J. W. { Agent of Transports at Portsmouth.

Bazeley, J.	Druid.
Caswell, G.	Druid
Caswell, W.	Victory.
Dawson, A.	Hyacinth.
Eyton, T.	Rapid.
Grant, J. (a)	Ganges.
Halstead, E. P.	Nimrod.
Green, W. P.	Frolic.
Hoare, W. O'Bryan	Druid.
Lilburn, J. R.	Wellesley.
Mitchell, W.	Samarang.
Norcott, E.	Trinculo.
Paley, R.	Astrea.
Preston, H	William and Mary Yacht.
Riall, W. H.	Druid.
Rees, L.	Druid.
Spencer, S.	Assistant to Superintendent at Deptford.
Watson, R. B.	Menai.
Williams, T. (b)	Agent for Transports at the Isle of Wight.

MASTERS.

Armstrong, J. M.	Winchester.
Erasmus, H.	Hyacinth.

SURGEON.

Inches, C.	Druid.

ASSISTANT-SURGEONS.

Brooks, C.	Volage.
Liddell, H.	Lapwing.
Lowry, J.	St. Vincent.
Martyn, P.	Druid.
Osborne, F.	Sheldrake.

PURSER.

Jennings, B.	Druid.

CHAPLAINS.

Beatty, E.	Ordinary at Portsmouth.
Edwards, J. M.	Winchester.

MARINES.—MAJOR.

Beatty, G.	Portsmouth Division.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Hamilton, F.	Portsmouth Division.
Brown, J. T.	Adjutant, Ditto.

SECOND LIEUTENANT.

Shoveller, W. K.	Plymouth Division.

ANNALS OF THE BRITISH FLEET.

	Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.		Principal Commanders-in-Chief.
1800. War with France, Spain, and Holland.	Lord Spencer.	Thomas Wallace.	Portsmouth.—Adm. M. Milbanke. Plymouth.—V. A. Sir T. Pasley. Cork.—Adm. R. Kingsmill. Nore.—V. Adm. A. Græme. Downs.—V. Adm. S. Lutwidge.
	Lord Arden.	Robert Man.	Channel.—Adm. Lord Bridport. Ditto.—Adm. Lord St. Vincent.
	Sir P. Stephens.	Evan Nepean, (1st Sec.)	Mediter.—V. Adm. Lord Keith. North Sea.—Adm. Lord Duncan.
	James Gambier.	Wm. Marsden, (2d Sec.)	Ditto.—V. Adm. A. Dickson. West Ind.—Adm. Sir H. Parker.
	Wm. Young.		Halifax.—Adm. G. Vandeput. Ditto.—V. A. Sir W. Parker. Cape.—V. Adm. Sir R. Curtis. East Ind.—V. Adm. P. Rainier. Newfoundland.—V. Adm. Hon. W. Waldegrave.

No. of Ships in Commission at the commencement of the Year, with the Number Launched, Captured, or otherwise lost, during the Year.

Rate.	In Port and fitting.	Home Stations.	West Indies.	America and Newfound.	East Indies and Africa.	Mediterranean.	Total in Commission.	Launched.	Captured.	Wrecked.
Line	61	26	11	3	16	21	138	2	—	3
Frigates	98	31	31	5	9	26	200	4	1	1
Sloops	133	79	33	7	16	22	290	—	4	16

No. of Seamen and Marines as voted for at the commencement of the Year, 110,000.

No. of Commissioned Officers at the commencement of the Year, with the Promotions during the Year.

Rank.	Total.	Promoted.
Flag Officers	126	—
Post Captains	515	32
Commanders	394	49
Lieutenants	2091	303

ACTIONS, AND OTHER REMARKABLE OCCURRENCES.

About the commencement of this year the French navy was said to consist of forty-eight sail of the line and thirteen building; fifty frigates and twelve building; forty-two sloops and one hundred and seventy-seven smaller vessels.

January 5. The Mastiff, 12, Lieut. J. Watson, wrecked near Yarmouth, crew saved.—21. The Weymouth, 20, A. Crofton, wrecked at Lisbon, crew saved.—26. The Brazen, 18, J. Hanson, wrecked near Brighton, crew perished. Mediterranean, the Penelope, 36, H. Blackwood, captured Del-Carmen, 16, Spanish.

February 5. Off Jersey, the Fairy, 14, J. S. Horton, and the Harpy, 18, H. Bazely, engaged the Pallas, 40, French, and the same day the Loire, 38, J. N. Newman, the Railleur, 14, W. J. Turquand, with the above sloops in company, succeeded in capturing the frigate. West Indies, the Alarm, 32, R. Rolles, captured El Curbo, Spanish packet.—10. Off the Black Rocks, the Triton, 32, J. Gore, captured the Vidette, 14, French.—18. The squadron, under Rear-Adm. Lord Nelson, in Foudroyant, captured, in the Mediterranean, the Genereux, 74, and Ville de Marseilles, French store-ship.

March 5. Lat. 50. N. Long. 15. W. the Phœbe, 36, R. Barton, captured the Henreux, 22, French privateer.—10. The Repulse, 64, J. Alms, wrecked off Ushant, crew made prisoners.—15. A mutiny broke out on board the Danae, 20, Lord Proby, (who was severely wounded) under the direction of Jackson, a captain of the fore-top, and formerly secretary to Parker the notorious Nore mutineer. The ship was carried into Camaret Bay and given up to the French.—16. The Queen Charlotte of 100 guns, bearing the flag of Vice-Adm. Lord Keith, (who was on shore) and Capt. A. Todd, when at sea and about thirty miles from Leghorn, caught fire by accident and blew up: the captain and thirty-six officers with six hundred and thirty-six seamen and marines perished on this melancholy occasion.—21. Off Marseilles, the Pettrel, 16, F. W. Austen, Mermaid, 32, in sight, engaged and beat off the Cerf, 16, the Jolliette, 6, and captured the Ligurienne, 16, French.—30. Off Malta, the Foudroyant, 80, Sir E. Berry, Lion, 64, M. Dixon, and Penelope, 36, H. Blackwood, captured, after a most heroic resistance, the Guillaume Tell, 80, (afterwards the Malta). The successful issue of this combat must be mainly attributed to the judicious and gallant conduct of Capt. Blackwood who singly commenced the attack.

April 7. Near Cadiz, the Leviathan, 74, Rear-Adm. Duckworth, and Emerald, 36, T. M. Waller, captured the Spanish frigates, of 32 guns, Del Carmen, and Florentina, richly laden. Coast of France, the May-flower privateer, captured Le Troisieme Trailleur, 14, and Neptune, 4, French privateers, the latter having on board Gen. De Fourneaux and suite.—12. Mr. W. Buckley, (Master) in the cutter of the Calypso, 16, J. Baker, boarded and captured, with great gallantry, the French privateer schooner, Diligente, 6 guns and 40 men.

May 5. Channel, the Cambrian, 40, Hon. A. K. Legge, and Fisgard, 44, T. B. Martin, captured the Dragon, 14, French.—17. The Trompeuse, 18, P. Robinson, and Railleur, 14, J. Raynor, foundered in the Channel, crews perished.—21. Capt. P. Beaver, having under his orders a flotilla of gunboats, &c. and assisted by the boats of the squadron, bombarded the Town of Genoa, and cut out in a very gallant manner an armed galley, of fifty oars, and 257 men.—31. Mediterranean, the Netley, 16, Lieut. F. G. Bond, captured La Legerre, French lugger.

June 1. Near Toulon, the Mermaid, 32, R. D. Oliver, captured La Cruelle, 16, French. A diversion was made in favour of the Chouans by a British squadron, of seven sail of the line and five frigates, under Sir E. Pellew, in conjunction with a detachment under Major-Gen. Maitland, in Quiberon Bay, on which occasion several small vessels were captured and destroyed, with about one hundred prisoners.—6. Lieut. Pilfold, with the boats of the squadron under Sir E. Pellew, burnt the Insolente, 18, in Morbihan. The Crescent, 36, W. G. Lobb, captured the Diligente, 12, off Jamaica.—10. The boats of the squadron, under Sir J. B. Warren, commanded by Lieut. H. Burke, cut out part of a convoy from St. Croix: the same boats under Sir B. Martin, Captain of the Fisgard, destroyed several batteries in the Quimper River, on the twenty-third.—22. Off Lisbon, the Flora, 36, R. G. Middleton, captured the Cortes, Spanish packet.—29. Near Gibraltar, the Anson, 44, P. Durham, captured the Gibraltar and Salvador, both of 10 guns, Spanish.

July 1. The boats of Sir J. B. Warren's squadron, under Lieut. Burke of the Renown, destroyed at the Island of Noirmoutier a French ship of 20 guns, and other armed vessels, with fifteen sail of Merchantmen: ninety-two officers and seamen were made prisoners on this occasion in consequence of the boats grounding, the rest, one hundred in number, with great perseverance and gallantry escaped. Acting Lieut. Jeremiah Coghlan, in command of the Viper cutter, with one boat, containing twenty men, and accompanied by Mr. S. H. Paddon, (Midshipman) cut out from the harbour of Port Louis, the French gun-brig, Cebere, with eighty-seven men: this is decidedly one of the most daring naval exploits on record. The enemy fully prepared at quarters only one mile distant from a French 74, besides frigates, and within musket-shot of the enemy's batteries: again and again did this bold handful of men renew the attack, until their object was gained; one man only was killed, eight wounded, and both officers most severely. The brig lost six killed and twenty wounded. For this gallant affair* Mr. Coghlan was made Lieutenant, although he had not completed his time as Midshipman.—8. In Dunkirk Roads, the Dart, 28, P. Campbell, being part of a squadron appointed to destroy a French squadron of frigates in the Roads, gallantly stood in, accompanied by the Biter and Boxer gun-brigs, and captured, by boarding, the French frigate Desirée, of 40 guns. The Cormorant, 20, C. Boyle, wrecked on the Coast of Egypt: crew made prisoners.—25. North Sea, a small squadron of three frigates and one sloop, under Capt. T. Baker, in the Nemesis, engaged and captured the Danish frigate, Freya, 40 guns, in consequence of the Danish officer firing into the boat which was sent by the British Commodore to examine her convoy. This event led to a serious misunderstanding between the British Government and the Courts of Russia, Denmark, and Sweden.—27. Off the

* Capt. Coghlan now commands the Forte on the South American Station.

Havannah, the Apollo, 36, P. Halkett, captured the Cantabrian, 18, Spanish. Jamaica, the Bonetta, 18, H. Vansittart, destroyed the Del Carmen, Spanish felucca.

August 5. Off Rio de Janeiro, the Belliqueux, 64, R. Butteel, captured the Concorde, 40, French, and the same day the Bombay-Castle and Exeter, East India ships, captured in sight of the Belliqueux, the Medée, 32, French,—10. The Dromedary, B. W. Taylor, wrecked in the West Indies, crew saved.—20. West Indies, the Seine, 38, two hundred and eighty-one men, David Milne, engaged the Vengeance, 40 guns, 326 men. The action was renewed the next morning, which ended in the capture of the French frigate.—20. Channel, the Clyde, 38, C. Cunningham, captured El Beloz, Spanish packet.—24. Off Malta, the Northumberland, 74, G. Martin, Genereux, 74, and Success, in company, captured the Diana, 42, French.—24 and 25. An unsuccessful attack was made on the Works of Ferrol for the purpose of destroying the Spanish squadron, by a detachment under Gen. Sir J. Pulteney, and the squadron under Sir J. B. Warren.—29. The boats of Sir J. B. Warren's squadron, under Lieut. H. Burke, after a severe conflict, in which the enemy lost twenty-five killed and forty wounded, and the British four killed and twenty wounded, succeeded in cutting out of Vigo, a French privateer, of 18 guns and 161 men.

September 1. Off Corsica, the Termagant, 16, W. Skipsey, captured La Capricieuse, 6, French.—3. Capt. J. Hillyar, of the Niger, with the boats of that ship, and the Minotaur, cut out from Barcelona Roads two armed Spanish ships, of 22 guns each. Diligence, 18, C. B. H. Ross, wrecked at the Havannah, crew saved.—5. The Fortress, of Valetta with the Island of Malta, surrendered to the squadron under Capt. G. Martin, in the Northumberland; the Athenian and Dego, of 64 guns, and Carthagenoise, 32, fell into the hands of the British.—6. The Stag, 32, R. Winthrop, wrecked in Vigo Bay, crew saved.—10. On the Spanish main, the Rover privateer, of 14 guns and 54 men, after a gallant action with the Spanish schooner, Santa Ritta, 12 guns, 85 men, and two gun-boats, succeeded in capturing the schooner, by boarding.—11. The Island of Curaçoa surrendered to Capt. F. Watkins, in the Nereide, 36 guns.—26. The Hound, 18, W. J. Turguand, wrecked near Shetland, crew perished.—30. Coast of Spain, the Fisgard, 44, T. B. Martin, captured El Vivo, 14, Spanish.

October 8. Off Guadeloupe, the Gipsey, 10 guns, 42 men, Lieut. Boger, captured the Quid-pro quo, 8 guns and 100 men.—9. The Chance, 18, G. S. Stovin, foundered, crew perished. The Martin, 16, Hon. M. St. Clair, foundered in the North Sea, crew perished.—9. Bay of Bengal, the East India Company's ship, Kent, of 26 guns, was captured by the French privateer, Confiance, 26 guns.—22. Off Lisbon, the Indefatigable, 44, Hon. H. Curzon, and Fisgard, 44, T. B. Martin, captured the Venus, 24, French.—27. The boats of the Phaeton, 38, J. N. Morris, under the orders of Lieut. F. Beaufort,* were dispatched for the purpose of cutting out a Spanish polacre, of 14 guns, from under the Fortress of Fangerollo, near Malaga: although unexpectedly assailed by a French privateer schooner, they succeeded, in spite of an obstinate resistance, in bringing out the polacre. In this spirited affair, Lieut. Beaufort was most severely wounded.—28. Lieut. W. H. Dobbie, in the Rainier, 16, destroyed five Dutch gun-boats in the Carawang Rivers, East Indies.

November 4. The Marlborough, 74, T. Sotheby, wrecked near Belle Isle, crew saved.—9. The Havick, 16, P. Bartholemew, wrecked at Jersey, crew saved.—10. Gulf of Mexico, the Apollo, 36, P. Halkett, destroyed the Resolution, 18, Spanish. The Active, 12, Lieut. J. Hamilton, captured by a French privateer and some Dutch gun-boats, in the Ems.—13. Off Oporto, the Milbrook, 18 guns, 45 men, Lieut. M. Smith, silenced, and it is supposed obliged to strike, the French privateer, Bellone, of 36 guns and 320 men: she escaped, Lieut. Smith having no boat to take possession: the enemy had twenty-two killed and forty-five wounded; the Milbrook, ten wounded.—17. The Nile cutter and boats of Sir R. Strachan's squadron, under the orders of Lieut. W. Hennah, destroyed the French corvette, Reolaise, under the batteries of the Morbihan.—23. The Albanaise, 14, F. Newcombe, was carried into Malaga, her crew having mutined.

December 2. The Sir Thomas Pasley, 16, Lieut. J. C. Nevis, captured by two Spanish gun-boats in the Mediterranean.

Amount of Enemy's Ships Captured or Destroyed.—Line, 4; Frigates, 10; Sloops, 44; Privateers, 111. Ditto Wrecked.—Sloops, 1.

CHANGE IN THE DISTRIBUTION OF CORPS.

SINCE OUR LAST.

53d Foot	from	Cork	to	Gibraltar.
65th Ditto	from	Fermoy	to	Barbadoes.
65th Ditto Reserve Co's.		Fermoy.		
68th Ditto	from	Buttevant	to	Fermoy.
90th Foot	from	Zante	to	Corfu.

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* This gallant officer is the same who subsequently surveyed with so much ability, and under considerable disadvantages, the Coast of Karamania, and is now active in the promotion of science as Hydrographer to the Admiralty.

	Principal Staff at Head-Quarters.	Principal Commanders-in-Chief, and Governors abroad.
1797.	Secretary at War.—Right Hon. W. Windham.	East Indies.—Lieut.-Gen. Sir Robert Abercromby, K. B. Lieut.-Gen. Sir Alured Clarke, K.B.
	Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief. —H. R. H. the Duke of York, K.G.	North America.—Gen. Robert Prescott.
	Adjutant-General. —. General Sir W. Fawcett, K. B.	Quebec.—Gen. James Johnston, to 13th Dec. Gen. S. L. Morris, from 15th Dec.
	Quarter-Master-General. — General George Morrison.	Nova Scotia.—H. R. H. Prince Edward, K.G.
	Master-General of the Ordnance.—Gen. Marquis Cornwallis, K. G.	West Indies.—Lieut.-Gen. Sir Ralph Abercromby, K.B.
	Lieut.-General of the Ordnance.—Gen. Hon. Sir W. Howe, K. B.	Jamaica and its Dependencies.—Major-Gen. Earl Belcarras.
		Cape of Good Hope.—Major-Gen. J. H. Craig.* Earl Macartney.
		St. Domingo.—Lieut. Gen. Simcoe.
		Gibraltar.—Lieut.-Gen. Charles O'Hara.

Total Number of Troops maintained by the Country, including Militia, Fencibles, and the India Forces 208,064

Expense of ditto, ditto . . . . . £ 6,615,885 19 11

Ordinary Expenses of the Army	£6,897,958 5 0	
Extraordinaries	£4,137,000 0 0	
		£11,034,958 5 0
Barracks		£ 449,076 0 0
Ordnance		£ 1,321,024 0 2
Miscellaneous Services		£ 1,149,843 17 6

DISTRIBUTION OF THE REGULAR FORCES.

Great Britain, Jersey and Guernsey	60,765†
Plantations, Gibraltar, Corsica, Cape of Good Hope, and New South Wales .	64,227‡
East Indies	12,390

DISTRIBUTION OF THE ARMY IN IRELAND.

	Field Officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Staff.	Quartermasters, Trumpeters, and Drummers.	Serjeants, Drummers.	Rank and File.
Cavalry	63	83	209	67	526		5785
Infantry	107	264	696	143	1966		12,637

Fencible Cavalry in Great Britain	8274
Ditto Infantry	13,958
Recruited	16,096
Discharged on account of wounds . . .	7981
Killed or died § in the service	5967
Foreign Troops in the service of Great Britain	11,773
Expense of ditto	£412,637 17 0

MILITARY ACHIEVEMENTS AND OCCURRENCES, AND CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS OF THE ARMY.

January. Gen. Hoche's armament returned to France, after being dispersed by a gale of wind and suffering severe loss.

February 17. Trinidad surrendered to Lieut.-Gen. Sir R. Abercromby, and Rear-Admiral Harvey. "It is a peculiar satisfaction to me that there is no list of killed or wounded."—DISPATCH.—22. The French landed 1400 men, chiefly galley slaves, at Haverfordwest, who surrendered themselves without resistance, prisoners of war to a force, chiefly of the Cardigan Militia, raised and headed on

* His successor, Earl Macartney, by a deputation from his Majesty, invested him with the Red Ribbon as an honourable mark of his Sovereign's just sense of his distinguished services.

† This number includes 5222 invalids; but exceeds the year 1796 by 11,546.

‡ Less than 1796, 13,641.

§ In a return, in this year, of the deaths and casualties in the British forces, and in the British pay, serving in the island of St. Domingo, from the commencement of the war:—the numbers are, dead, 7530; discharged, 333; deserted, 123; but of those in British pay, the total of dead, discharged, and deserted, only 1067.

the emergency by Lord Cawdor. " The spirit of loyalty which has pervaded all ranks is infinitely beyond what I can express."—DISPATCH.

March. Lieut.-Gen. Sir Alured Clarke succeeded to the office of Commander-in-Chief in India. An invasion of the Upper Provinces was threatened by the forces of Zemaun Shah, King of Cabool. All the troops that could be collected on that frontier, took the field under Major-Gen. Charles Morgan, and all the native corps were in consequence augmented to a war establishment by the addition of ten privates per company. Zemaun Shah, however, did not advance farther than Lahore; and when he repassed the Indus, the troops returned to cantonments.

April 17. Lieut.-Gen. Sir Ralph Abercromby, and Rear-Admiral Henry Harvey, made an unsuccessful attack on the Island of Porto Rico.* " Not a sick or wounded soldier was left behind, and nothing of any value fell into the hands of the enemy." " The behaviour of the troops has been meritorious: they were patient under labour, regular and orderly in their conduct, and spirited when an opportunity to show it occurred."—DISPATCH.—20. The French General Rigaud, with 1200 men, made an attack on the Grand Anse, St. Domingo, where Brig.-Gen. George Churchill commanded, and were repulsed. " My most pleasing task is to bear testimony of the courage, alacrity, and spirit, with which all the troops distinguished themselves in the various combats."—DISPATCH.

May. In this month a plan was sent by Government, to all the Parishes of Great Britain, for establishing General Associations to serve without pay, and to furnish their own arms, for the protection of Parishes, in case of any emergency, at the requisition of the Civil Power.

June. Bills were this month brought into the House of Commons, by Ministers, and passed, for raising and embodying a Militia in Scotland: also that persons should be deemed guilty of felony who should endeavour to seduce either soldiers or sailors from their duty, or instigate them to mutinous practices, &c.—2. The Fort of Mirebalais, St. Domingo, taken by an expedition under the command of Brig.-Gen. George Churchill; 14th, 18th, and 21st British Dragoons engaged.

In this year increased pay and other advantages were conferred on the British army.

OBITUARY, 1797.

March 22. General Charles Lord Southampton, Colonel of the 3d Dragoons.
March 27. Gen. Sir David Lindsay, Bart. Colonel 59th Foot.
May. Aged 79, Field-Marshal John Lord Howard, K.B. Colonel of the 4th (or the Queen's Own) Dragoons.
August 3. Aged 81, Field-Marshal the Right Hon. Jeffery Lord Amherst, of Holmesdale, K.B Colonel of the 2d Life Guards, and of the 60th Foot.
December 13. General James Johnston, Colonel of the 6th Dragoons.
December 14. Lieut.-General the Hon. Thomas Bruce, M.P. Colonel of the 16th Foot.
General David Græme.
Lieut.-General Spencer Cowper.
Lieut.-General John Mannsell.
Lieut.-General West Hyde.

GAZETTES.

MILITARY PROMOTIONS, &c.

FROM OCT. 27 TO NOV. 24.

WAR-OFFICE, NOV. 2.

LONDON GAZETTE, NOV. 3.

Memorandum.—The h. p. of the under-mentioned Officers has been cancelled from the 3d inst. inclusive, upon their rec. a commuted allowance for their com.:—Lieut. Frederick Feilde, h. p. unatt.; Ens. Duncan Livingstone, h. p. 91st Ft.; Ens. William Alexander Dely, h. p. New Brunswick Fencibles; Lieut. Henry John Ramus, h. p. 60th Ft.; Lieut. Edward John Hobson, h. p. 90th Ft.; Lieut. William Midgley, h. p. Rl. West Ind. Rangers; Lieut. Spray Bartlet, h. p. 89th Ft.; Ens. Donald Cameron, h. p. 79th Ft.; Lieut. John Archbold, h. p. 33d Ft.; Lieut. Charles Thomas Grant, h. p. 1st Ft.; Ass.-Surg. Thomas Pack, h. p. 59th Ft.; Lieut. Bowker Walsham, h. p. Chasseurs Britanniques.

Ass.-Surg. John Morrison, late of the 23d Ft. has also been allowed to retire from the service, rec. a commuted allowance for his commission.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, Nov. 2.

Rl. Regt. Art.—Capt. and Brevet-Major Thomas Alston Brandreth, to be Lieut.-Col. vice Skinner, dec.; Sec.-Capt. George John Belson, to be Capt. vice Brandreth; Capt. Francis Weston, from unatt. h. p. to be Sec.-Capt. vice Bel-

* The success which had attended the British arms at Trinidad, induced Lieut.-Gen. Abercromby, and Rear-Adm. Harvey to attempt the reduction of Porto Rico; and having made every necessary arrangement for the security of Trinidad, they proceeded with the greater part of the fleet and army to attain that object. On the 17th April they made Porto Rico. The next morning the troops were disembarked in a small bay on the north side of the island, meeting with little opposition from about 100 of the enemy, who soon retired. On approaching the town, however, it was found too strongly fortified, and too actively defended by gun-boats and other craft, to admit of any hope of success. After bombarding the town for four days, and endeavouring to destroy a magazine which was situated near it, but without any visible effect, on the 30th the General gave up the enterprize, re-embarked his troops, and retired with a loss of about 200 men.

son; First-Lieut. and Adj. William Henry Bent, to be Sec. Capt.

Corps of Rl. Engineers.—Capt. Alexander Frazer, to be Lieut.-Col. vice Romilly, ret. by sale of com.; Sec.-Capt. John Simcoe Macauley, to be Capt. vice Frazer; First-Lieut. Arthur Walpole, to be Sec.-Capt, vice Macauley; Sec.-Lieut. George Burgmann, to be First-Lieut. vice Walpole.

WAR-OFFICE, Nov. 9.

TUESDAY, NOV. 10.

1st Regt. Dr. Gds.—Cor. Henry Cosby, to be Lieut. by p. vice Henry Stafford Thompson, who ret.; John Phibbs, Gent. to be Cor. by p. vice Cosby.

2d Dr. Gds.—Lieut. Henry Wilmot Charlton, to be Adj. vice Griffith, who res. the Adjutancy only.

5th Dr. Gds.—Lieut. William Linskill, from 28th Ft. to be Lieut. and Adjt. vice Griffith, who exc.

8th Regt. Foot.—Ens. William Chearnley, to be Lieut. by p. vice Howard, who ret.

To be Ens. by p.—Clement Thomas Baldwin, Gent. vice Caldwell, prom. 91st Ft.; Walter Ogilby, Gent. vice Chearnley.

28th Ft.—Lieut. John Griffith, from 5th Dr. Gds. to be Lieut. vice Linskill, who exc.

37th Ditto.—Quar.-mas.-Serjt. —— Hayes, to be Quar.-mas. vice Joseph Holmes, who ret. upon full pay.

47th Ditto.—Lieut. Charles Thursby, from h. p. to be Lieut. vice Henry Watts, who exc. rec. diff.; Ens. John James Duff Hall M'Donald, from 92d Ft. to be Ens. vice Hope, whose app. has not taken place.

53d Ditto.—Ass.-Surg. Michael Bardin, from 28th Ft. to be Ass.-Surg.

57th Ditto.—Henry Hope Graham, Gent. to be Ens. by p. vice Singleton, who ret.

65th Ditto.—Ass.-Surg. William Scott M'Credie, from 60th Ft. to be Ass.-Surg.

68th Ditto.—Capt. James Menzies, to be Major, by p. vice Winniett, who ret.; Lieut. Harry Smyth, to be Capt. by p. vice Menzies; Ens. Launcelot Bayly, to be Lieut. by p. vice Smyth; George M'Beath, Gent. to be Ens. by p. vice Bayly.

72d Ditto.—Ralph Darling Ross, Gent. to be Ens. by p. vice Thursby, prom.

73d Ditto.—Ens. Charles Hangerston Colston, to be Lieut. by p. vice Widdrington, prom.; Edward Edwards Langford, Gent. to be Ens. by p. vice Colston.

76th Ditto.—Lieut. Philip Henry Michell, to be Capt. by p. vice Hetherington, who ret.; Ens. Walter Ray, to be Lieut. by p. vice Michell.

To be Ens.—Ens. Hon. Cornelius O'Callaghan, from h. p. vice Edward Lucas, who exc.; William Henry Kerr, Gent. by p. vice Ray.

86th Ditto.—John Bonner Pearson, Gent. to be Ens. by p. vice Chichester, prom.

92d Ditto.—Ens. Thomas Dempster Gordon, from 93d Foot, to be Ens. vice M'Donald, app. to 47th Ft.

Unattached.—Lieut. Adolphus Latimer Tinling Widdrington, from 73d Ft. to be Capt. of Infan. by p.

To be Lieuts. of Inf. by p.—Ens. Charles Thursby, from 72d Foot; Ens. Arthur Charles Chichester, from 86th Ft.

Memoranda.—The under-mentioned Officers have been allowed to retire from the Service, by the sale of unatt. commissions:—Lieut. Francis Hall, h. p. 14th Light Drs.; Capt. George Frederick Dick, h. p. 7th Ft.; Lieut. George Wilton, h. p. 2d Provisional Batt. of Mil.

The Christian and Surname of the Capt. app. to the 8th West Ind. Regt. on 3d March, 1806, and reduced to h. p. in the year 1816, is Jean Martin de la Gouttebernard, and not John Lagoutte.

North Somerset Regt. of Yeom. Cav.—Thomas Strangeways Fortescue Horner, Esq. to be Capt.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, Nov. 16.

TUESDAY, NOV. 17.

Corps of Royal Engineers.—Major-Gen. Sir Alexander Bryce, to be Colonel-Commandant, vice Fyers, dec.

2d Regiment of Royal Surrey Militia.—Charles Manning, Esq. to be Capt. vice Rice, dec.

City and County of the City of York; Yorkshire Hussars.—John Hodgson, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Robinson, prom.; Richard Bassett Wilson, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Brown, prom.; Digby Cayley, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Rawson, res.

WHITEHALL, Nov. 17.

FRIDAY, NOV. 20.

The King has been pleased to direct Letters Patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, conferring the honour of Knighthood upon John M'Donald, Esq. Lieut.-Col. in the East India Company's Service, and Envoy Extraordinary from the Supreme Government of India to his Majesty the Shah of Persia.

WAR-OFFICE, Nov. 19.

Memorandum.—The half-pay of the under-mentioned officers has been cancelled from the 20th instant, inclusive, upon their receiving a commuted allowanace for their commissions:—Quarter-Mast. Francis Cornish, h. p. 28th Ft.; Lieut. Charles Stewart, h. p. 69th Ft.; Lieut. Grenville Bradford, h. p. 28th Ft.; Lieut. Hon. Lionel Charles Dawson, h. p. 26th Ft.; Lieut. William Valentine Graves, h. p. 93d Ft.; Ens. John Swabey, h. p. 49th Ft.; Ens. William Smith, h. p. 2d Lt. Inf. Batt. King's German Legion; Lieut. Archibald James Hamilton, h. p. 1st. Drs.; Assist.-Surg. Samuel Hood, h. p. 86th Ft.; Lieut. John Clayton Cowell, h. p. 30th Ft.; Quarter-Mast. Thomas Askey, h. p. 97th Ft.; Lieut. Edmund William Romer Antrobus, h. p. 13th Ft.; Lieut. Oloff Godfried Stockenstrom, h. p. Cape Regiment.

Surg. William Henry Ricketts, of the 51st Foot, has also been allowed to retire from the Service, receiving a commuted allowance for his commission.

Royal Western Regiment of Middlesex Militia.—Henry Joseph Bradfield, Gent. to be Lieut.

TUESDAY, NOV. 24.

1st Regt. Drs.—Townshend Mainwaring, gent. to be Cornet, by p. vice Trafford, prom.

2d Regt. of Foot.—Lieut. Francis Hay Graham, from h. p. Rl. Afr. Corps, vice Miller, app. to 33d Ft.; and Ens. George Vallancy Hamilton, from 41st Ft. without p. vice Littlejohn, cashiered by the sentence of a General Court Martial—To be Lieuts.

3d Ditto.—Capt. Henry Duggan Courtayne, from 59th Ft. to be Capt. vice Briscoe, who exc.

4th Ditto.—Capt. William Nickle, from h. p. 88th Ft. to be Capt. vice Hon. Charles Stuart Wortley, who exc.

5th Ditto.—Lieut. John Spence, to be Capt. by p. vice Allan, prom.; Ens. William Prime Jones, to be Lieut. by p. vice Spence; John Woodward, Gent. to be Ens. by p. vice Jones.

7th Ditto.—Ens. Hon. John Charles Best, from 17th Ft. to be Lieut. by p. vice O'Brien, app. to 72d Ft.

12th Ditto.—Capt. Edward Newton, from h. p. to be Capt. vice Richard Alexander Butler, who exc. receiving the difference.

17th Ditto.—Charles Wray Finch, Gent. to be Ens. by p. vice Best, prom. in the 7th Ft.

26th Ditto.—Lieut. Appleton Marsh Robinson, from h. p. 47th Ft. to be Lieut. vice William Foster Hannagan, who exc.

28th Ditto.—Capt. Thomas Abercromby Trant, Sub-Insp. of Mil. in the Ionian Islands, to be Capt. vice Colthurst, who exc.

33d Ditto.—Lieut. Edward Miller, from 2d Ft. to be Lieut. vice James Rallett, who ret. upon h. p. Rl. Afr. Corps.

40th Ditto.—Ens. Thomas Sidney Powell, from h. p. to be Ens. vice Francis Henry Burslem, who exc.

41st Ditto.—James Clarke, Gent. to be Ens. without p. vice Hamilton, prom. in 2d Ft.

42d Ditto.—Staff-Assist.-Surg. Brinsby Nicholson, to be Surg. vice Macleod, prom.

43d Ditto.—Staff-Assist.-Surg. John Millar, to be Surg. vice Gillkrest, prom.

48th Ditto.—Lieut. William Belford, from h. p. to be Lieut. vice Thomas Lewis, who exc.

51st Ditto.—Assist.-Surg. Richard Elligott, from h. p. 65th Ft. to be Assist.-Surg. vice Maharg, app. to 70th Ft.

59th Ditto.—Capt. Edward Briscoe, from 3d Ft. to be Capt. vice Courtayne, who exc.

62d Ditto.—Ens. Alban Lewis Gwynne, to be Lieut. by p. vice Grayson, who ret.; S. Wood Graves, Gent. to be Ens. by p. vice Gwynne.

68th Ditto.—Lieut. Peter Bernard to be Capt. by p. vice Melville, who ret.; Ens. James M'Gill Strachan, to be Lieut. by p. vice Bernard; Edward Birch Reynardson, Gent. to be Ens. by p. vice Strachan.

70th Ditto.—Assist.-Surg. John Maharg, from 51st Ft. to be Assist.-Surg. vice Robertson, prom. on the Staff.

71st Ditto.—To be Lieuts:—Lieut. Cyrus Plaistow Trapaud, from 72d Ft. vice Wallace, app. to 98th Ft.; Ens. Frederick Pack, by p. vice Whyte, who ret.; to be Ens. by p.—Thomas Bewes Strangways, Gent. vice Pack.

72d Ditto.—Lieut. Donough O'Brien, from 7th Ft. to be Lieut. vice Trapaud, app. to 71st Ft.

73d Ditto.—Hosp.-Assist. Robert Laing, to be Assist.-Surg. vice Cardiff, prom.

93d Ditto.—George Balck, Gent. to be Ens. without p. vice Gordon, app. to 92d Ft.

94th Ditto.—Lieut. William Daven Humphreys, from h. p. 47th Ft. to be Lieut. vice Richard Aylmer Coates, who exc. receiving the difference.

95th Ditto.—Assist.-Surg. Richard Noble Starr, from 48th Ft. to be Assist.-Surg. vice Ore, app. to 8th Lt. Drs.

98th Ditto.—Lieut. William Wallace, from 71st Ft. to be Lieut. vice Davidson, who ret.

Ceylon Regiment.—To be Capts. without p.—Lieut. Isaac Foster, vice Mylius, dec.; Capt. William Boardman, from h. p. vice Mainwaring, dec. To be First Lieut. without p.—Second Lieut. Charles Hamilton Roddy, vice Foster. To be Second Lieut. Ens. Hon. William Francis Cowper, from h. p. vice Francis Bland, who exc.

Staff.—Capt. James Robert Colthurst, from 28th Ft. to be Sub-Insp. of Militia in the Ionian Islands, vice Trant, who exc.

Hospital Staff.—Staff-Surg. Edward Dow, Surg. Swinton Macleod, from 42d Ft. and Surg. James Gillkrest, from 43d Ft. to be Dep.-Insps. of Hosps.

Staff-Surg. David Barry, M.D. to be Physician to the Forces.

Assist.-Surg. James Hunton Cardiff, from 73d Ft.; Apothecary, George John; Staff-Surg. Robert Scott, M.D., from h. p. to be Surgs. to the Forces.

Hosp.-Assist. William Cruickshanks, vice Nicholson, prom. to be Assist.-Surg. to the Forces.

Purveyor's Clerk Richard Tucker, to be Deputy-Purveyor to the Forces.

The undermentioned Lieutenant, actually serving upon full-pay in a Regiment of the Line, whose commission is dated in the year 1809, has accepted promotion upon half-pay, according to the General Order of the 27th December, 1826:—

Lieut. Thomas Smith, from 36th Ft. to be Capt. of Inf.

Memorandum.—The name of the Lieutenant appointed to the 59th Foot, on the 24th of Aug. 1826, is Harward, and not Harwood.

CHANGES IN STAFF APPOINTMENTS.

QUARTER-MASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, DUBLIN.

Major Vincent from Cork to Dublin.

Lieut.-Col. Riddell from Dublin to Edinburgh.

Major Brook from Edinburgh to Cork.

ROYAL ARTILLERY APPOINTMENTS.

Lieut.-Col. Lacy to be Commanding Officer in North Britain, vice Lieut.-Col. Birch.

Lieut.-Col. Munro to be Commanding Officer of Cape of Good Hope, vice Lieut.-Col. Cary.

Lieut.-Col. Forbes to be Commanding Officer of Mauritius, vice Lieut.-Col. Brough.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Col. Elias Walker Durnford to be Commanding Engineer in Ireland, vice Lieut.-Gen. Fyers, deceased.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

July 3d. At Bombay, the Lady of Lieut.-Col. Hardy, Quarter-Master-General at that Presidency, of a daughter.

Oct. 21st. At Stoke, the Lady of Capt. Shannon, R. N. of twins, a boy and girl.

At Ilfracombe, the Lady of Lieut. Charles Parker, R. N. of a daughter.

Oct. 30th. The Lady of Capt. Clifford, C. B. of H. M. S. Undaunted, of a daughter.

Nov. 2d. At Ramsgate, the Lady of Lieut.-Col. Charles King, of a daughter.

Nov. 3d. At Gavington, near Dunse, the Lady of Lieut. Johnson How, R. M. of a daughter.

Nov. 4th. At Warringstown House, the Lady of Major Waring, Queen Royals, of twin-daughters.

At Southsea, the Lady of Capt. Clements, R. M. of a son.

At Southsea, the Lady of Lieut. Charles Scott, R. M. of a son.

At Gosport, the Lady of Lieut. Sedley, of a daughter.

The Lady of Capt. Richard Spencer, of a son.

Nov. 6th. In Gloucester Place, Portman Square, the Lady of Colonel Christopher Hodgson, of a daughter.

Nov. 9th. At Torquay, the Lady of Lieut.-Col. Elphinstone, of a daughter.

Nov. 12th. At Brockhurst, near Gosport, the Lady of Lieut. William Fuller, R. N. of a son.

Nov. 14th. At the Palace, Bangor, the Lady of Capt. Majendie, of a son.

Nov. 19th. At Clarence House, Gloucester Spa, the Lady of Lieut. J. M. Shipton, R. N. of a daughter.

Nov. 24th. At the Terrace, Milton-upon-Thames, the Lady of Lieut. George Lewis, Royal Engineers, of a son.

MARRIED.

March 19th. At Dinapore, Lieut. Charles W. Richardson, 5th Regiment of Native Cavalry, to Mary Margaret Woodmore, eldest daughter of Capt. T. C. Squire, of his Majesty's 13th Regiment of Light Infantry, stationed at Dinapore.

Oct. 21st. At Naas Church, Capt. Charles Stanhope Jones, 58th Regiment, to Mary Anna, eldest daughter of Thomas Cannon, Esq. of Milbank-house, county Kildare.

At Edinburgh, Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Oswald, of Dum Kier, K.C.B. to Miss Amelia Jane Murray, daughter of the late Lord Henry Murray, son of the late Duke of Athol.

Oct. 22d. At Balteagh, County Derry, William Lancey, Royal Engineers, to Miss Margaret Conn, of the same County.

Oct. 27th. At Alverstoke Church, Lieut. Walter Toby, R. N. to Miss Harriet Parmeter, of Gosport.

Nov. 2d. At Cheltenham, Capt. Molyneux, 37th Regiment, second son of Lieut.-Gen. Molyneux, to Mary Elizabeth, widow of Capt. Bowen, 77th Regiment, and daughter of Edward Iggulden, Esq. Deal, and of Glenfall, Gloucestershire.

Nov. 5th. At Gibraltar, Capt. John Macdonald, Paymaster of the 23d Royal Welsh Fusileers, to Catherine Eustance, only daughter of Alexander Farquhar, Esq.

Nov. 6th. At Barton Old Church, Lieut. John Hewett, Royal Marines, to Frances, fourth daughter of Thomas Thornewile, Esq. of Dove-Cliff, Staffordshire.

Nov. 8th. At Cramlington, Northumberland, Major Scott, 17th Lancers, to Alicia Eliza, eldest daughter of the late Edward Henry Forster Mills, Chancellor of York.

Nov. 10th. At New Fishbourne, Capt. H. C. Coffin, R. N. to Charlotte, youngest daughter of the late William Curry, Esq. of Southampton.

Nov. 11th. At Stoke Gifford, the seat of her father, the Duke of Beaufort, Major-Gen. Orde, to Lady Elizabeth O'Bryen, widow of Lord Edward O'Bryen.

Nov. 11th. At Cork, Capt. S. W. Mayne, 99th Foot, eldest son of Col. Mayne, Boulney Court, Oxfordshire, to Charlotte, widow of the late R. M. Borland, Esq.

Nov. 17th. In London, Lieut. John Dunlop, Grenadier Guards, eldest son of Lieut.-Gen. Dunlop, of Dunlop and Southwick, North Briton, to Charlotte Constance Jackson, youngest daughter of Major-Gen. Sir Richard Downes Jackson, K.C.B.

Nov. 19th. At Seven Oaks, Kent, Captain Charles Grenville Randolph, R. N. to Julia, daughter of Multon Lumbard, Esq.

DEATHS.

Lieut.-Gen. Lacklan Maclean, Lieut.-Governor of Quebec.

Major-Gen. William Gifford, late of 43d Foot.—Major-Gen. Gifford entered the army as an Ensign in the 50th Foot, in 1788; after serving at Gibraltar for four years, he was at the sieges of St. Florenza, Bastia, and Calvi, in Corsica. He subsequently served two years and a half as aide-de-camp to the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir Charles Stuart, and was with that officer in Portugal, and in the expedition against Minorca. He served the campaign in Egypt, and was at the siege of Alexandria; afterwards on the staff of Malta for four years; and in the expedition to Zealand. He was for some time Deputy-Adjutant-General at Malta. The 4th of June 1814, he obtained the rank of Major-General.

Oct. 26th, 1829. Lieut.-Col. Skinner, Royal Artillery, Woolwich.

MAJORS.

Teale, half pay, 11th Foot.

Annesley, half pay, West India Rangers.

CAPTAINS.

March 12th, 1829. Marshall, 24th Foot, Fort George, Madras.

April 17th. Mainwaring, Ceylon Regiment, Kandy, Ceylon.

April 28th, 1829. Adjutant Clarke, half pay, 119th Foot.

Sept. 17th, 1829. Langworth, 46th Foot, Hanover.

LIEUTENANTS.

April 28th, 1829. Boyse, 41st Foot, Arnee, Madras.

May 20th. Dodd, 54th Foot, Cannanore, Madras.

July 16th. M'Leroth, of late Invalids, at Blackness Castle, Edinburgh.

Aug. 27th. Barbor, half pay, 103d Foot, Longford, Ireland.

Sept. 15th. Schlichting, half pay, 8th Line Battalion German Legion, Harburg.

Sept. 26th. Grace, half pay, Royal Waggon Train, Jersey.

Oct. 15th. M'Leod, half pay, 37th Foot, Tain.

ENSIGNS.

July 21st. Prittie, late 9th Veteran Battalion, Houneton, France.

Oct. 12th, 1829. O'Brien, Newfoundland Veteran Corps, Tilbury Fort.

QUARTER-MASTERS.

Aug. 14th. 1829. Deputy-Assistant-Commissariat-Gen. Edye, Tobago.

Sept. 16th, 1829. Morrison, half pay, 12th Dragoons, Edinburgh.

Sept. 27th. Kermack, half pay, 3d Foot Guards.

May 28th. At Mogundee, on the north-east frontier of Bengal, Mr. Hugh Breadon, Assistant-Surgeon to the Political Agent. His death was occasioned by a severe wound in the face from an arrow, received in an attack upon Bar Manich, the Rajah of Moleen, and his followers, by a detachment under Capt. Lister. The Rajah was completely defeated, and one of his sons was among the slain.

Sept. 14th. At Fernando Po, Lieut.-Col. Edward Nicholls, R. M. Civil Governor of that Island.

Recently on the Coast of Africa, Lieut. Thomas Dusauty, R. M.

Lately, at Fernando Po, Mr. James Gordon Galler, Purser of his Majesty's ship Eden. Mr. Galler had served eight years on the coast of Africa, in his Majesty's ships Leven, Barracouta, and Eden. He was Acting Purser five years, and for the great assistance he rendered Capt. Owen, in his surveys on the coast, he was confirmed in his rank by an Order in Council, on his return to England in 1826.

Mr. Strangeways, Midshipman of the Sybille.

Mr. Thomas Thomas, Purser, R. N. (1814.)

Oct. 12th, on his passage from Quebec, M. Percival, Esq. Collector of the Customs at that place, and a Captain on half pay of the Royal Marines. He was a son-in-law of Sir C. Flower, Bart. an Alderman of London.

Oct. 25th. At Stilton, Capt. John Pitts, late of the 43d Light Infantry.

Oct. 27th. In Dublin, Lieut.-Gen. William Fyers, Royal Engineers. He was Chief in Command of that Department in Ireland at the period of his decease. Lieut.-Gen. William Fyers had been almost constantly on duty since he first entered the army, in the year 1773. In 1775, he joined the army, under Sir W. Howe, at Boston, and served in America during the whole of the war. He was present at the battle of Brooklyn, the landing on New York Island, in the Jerseys, the battle of Brandywine, taking of Philadelphia, siege and capture of Charlestown, and at most of the principal actions of that eventful period. He next served at Halifax and Gibraltar. He succeeded Gen. Moore, as Commanding Engineer of the latter garrison, and remained in that situation twelve years. In 1807, he was ordered to England, and appointed Deputy-Inspector-General of Fortifications. In 1809, he served as Commanding Engineer with the expedition to Walcheren and South Beveland, &c. In 1811, he was appointed Commanding Engineer in Ireland, which appointment he held at his death. The 12th of August, 1819, he received the Brevet of Lieutenant-General.

Lately, Capt. Quilliam, R. N. This officer was first Lieutenant of the Victory at the Battle of Trafalgar.

On board the Shannon Frigate, the Rev. W. A. Row, Chaplain of that ship.

Nov. 2d. At Portsmouth, suddenly, Lieut. Richard Cheeseman, R. N. (1793) resident Agent for Transports at that port, a station which he had efficiently held for twelve years. He had been eleven times wounded in the service.

Nov. 4th. At Teignmouth, Capt. T. Lethbridge, R. N. aged 74.

At Exeter, Capt. James Bunce, R. N. aged 72.

Nov. 7th. Capt. Robert Irwin, R.N.

Nov. 9th. Quartermaster Dickson, of the 6th, or Enniskillen Dragoons, drowned himself in a fit of derangement, induced by pecuniary embarrassment, at Dundalk. He was attached to the Enniskilleners at Waterloo, when that regiment with the Scots Greys, made the gallant and memorable charge on the flower of the French cavalry.

Nov. 10th. At Southsea, aged 62, Capt. Laye, brother to the late Lieut.-Gen. J. Laye, R. A.

At his seat Fort William, near Cork, Lieut.-Col. William Massy Baker, of the Hon. East India Company's Service.

Lieut. the Hon. Eric George Sinclair, R. N. (1823) brother to the Earl of Caithness, in his 28th year.

Nov. 18th. Capt. William Adamson, Hon. East India Company's Service, of Clapham, aged 57.

Nov. 18th. At his House in Grosvenor Place, London, Gen. Thomas Garth, Colonel of the 1st. or Royal Regiment of Dragoons, aged 85 years. He entered the army in August, 1762, as Cornet in the 1st Dragoons, and served the campaign of that year in Germany, in the Allied army, under the command of Prince Ferdinand. In 1779, he exchanged into the 20th Dragoons, and went to the West Indies with the intended expedition to the Spanish Main, which failed, having been anticipated by Lieut.-Gen. Sir James Dalling, Lieut.-Governor of Jamaica. He returned to England in 1792. In 1794, he served as Lieut.-Col. of the 1st Dragoons, in Flanders, and was present at the principal actions from the 17th of April in that year to the close of the campaign. This was the last of his Foreign services. In 1801, he was appointed Colonel of the 1st Dragoons, and in 1814 had tained the rank of General. He was the son of John Garth, M. P. for Devizes, and great nephew of the celebrated physician, Sir Samuel Garth, Physician-General to the Army in the reign of Queen Anne and George the First. The General had two elder brothers—Charles Garth, who, like his father, was M.P. for Devizes, and died in 1784, and Gen. George Garth, who entered the army as an Ensign in the First Foot Guards about 1764, and remained in that Regiment till he was appointed in 1792 to the Colonelcy of the 17th Foot. He died in 1819.

Nov. 18th. At his House, Duke Street, Grosvernor Square, Henry Neale Baker, Esq. Master, R. N.

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER,

KEPT AT THE OBSERVATORY OF CAPT. W. H. SMYTH, AT BEDFORD.

OCT. 1829.	Six's Thermometer.		At 3 P.M.			Pluviameter Inches.	Evaporator Inches.	Winds at 3 P.M.
	Maxim. Degrees.	Minim. Degrees.	Barom. Inches.	Thermo. Degrees.	Hygrom. Parts.			
♃ 1	56	50	29·30	55·4	620	0·435	0·095	N.E. breeze & clear weather.
♀ 2	56·6	53	29·73	55·4	676	0·260	0·100	Light variable airs.
♄ 3	56	53·5	29·56	55·5	757	0·884	0·054	W.S.W. and very cloudy.
☉ 4	56·1	51	29·67	56	696	....	0·050	Light S.W. airs.
☽ 5	56·7	49·6	29·45	54	591	0·435	0·100	Squally wea. Wind N.W.
♂ 6	56	48	29·40	53·2	643	0·145	0·096	Fresh breezes from the N.E.
☿ 7	54	46	29·34	46	663	0·352	0·087	Variable wea. Wind N. by W.
♃ 8	46	40·6	29·70	45	634	....	0·050	Fresh N.E. gales and cloudy.
♀ 9	48·3	39·4	29·98	45·7	569	....	0·035	Fresh winds from N. by W.
♄ 10	46·5	42	30·10	46·5	747	0·053	0·100	Moderate wea. Wind S.W.
☉ 11	53	46·5	29·91	52·7	696	....	0·091	Light airs W.N.W. to W.S.W.
☽ 12	55·8	52·3	29·87	55·5	635	....	0·137	Overcast wea. Wind N.W.
♂ 13	55·8	53	29·60	54·1	696	....	0·080	S.W. Fresh and cloudy.
☿ 14	54·7	50·5	29·50	51·2	647	0·346	0·078	Fresh N.N.E. w. & overcast.
♃ 15	51·3	44	29·97	48·8	520	....	0·096	N.W. Moderate and cloudy.
♀ 16	53·5	41	29·85	50·5	675	....	0·141	Brisk gales from W. by N.
♄ 17	53·8	45·6	29·87	51·6	699	....	0·020	W.N.W. Light airs & cloudy.
☉ 18	57·3	51·5	29·83	54·5	649	....	0·110	W.S.W. faint airs, very fine w.
☽ 19	58·5	53	29·57	58·4	738	0·050	0·043	S. Fresh breezes and cloudy.
♂ 20	57·5	54	29·77	56	706	....	0·045	Brisk winds from S.S.E.
☿ 21	58	52·5	29·49	54	668	0·313	0·020	S.W. Smart gales and cloudy.
♄ 22	54·6	50	29·49	53·5	689	0·063	0·020	Fresh breezes fr N. by W. hazy.
♀ 23	52·5	45	29·72	52	517	0·234	0·053	N.E. Light airs & very fine wr.
♄ 24	50·5	43·5	29·73	50·5	604	....	0·059	Faint N.N.W. breezes, & fine.
☉ 25	50·3	43·3	29·90	47	691	0·137	0·028	W.S.W. Light airs & fine.
☽ 26	50·4	46·5	30·09	50·4	646	....	0·020	Light N.E. winds & cloudy.
♂ 27	55·2	45·8	30·05	53·4	525	....	0·048	N.N.W. breezes & very fine w.
☿ 28	56·5	45	30·01	52·7	482	0·526	0·048	Fresh N.W. winds & cloudy.
♃ 29	53	44·5	30·00	51	468	0·059	0·022	W.S.W. Fr breezes & fine wr.
☿ 30	48	42	29·70	47	681	....	0·045	Hard gales from W.N.W.
♄ 31	50	44	29·78	48·6	455	0·037	0·061	N.W. Fresh gales & fine wr.

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END OF THE SECOND PART OF 1829.

ERRATA.

In No. 3, for March, page 387, in the List of Vessels Lost, Dwarf Cutter, 10 guns, 190 tons, "Lieut. N. Chapman," should be "Lieut. Nicholas Gould," Lieut. N. Chapman had commanded the Dwarf for over three years previously.

Page 140, line 11 from bottom, for "two eggs," read "four legs."

Page 219, line 3 from the bottom, for "and cruel ambitious," read "cruel and ambitious."

Among the Annals of the Fleet, contained in No. 6, for June, San Fiorenzo was stated to have surrendered to "Major-Gen. Dundas and Commodore Ford," it should have been "Major-Gen. Dundas and Commodore Linzee."

Page 277, last line of last stanza, for "Farthers," read "Fathers."

Page 368, in the notice of a Floating Light on the Trindelen, for "N.E. to N." read "N.E. by N." and for "Læpoe," read "Læssoe."

Page 409, line 10 from top, for "gut," read "girt."

Page 409, line 10 from bottom, for "bay," read "bag."

Page 416, for "Tully," read "Sully."

Page 419, line 5 from bottom, for "keep," read "heap."

Page 341, line 11 from bottom, for "source and termination," read "course, &c."

Page 614, line 3 from bottom, for "of," read "if," and dele "it." The sentence should run thus:—"if its real character, like the services of its Author, were not," &c.

Page 624, line 27 from top, dele "Thus."

Page 628, line 18 from bottom of letter, for "intail," read "intact."

Page 628, line 14 from bottom of letter, for "Huissires," read "Huissiers."

Page 632, line 8 from top of letter, for "right," read "rights."

Page 636, line 15 from top, for "unglorious," read "inglorious."

Page 637, line 28 from bottom, for "good causes," read "local causes."

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